Oracle® Exadata Database Machine

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Preface

This guide describes the maintenance procedures for Oracle Exadata Database Machine. It includes information about maintenance and repair, as well as replacement parts information.

- Audience
- Related Documentation

Audience

This guide is intended for Oracle Exadata Database Machine customers and those responsible for data center site planning, configuration, and maintenance of Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

Related Documentation

The following guides contain additional information for Oracle Exadata:

Oracle Exadata System Guides

- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine System Overview*
- *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*
- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Maintenance Guide*
- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Security Guide*
- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Extending and Multi-Rack Cabling Guide*
- *Oracle Engineered System Safety and Compliance Guide*

Oracle Exadata Hardware Guides

- *Exadata Server X11M Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x11m/dbmhw/index.html
- *Exadata Server X10M Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/engineered-systems/servers/exadata/x10m/dbmhw/index.html
- *Oracle Exadata X9-2 Database Server Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x9-2/exa-database/index.html
- *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x9-2l/exa-storage/index.html
- *Oracle Exadata X8-2 Database Server Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-2l/exadata-db-service-manual/
- *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-2l/exadata-storage-service-manual/
- *Oracle Exadata Database Server X8-8 Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-8/exadata-storage-service-manual/index.html

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- *Oracle Server X7-2 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E72435_01/html/E72445/index.html
- *Oracle Server X7-2L Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E72463_01/html/E72474/index.html
- *Oracle Server X7-8 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E71925_01/html/E71936/index.html
- *Oracle Server X6-2 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E62159_01/html/E62171/index.html
- *Oracle Server X6-2L Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E62172_01/html/E62184/index.html
- *Oracle Server X5-2 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41059_01/html/E48312/napsm.html
- *Oracle Server X5-2L Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41033_01/html/E48325/cnpsm.html#scrolltoc
- *Sun Server X4-8 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E40591_01/html/E40317/index.html
- *Sun Server X4-2 Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E36975_01/html/E38045/gentextid-14757.html#scrolltoc
- *Sun Server X4-2L Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E36974_01/html/E38145/gentextid-14728.html#scrolltoc
- *Sun Server X3-2 (formerly Sun Fire X4170 M3) Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E22368_01/html/E27242/gentextid-14840.html#scrolltoc
- *Sun Server X3-2L (formerly Sun Fire X4270 M3) Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E23393_01/html/E27229/gentextid-14804.html#scrolltoc
- *Sun Server X2-8 (formerly Sun Fire X4800 M2) Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E20815_01/html/E20819/index.html
- *Sun Fire X4800 Server Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19140-01/html/821-0282/index.html
- *Sun Fire X4270 M2 Server Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19245-01/E21671/index.html
- *Sun Fire X4170 M2 Server Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19762-01/E22369-02/index.html
- *Sun Fire X4170, X4270, and X4275 Servers Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19477-01/820-5830-13/index.html
- Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Firmware Version 2.1 Documentation at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E36265_01/index.html
- Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Firmware Version 2.2 Documentation at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E76424_01/index.html
- *Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe Card User's Guide* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19682-01/E21358/index.html
- *Sun Flash Accelerator F40 PCIe Card User's Guide* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E29748_01/html/E29741/index.html
- *Sun Flash Accelerator F80 PCIe Card User's Guide* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E41278_01/html/E41251/index.html

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- *Oracle Flash Accelerator F160 PCIe Card User Guide* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E54943_01/html/E54947/index.html
- *Oracle Flash Accelerator F320 PCIe Card User Guide* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E65386_01/html/E65387/index.html
- *Oracle Flash Accelerator F640 PCIe Card User Guide* at https://docs.oracle.com/cd/E87231_01/html/E87233/index.html
- Sun Storage 6 Gb SAS PCIe RAID HBA Documentation at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19221-01/
- Oracle Storage 12 Gb/s SAS PCIe RAID HBA, Internal Documentation Library at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E52363_01/index.html
- Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Documentation at http://www.oracle.com/goto/ilom/docs
- "Cisco Catalyst 4948E and 4948E-F Ethernet Switches Data Sheet" at https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/catalyst-4948e-ethernet-switch/data_sheet_c78-598933.html
- "Cisco Nexus 9300-EX and 9300-FX Platform Switches Data Sheet at https://www.cisco.com/c/en/us/products/collateral/switches/nexus-9000-series-switches/datasheet-c78-736651.html"

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1

General Maintenance Information

This chapter contains topics about general maintenance of Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

> **Note**
>
> - All procedures in this chapter are applicable to Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.
> - For ease of reading, the name "Oracle Exadata Rack" is used when information refers to both Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.

- Overview of Roles and Responsibilities
  You should determine which individuals or groups are responsible for resolving any issue that arises.
- Powering On and Off Oracle Exadata Rack
  This section contains the procedures for powering on and off the components of an Oracle Exadata Rack.
- Using Auto Service Request to Manage Hardware Faults
  Auto Service Request (ASR) is designed to automatically open service requests when specific Oracle Exadata Rack hardware faults occur.
- Monitoring the System Using Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- Monitoring the System Using Oracle Configuration Manager
  Oracle Configuration Manager collects configuration information and uploads it to the Oracle repository.
- Changing Component Passwords
  The passwords for the components can be changed after initial configuration.
- Determining the Server Model
  Use the `exadata.img.hw` command to determine the model of the cell or database server.
- Monitoring Ambient Temperature of Servers
- Replacing a Disk Controller Battery Backup Unit
- Overview of the dbmsrv Service
- Configuring Password Expiration for Users Accessing the Server Remotely
  You can configure `DBSERVER` attributes to expire user passwords.
- State of Storage Server and Database Servers During Configuration Changes
  Before a change to a configuration, determine if the database and storage servers need to be offline or online.
- Rescue Plan
- Using ExaWatcher Charts to Monitor Oracle Exadata Performance
  ExaWatcher is a utility that collects performance data on the storage servers and database servers of an Exadata system. The data collected includes operating system statistics, such as iostat, cell statistics (cellsrvstat), and network statistics.

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- Oracle Exadata System Health Checking with Oracle Exachk
  Oracle Exachk provides a lightweight and non-intrusive health check framework for the full stack of Oracle Exadata software and hardware components.

1.1 Overview of Roles and Responsibilities

You should determine which individuals or groups are responsible for resolving any issue that arises.

Most IT organizations have teams of database administrators, system administrators, network administrators, and storage administrators. These administrators are responsible for system implementation and ongoing operations. In an Oracle Exadata environment, it is usually more efficient and effective to have the database administrator to take the lead role for Oracle Exadata management, with assistance from the system administrator. This is because Oracle Exadata is engineered to run Oracle Database, and administration is specific to Oracle Database and Oracle Exadata System Software. The other teams may have distinct responsibilities or be a second level of support to provide assistance.

Usually there is one individual or group that has primary responsibility for any issue that arises. This individual or group receives the first contact from Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, the help desk, or operations team when there is an issue on the system. For Oracle Exadata, the primary contact is typically the database administrator. If the database administrator needs assistance from another team to resolve the issue, then they collaborate to resolve the issue. Ownership of the issue should remain clear.

- Common Administrative Tasks for Oracle Exadata Management
  Initial system deployment is usually performed by Oracle engineers. The primary responsibilities for the database administrator begin with typical operational tasks.
- Understanding the Administrative Differences with Oracle Exadata
  Most administration tasks are similar on Oracle Exadata servers as on traditional database servers and storage servers, but there are some differences.

1.1.1 Common Administrative Tasks for Oracle Exadata Management

Initial system deployment is usually performed by Oracle engineers. The primary responsibilities for the database administrator begin with typical operational tasks.

Table 1-1 Common Administrative Tasks for Oracle Exadata Management

Task or Event	Administrator	Actions
Slow performance	Database administrator System Administrator	Receive alerts from Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control that performance thresholds have been exceeded. Review system performance, CPU, memory and I/O on all servers for unusual trends. Review database performance, wait events, locking, parallelism, and execution plans.

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Table 1-1 (Cont.) Common Administrative Tasks for Oracle Exadata Management

Task or Event	Administrator	Actions
Patch application or upgrades	Database administrator System Administrator	Apply Oracle Exadata System Software patches or upgrades, and RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrades. Apply Oracle Database patches, Oracle Grid Infrastructure patches or upgrades.
System outage or failure	Database administrator System Administrator	Connect to Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM), verify current system state, identify hardware issue or restart system, and review logs for root cause analysis. Check running instances for errors, monitor performance on running instances, and verify application functionality has not been disrupted.
Suspected network issues	Database administrator System Administrator	Inspect network interfaces for errors or dropped packets, check if any switches have restarted, and escalate to network administration team, as needed. Inspect database-side performance to assess impact, if any.
Backup database	Database administrator System Administrator	Run database backup routines, and ensure database server backups are completed.
Failed disk replacement	Database administrator System Administrator	Receive alerts about hardware replacement, verify Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) has opened a service request, and verify operators will allow field service technician in the data center to replace drive or provide spare drive.

1.1.2 Understanding the Administrative Differences with Oracle Exadata

Most administration tasks are similar on Oracle Exadata servers as on traditional database servers and storage servers, but there are some differences.

The following list shows the differences and exceptions for Oracle Exadata servers:

- Configuration settings for Oracle Exadata database servers, RDMA Network Fabric switches, and other components have settings based on testing and performance criteria. Changing the configuration settings, such as database server firmware or kernel parameters, based on company policy or other reasons should be reviewed for the potential impact to Oracle Exadata.

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- Restarting a server incorrectly can disrupt the database. The storage servers have special procedures and guidelines that must be followed to minimize disruption, such as off-lining grid disks before restarting the server, and not restarting more than one server at a time.
- Storage servers cannot be modified the same way as the database servers. Network changes, such as those for the NTP servers or DNS servers, are done using the `ipconf` utility. Network changes cannot be done manually by editing the configuration files. In addition, no software or additional packages can be installed on the storage servers. This restriction includes monitoring software. Storage server system updates are provided by Oracle Exadata System Software upgrades.
- Storage servers do not require backups. A self-maintained internal USB drive or M.2 device that can be used for cell recovery. Backup clients cannot be installed on the storage servers.
- Oracle wait events in Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) databases using storage servers may include events with `%cell%` in the name. These events are related to the storage servers.
- The Oracle Database `V$CELL` views include rows for any database using Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
- Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk path names are of the format `o/cell_ip_address/cell_griddisk_name`, such as the following:

  ```
  o/192.168.10.1/data_CD_01_dm01cel01
  ```

- SQL plans may include `storage` to indicate that some operations may be off-loaded to the storage servers.
- Operations such as backup and recovery use Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN), and all data for backup and recovery continues to pass through the database instances. The backup clients for RMAN should be installed on the database servers in Oracle Exadata to facilitate integration with enterprise backup solutions in the same way as in traditional environments.
- The practice of deploying one or more non-production environments for development, testing and quality assurance still apply for Oracle Exadata environments.

Related Topics

- Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server
  When performing maintenance on Exadata Storage Servers, it may be necessary to power down or restart the cell.
- Using the ipconf Utility

1.2 Powering On and Off Oracle Exadata Rack

This section contains the procedures for powering on and off the components of an Oracle Exadata Rack.

- Non-emergency Power Procedures
  When the outage is planned, use these procedures for powering on and off the components of Oracle Exadata Rack in an orderly fashion.
- Emergency Power-off Considerations
- Cautions and Warnings

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1.2.1 Non-emergency Power Procedures

When the outage is planned, use these procedures for powering on and off the components of Oracle Exadata Rack in an orderly fashion.

- Powering On Oracle Exadata Rack
- Powering On Servers Remotely using ILOM
  Servers can be powered on remotely using the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) interface.
- Powering Off Oracle Exadata Rack
  Power off the components of the Oracle Exadata Rack in the correct order.
- Powering On and Off Network Switches

1.2.1.1 Powering On Oracle Exadata Rack

Oracle Exadata Rack is powered on by either pressing the power button on the front of the servers, or by logging in to the ILOM interface, and applying power to the system. When a database server is powered on and the operating system boots, Oracle Clusterware is automatically started, if it is installed. Oracle Clusterware then starts all resources that are configured to start automatically.

The power on sequence is as follows:

1. Rack, including switches.

   Ensure the switches have had power applied for a few minutes to complete power-on configuration before starting Exadata Storage Servers.
2. Exadata Storage Servers.

   Ensure all Exadata Storage Servers complete the boot process before starting the database servers. This may take five to ten minutes before all services start.
3. Database servers.

1.2.1.2 Powering On Servers Remotely using ILOM

Servers can be powered on remotely using the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) interface.

The ILOM can be accessed using the Web console, the command-line interface (CLI), IPMI, or SNMP. For example, to apply power to server `dm01cel01` using IPMI, where `dm01cel01-ilom` is the host name of the ILOM for the server to be powered on, run the following command from a server that has IPMItool installed:

```
# ipmitool -I lanplus -H dm01cel01-ilom -U root chassis power on
```

The preceding command causes the system to prompt for the password.

Related Topics

- Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Documentation

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1.2.1.3 Powering Off Oracle Exadata Rack

Power off the components of the Oracle Exadata Rack in the correct order.

The power off sequence for Oracle Exadata Rack is as follows:

1. Database servers (Oracle Exadata only).
2. Exadata Storage Servers.
3. Rack, including switches.

- Powering Off Database Servers
- Powering Off Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
  Oracle Exadata Storage Servers are powered off and restarted using the Linux `shutdown` command.
- Powering Off Multiple Servers at the Same Time

1.2.1.3.1 Powering Off Database Servers

When powering off database servers, Oracle Clusterware should be stopped prior to restarting or shutting down a database server. Oracle Clusterware is stopped using the following command:

```
crsctl stop cluster
```

The following procedure is the recommended shutdown procedure for database servers:

1. Stop Oracle Clusterware using the following command:

   ```
   # GRID_HOME/grid/bin/crsctl stop cluster
   ```

   If any resources managed by Oracle Clusterware are still running after issuing the `crsctl stop cluster` command, then the command fails. Use the `-f` option to unconditionally stop all resources, and stop Oracle Clusterware.
2. Shut down the operating system using the following command:

   ```
   # shutdown -h now
   ```

1.2.1.3.2 Powering Off Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Oracle Exadata Storage Servers are powered off and restarted using the Linux `shutdown` command.

The following command shuts down Oracle Exadata Storage Server immediately:

```
# shutdown -h now
```

When powering off Oracle Exadata Storage Servers, all storage services are automatically stopped.

If you use the `-r` option, then the `shutdown` command shuts down and then restarts Oracle Exadata Storage Server. The `-now` option indicates you want to stop the server immediately.

```
# shutdown -r now
```


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Another system command to reboot a server is the `reboot` command. However, `shutdown -r now` is the preferred command to restart a server. You should never use the `reboot -f` command to shut down Oracle Exadata Storage Servers.

> **Note**
>
> Do not perform successive shutdown or reboot commands, which is essentially the same as `reboot -f`.

Note the following when powering off Oracle Exadata Storage Server:

- All Oracle Database and Oracle Clusterware processes should be shut down prior to shutting down more than one Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
- If you are powering off the entire Oracle Exadata Rack and the system uses Oracle Exadata Exascale, then stop the Exascale cluster before you shut down the Oracle Exadata Storage Servers. See Stop the Exascale Cluster.
- Powering off one Oracle Exadata Storage Server does not affect running database processes or Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM).
- Powering off or restarting Oracle Exadata Storage Servers can impact database availability.
- The `shutdown` commands can be used to power off or reboot Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

> **See Also**
>
> - "Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server" if the databases or Oracle Clusterware will remain operational while powering down Oracle Exadata Storage Server
> - SHUTDOWN(8) manual page for details.

1.2.1.3.3 Powering Off Multiple Servers at the Same Time

The dcli utility can be used to run the `shutdown` command on multiple servers at the same time. Do not run the dcli utility from a server that will be shut down. For example, to shut down all Exadata Storage Servers using the dcli utility, run the command from a database server. The following command shows the command syntax:

```
# dcli -l root -g group_name shutdown -h now
```

In the preceding syntax, *group_name* is the file that contains a list of all Exadata Storage Servers, `cell_group`, or database servers, `dbs_group`.

The following command shows the syntax to shut down all Exadata Storage Servers at the same time:

```
# dcli -l root -g cell_group shutdown -h now
```

Example 1-1 shows the power off procedure for Oracle Exadata Rack when using the dcli utility to shut down multiple servers at the same time. The commands are run from a database server.

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Example 1-1 Powering Off Oracle Exadata Rack Using the dcli Utility

1. Stop Oracle Clusterware on all database servers using the following command:

   ```
   # GRID_HOME/grid/bin/crsctl stop cluster -all
   ```

2. Shut down all remote database servers using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g remote_dbs_group shutdown -h now
   ```

   In the preceding command, `remote_dbs_group` is the file that contains a list of all the remote database servers.

3. Shut down all Exadata Storage Servers using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g cell_group shutdown -h now
   ```

   In the preceding command, `cell_group` is the file that contains a list of all Exadata Storage Servers.

4. Shut down the local database server using the following command:

   ```
   shutdown -h now
   ```

5. Remove power from the rack.

1.2.1.4 Powering On and Off Network Switches

The network switches do not have power switches. They power off when power is removed, by way of the power distribution unit (PDU) or at the breaker in the data center.

1.2.2 Emergency Power-off Considerations

If there is an emergency, then power to Oracle Exadata Rack should be halted immediately. The following emergencies may require powering off Oracle Exadata Rack:

- Natural disasters such as earthquake, flood, hurricane, tornado, or cyclone.
- Unusual noise, smell, or smoke coming from the machine.
- Threat to human safety.
- Emergency Power-off Procedure
- Emergency Power-off Switch

1.2.2.1 Emergency Power-off Procedure

To perform an emergency power-off procedure for Oracle Exadata Rack, turn off power at the circuit breaker or pull the emergency power-off switch in the computer room. After the emergency, contact Oracle Support Services to restore power to the machine.

1.2.2.2 Emergency Power-off Switch

Emergency power-off (EPO) switches are required when computer equipment contains batteries capable of supplying more than 750 volt-amperes for more than five minutes. Systems that have these batteries include internal EPO hardware for connection to a site EPO switch or relay. Use of the EPO switch removes power from Oracle Exadata Rack.

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1.2.3 Cautions and Warnings

The following cautions and warnings apply to Oracle Exadata Rack:

- Do not touch the parts of this product that use high-voltage power. Touching them might result in serious injury.
- Do not power off Oracle Exadata Rack unless there is an emergency. In that case, follow the Emergency Power-off Procedure.
- Keep the front and rear cabinet doors closed. Failure to do so might cause system failure or result in damage to hardware components.
- Keep the top, front, and back of the cabinets clear to allow proper airflow and prevent overheating of components.
- Use only the supplied hardware.

1.3 Using Auto Service Request to Manage Hardware Faults

Auto Service Request (ASR) is designed to automatically open service requests when specific Oracle Exadata Rack hardware faults occur.

- Understanding Auto Service Request
- Installing and Configuring ASR
  Oracle recommends installing Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) on a standalone server running Oracle Solaris or Oracle Linux.

1.3.1 Understanding Auto Service Request

When a hardware problem is detected, Oracle ASR Manager submits a service request to Oracle Support Services. In many cases, Oracle Support Services can begin work on resolving the issue before the database administrator is even aware the problem exists. Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) is designed to automatically open service requests when specific Oracle Exadata hardware faults occur.
To enable this feature, the Oracle Exadata components must be configured to send hardware fault telemetry to the Oracle ASR Manager software. This service covers components in storage servers and Oracle Database servers, such as disks and flash cards.

Oracle ASR Manager must be installed on a server that has connectivity to Oracle Exadata, and an outbound Internet connection using HTTPS or an HTTPS proxy. Oracle recommends that Oracle ASR Manager be installed on a server outside of Oracle Exadata. The following are some of the reasons for the recommendation:

- If the server or the rack containing Oracle ASR Manager goes down, then Oracle ASR Manager is unavailable for all of the Oracle Exadata components that it supports. This is very important to consider when several Oracle Exadata systems use the Oracle ASR Manager.
- In order to submit a service request (SR), the server must be able to access the Internet.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle ASR can only use the management network. Ensure the management network is set up to allow Oracle ASR to run.

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Prior to using Oracle ASR, the following must be set up:

- Oracle Premier Support for Systems or Oracle/Sun Limited Warranty
- Technical contact responsible for Oracle Exadata
- Valid shipping address for Oracle Exadata parts

An e-mail message is sent to the technical contact for the activated asset to notify the creation of the service request. The following are examples of the disk failure Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) traps sent to Oracle ASR Manager.

> **Note**
>
> - Oracle ASR is applicable only for component faults. Not all component failures are covered, though the most common components such as disk, fan, and power supplies are covered.
> - Oracle ASR is not a replacement for other monitoring mechanisms, such as SMTP, and SNMP alerts, within the customer data center. Oracle ASR is a complementary mechanism that expedites and simplifies the delivery of replacement hardware. Oracle ASR should not be used for downtime events in high-priority systems. For high-priority events, contact Oracle Support Services directly.
> - There are occasions when a service request may not be automatically filed. This can happen because of the unreliable nature of the SNMP protocol, or loss of connectivity to the Oracle ASR Manager. Oracle recommends that customers continue to monitor their systems for faults, and call Oracle Support Services if they do not receive notice that a service request has been automatically filed.
> - Oracle ASR can monitor Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switches that have firmware release 2.1.2 and later in Oracle Exadata systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3.0 or later. Switches may need a field engineer to set the entitlement serial number.

Example 1-2 Example of Exadata Storage Server SNMP Trap

This example shows the SNMP trap for a storage server disk failure. The corresponding hardware alert code has been highlighted.

```
2011-09-07 10:59:54 server1.example.com [UDP: [192.85.884.156]:61945]:
RFC1213-MIB::sysUpTime.0 = Timeticks: (52455631) 6 days, 1:42:36.31
SNMPv2-SMI::snmpModules.1.1.4.1.0 = OID: SUN-HW-TRAP-
MIB::sunHwTrapHardDriveFault
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapSystemIdentifier = STRING: Sun Oracle Database
Machine
1007AK215C
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapChassisId = STRING: 0921XFG004
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapProductName = STRING: SUN FIRE X4270 M2 SERVER
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapSuspectComponentName = STRING: SEAGATE
ST32000SSSUN2.0T;
Slot: 0SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultClass = STRING: NULL
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultCertainty = INTEGER: 0
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultMessageID = STRING: HALRT-02001
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultUUID = STRING:
acb0a175-70b8-435f-9622-38a9a55ee8d3
```


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```
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapAssocObjectId = OID: SNMPv2-SMI::zeroDotZero
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapAdditionalInfo = STRING: Exadata Storage Server:
cellname  Disk Serial Number:   E06S8K
server1.example.com failure trap.
```

Example 1-3 Example of Oracle Database Server SNMP Trap

This example shows the SNMP trap from an Oracle database server disk failure. The corresponding hardware alert code has been highlighted.

```
2011-09-09 10:59:54 dbserv01.example.com [UDP: [192.22.645.342]:61945]:
RFC1213-MIB::sysUpTime.0 = Timeticks: (52455631) 6 days, 1:42:36.31
SNMPv2-SMI::snmpModules.1.1.4.1.0 = OID: SUN-HW-TRAP-
MIB::sunHwTrapHardDriveFault
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapSystemIdentifier = STRING: Sun Oracle Database
Machine
1007AK215C
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapChassisId = STRING: 0921XFG004
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapProductName = STRING: SUN FIRE X4170 M2 SERVER
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapSuspectComponentName = STRING: HITACHI
H103030SCSUN300G
Slot: 0SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultClass = STRING: NULL
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultCertainty = INTEGER: 0
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultMessageID = STRING: HALRT-02007
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapFaultUUID = STRING:
acb0a175-70b8-435f-9622-38a9a55ee8d3
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapAssocObjectId = OID: SNMPv2-SMI::zeroDotZero
SUN-HW-TRAP-MIB::sunHwTrapAdditionalInfo = STRING: Exadata Database Server:
db03
Disk Serial Number: HITACHI H103030SCSUN300GA2A81019GGDE5E
dbserv01.example.com failure trap.
```

Related Topics

- About Oracle Auto Service Request

1.3.2 Installing and Configuring ASR

Oracle recommends installing Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) on a standalone server running Oracle Solaris or Oracle Linux.

After installation is complete, configure fault telemetry destinations for the servers on Oracle Exadata. The Oracle Exadata servers can be set up during initial configuration. Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) collects the configuration information, and then configures the servers.

> **Note**
>
> When configuring the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) alert settings, do not remove the rules at the top of the rule list. To add a new rule, enter the rule at the bottom of the rule list.

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- To install and configure Oracle ASR after initial configuration, refer to the installation and configuration information available in *Oracle Auto Service Request Quick Installation Guide for Oracle Exadata Database Machine*.

See Also

- *Oracle Auto Service Request Quick Installation Guide for Oracle Exadata Database Machine*
- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Installation and Configuration Guide* for information about the Oracle ASR configuration page of OEDA
- Oracle Auto Service Request user documentation at http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/systems/asr/documentation/index.html

1.4 Monitoring the System Using Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

Oracle Exadata Database Machine can be monitored by Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agents using the Oracle Exadata Plug-in and the Oracle Systems Infrastructure Plug-in. The Oracle Exadata Database Machine is discovered and monitored as a system target in Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control. Individual database servers, storage servers, and switches are grouped together under the system target for the Oracle Exadata Database Machine so they can be monitored as a group

The Oracle Exadata Storage Server metrics are collected and managed by Management Server (MS). When used with Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control, the metrics are presented as Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control metrics.

All Exadata server alerts are delivered to Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control using SNMP. The Exadata hardware and software components are monitored by Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) and Oracle Exadata System Software in the following ways:

- Hardware components are monitored by ILOM. When a hardware component reports a failure or an exceeded threshold, ILOM reports the failure as an SNMP trap to MS. MS processes the trap, creates an alert, and delivers the alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent.
- Hardware and software components are also monitored by MS directly. When a failure or threshold is exceeded, MS processes the trap, creates an alert, and delivers the alert to the Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control agent.

From the end-user perspective, there is no difference between the two types of alerts. The alert message contains the corrective action to resolve the alert.

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See Also

- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Installation and Configuration Guide* for information about installing Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
- Exadata System Software and Hardware Versions Supported by Oracle Enterprise Manager Plug-ins (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB492866)
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Exadata Management Getting Started Guide*
- *Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Administrator's Guide* for additional information about using blackout to avoid unnecessary alerts when doing repairs
- The MAA Best Practices area for Enterprise Manager at http://www.oracle.com/goto/maa for Enterprise Manager and Exadata manageability best practices

1.5 Monitoring the System Using Oracle Configuration Manager

Oracle Configuration Manager collects configuration information and uploads it to the Oracle repository.

When the configuration information is uploaded daily, Oracle Support Services can analyze the data and provide better service. When a service request is logged, the configuration data is associated with the service request. The following are some of the benefits of Oracle Configuration Manager:

- Reduced time for problem resolution
- Proactive problem avoidance
- Improved access to best practices, and the Oracle knowledge base
- Improved understanding of the customer's business needs
- Consistent responses and services

The Oracle Configuration Manager software is installed and configured in each `ORACLE_HOME` directory on a server. For clustered databases, only one instance is configured for Oracle Configuration Manager. A configuration script is run on every database on the server. The Oracle Configuration Manager collectors then send their data to a centralized Oracle repository.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Configuration Manager Installation and Administration Guide*
- *Oracle Configuration Manager Collection Overview*

1.6 Changing Component Passwords

The passwords for the components can be changed after initial configuration.

- Changing the Database Server Passwords
- Changing the Exadata Storage Server Passwords
  As the `root` user, use the `passwd` command to change operating system user passwords on Exadata Storage Server.
- Changing the Power Distribution Unit Password
- Changing the ILOM Password

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- Changing the InfiniBand Switch Password
  This procedure describes how to change a password for the InfiniBand switch.
- Changing the Cisco Management Network Switch or RoCE Network Fabric Switch Password
  To change the password for the Cisco Management Network Switch or RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switch, you must connect to the switch and run a command on the switch.
- Changing the KVM Password

1.6.1 Changing the Database Server Passwords

The user accounts and GRUB passwords can be changed on the database servers. The default user accounts on the database server are `root`, and the software owner account. Typically the software owner account is `oracle` or `grid`.

- Changing the User Account Password on the Database Server
  As the `root` user, use the `passwd` command to change operating system user passwords.
- Changing the GRUB Account Password on the Database Server
  Use the `host_access_control` script to change the GRUB account password on database servers.

1.6.1.1 Changing the User Account Password on the Database Server

As the `root` user, use the `passwd` command to change operating system user passwords.

At the operating system prompt, use the following command, where *user_name* identifies the user account that you want to change:

```
# passwd user_name
```

Related Topics

- Default Security Setting Enacted by OEDA

1.6.1.2 Changing the GRUB Account Password on the Database Server

Use the `host_access_control` script to change the GRUB account password on database servers.

Run the following command as the `root` user to change the GRUB account password on the database server:

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control grub-password
```

1.6.2 Changing the Exadata Storage Server Passwords

As the `root` user, use the `passwd` command to change operating system user passwords on Exadata Storage Server.

The default user accounts on Exadata Storage Servers are `root`, `celladmin`, and `cellmonitor`.

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At the operating system prompt, use the following command, where *user_name* identifies the user account that you want to change:

```
# passwd user_name
```

1.6.3 Changing the Power Distribution Unit Password

The default account user for the power distribution unit (PDU) is `admin`. The following procedure describes how to change the password for the PDU:

1. Use a Web browser to access the PDU metering unit by entering the IP address for the unit in the address line of the browser. The Current Measurement page appears.
2. Click **Network Configuration** in the upper left of the page.
3. Log in as the `admin` user on the PDU metering unit.
4. Locate the Admin/User fields. Only letters and numbers are allowed for user names and passwords.
5. Enter up to five users and passwords in the Admin/Users fields.
6. Designate each user to be either an administrator or user.
7. Click **Submit** to set the users and passwords.

1.6.4 Changing the ILOM Password

The default user account for the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) is `root`. The following procedure describes how to change the password for the ILOM:

1. Log in to the ILOM using SSH.
2. Use the following command to change the password:

   ```
   set /SP/users/user_name password
   ```

   In the preceding command, *user_name* is the user account to be changed. The following is an example of the command:

   ```
   set /SP/users/user1 password

   Changing password for user /SP/users/user1/password...
   Enter new password:********
   Enter new password again:********
   New password was successfully set for user /SP/users/user1
   ```

1.6.5 Changing the InfiniBand Switch Password

This procedure describes how to change a password for the InfiniBand switch.

The default user accounts for the InfiniBand switch are `root`, `ilom-admin`, `ilom-user`, `ilom-operator`, and `nm2user`.

1. Log in to the InfiniBand switch with SSH using the following command:

   ```
   ssh user_name@switch_name
   ```

   In the preceding command, *user_name* is the name of the user, and *switch_name* is the name of the InfiniBand switch.

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2. Check the firmware version of the switch.
3. Use the ILOM to change the password using the following commands:

```
ssh -l ilom-admin switch_name

set /SP/users/user_name password
```

> **See Also**
>
> *Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Administration Guide for Firmware Version 2.1* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E36265_01/html/E36266/gentextid-2626.html#scrolltoc

1.6.6 Changing the Cisco Management Network Switch or RoCE Network Fabric Switch Password

To change the password for the Cisco Management Network Switch or RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) switch, you must connect to the switch and run a command on the switch.

- Changing the Password for Cisco 93xx Switches
  Use the `change-password` command to change the password for the Cisco Nexus 93108-1G, Cisco Nexus 9348, or Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 switch.
- Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password
  You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.

1.6.6.1 Changing the Password for Cisco 93xx Switches

Use the `change-password` command to change the password for the Cisco Nexus 93108-1G, Cisco Nexus 9348, or Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 switch.

1. Access the switch using `ssh` or via the serial port.

```
my_host$ ssh admin@my_switch
User Access Verification
Password:
```

2. Change the password.

```
switch# change-password
  Enter old password:
  Enter new password:
  Confirm new password:
```

3. Copy the running configuration to the startup configuration.

```
switch# copy running-config startup-config
```

4. Exit from the session.

```
switch# exit
```


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1.6.6.2 Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password

You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.

There are two different methods to access the switch. One is through a serial port and the other is through `ssh`.

- Serial port: When using serial port access, there are no user accounts, so the `enable` password is all that is required.
- `ssh`: When the switch is accessed via `ssh`, you must supply a user account and password before you can change the password.

During the installation of the system, the `admin` user is created and you can use this user to access the switch using `ssh`.

- Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password for Serial Port Access
  You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.
- Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password for Telnet or SSH Access
  You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.

1.6.6.2.1 Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password for Serial Port Access

You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.

1. Access the switch using `telnet`, `ssh`, or via the serial port.

   If you use the serial port for access, you will not be prompted for a user name or password, you will just get the prompt.

   ```
   my_host> ssh admin@my_switch
   Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
   Password:
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > - In Oracle Linux 5 update 5 or higher, `telnet` was removed for security reasons. You may need to install telnet client package in the compute node before you can access the switch using `telnet`.
   > - Before using SSH to access the switch, you must enable SSH in the switch following the steps described in Upgrading firmware / Configuring SSH on Cisco Catalyst 4948 Ethernet Switch (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB384251).

2. Change to enable mode.

   ```
   Switch> enable
   ```

3. Set the password.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# no enable password
   Switch(config)# enable secret new_password
   Switch(config)# end
   ```


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```
Switch# write memory
*Sep 15 14:25:05.893:%SYS-5-CONFIG_I:Configured from console by console
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 2502 bytes to 1085 bytes [OK ]
```

4. Save the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# copy running-config startup-config
   ```

5. Exit from the session.

   ```
   Switch# exit
   ```

1.6.6.2.2 Changing the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch Password for Telnet or SSH Access

You can change the passwords for both serial port access and SSH access to the switch.

1. Access the switch using `telnet`, `ssh`, or via the serial port.

   If you use the serial port for access, you will not be prompted for a user name or password, you will just get the prompt.

   ```
   my_host> ssh admin@my_switch
   Using keyboard-interactive authentication.
   Password:
   ```

2. Change to enable mode.

   ```
   Switch> enable
   Password:
   ```

3. Verify the password will be sent in encrypted format.

   Use the following command to check that service password configuration is set to `-encryption`.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config all | include service password-encryption
   service password-encryption
   ```

   If this is set to `no service password-encryption`, then passwords will be sent in clear text. You can change this setting, as shown in Step 5.

4. Enter configuration mode.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
   ```

5. If password encryption is set to `no service password-encryption`, then change it to `service password-encryption`.

   ```
   Switch(config)# service password-encryption
   ```

6. Change the password for a specific user.

   ```
   Switch(config)# username user_name password new_password
   ```


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7. Exit configuration mode and save the changes.

```
Switch(config)# end
Switch# write memory
```

1.6.7 Changing the KVM Password

The default user account for the KVM is `Admin`. The following procedure describes how to change the password for the KVM:

1. Pull the KVM tray out from the front of the rack, and open it using the handle.
2. Touch the touch pad.
3. Toggle between the host and KVM interface by pressing the Ctrl key on the left side twice, similar to a double-click on a mouse.
4. Select **Local** from User Accounts.
5. Click **Admin** under Users.
6. Set a password for the `Admin` account. Do not modify any other parameters.
7. Click **Save**.

1.7 Determining the Server Model

Use the `exadata.img.hw` command to determine the model of the cell or database server.

```
/usr/sbin/exadata.img.hw --get model
```

Reference the following table for the server model names and numbers for Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

Table 1-2 Oracle Exadata Database Machine Server Models

Oracle Exadata Database Machine	Database Server Models	Exadata Storage Server Models
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X11M	`ORACLE SERVER E6-2L`	`ORACLE SERVER X11-2L` (High Capacity) `ORACLE SERVER X11-2L_EXTREME_FLASH`
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X10M	`ORACLE SERVER E5-2L`	`ORACLE SERVER X10-2L` (High Capacity) `ORACLE SERVER X10-2L_EXTREME_FLASH`
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M-2	`ORACLE SERVER X9-2`	`ORACLE SERVER X9-2L` (High Capacity) `ORACLE SERVER X9-2L_EXTREME_FLASH`
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M-8	`ORACLE SERVER X8-8`	`ORACLE SERVER X9-2L` (High Capacity) `ORACLE SERVER X9-2L_EXTREME_FLASH`

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Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle Exadata Database Machine Server Models

Oracle Exadata Database Machine	Database Server Models	Exadata Storage Server Models
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M-2	ORACLE SERVER X8-2	ORACLE SERVER X8-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X8-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8-2	ORACLE SERVER X8-2	ORACLE SERVER X8-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X8-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M-8	ORACLE SERVER X8-8	ORACLE SERVER X8-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X8-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8-8	ORACLE SERVER X8-8	ORACLE SERVER X8-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X8-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2	ORACLE SERVER X7-2	ORACLE SERVER X7-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X7-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-8	ORACLE SERVER X7-8	ORACLE SERVER X7-2L (High Capacity) ORACLE SERVER X7-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6-2	ORACLE SERVER X6-2	ORACLE SERVER X6-2L ORACLE SERVER X6-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6-8	ORACLE SERVER X5-8	ORACLE SERVER X6-2L ORACLE SERVER X6-2L_EXTREME_FLASH
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-2	ORACLE SERVER X5-2	ORACLE SERVER X5-2L
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-8	ORACLE SERVER X5-8	ORACLE SERVER X5-2L
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2	SUN SERVER X4-2	SUN SERVER X4-2L
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-8 Full Rack	SUN SERVER X4-8	SUN SERVER X4-2L ORACLE SERVER X5-2L
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2	SUN FIRE X4170 M3	SUN FIRE X4270 M3
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-8 Full Rack	Sun Fire X4800 M2	SUN FIRE X4270 M3
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2	SUN FIRE X4170 M2 SERVER	SUN FIRE X4270 M2 SERVER

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Table 1-2 (Cont.) Oracle Exadata Database Machine Server Models

Oracle Exadata Database Machine	Database Server Models	Exadata Storage Server Models
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-8 Full Rack	`Sun Fire X4800` or `Sun Fire X4800 M2`	`SUN FIRE X4270 M2 SERVER`

1.8 Monitoring Ambient Temperature of Servers

Maintaining environmental temperature conditions within design specification for Oracle Exadata Rack helps achieve maximum efficiency and targeted component service lifetimes. The impact of validating the ambient temperature range is minimal. The impact of corrective actions will vary depending on the environmental conditions.

The ambient temperature range for operating Oracle Exadata Rack is 5 to 32 degrees Celsius (41 to 89.6 degrees Fahrenheit). However, for maximum efficiency and component longevity, the optimal temperature range is 21 to 23 degrees Celsius (70 to 74 degrees Fahrenheit). For details, see Temperature and Humidity Requirements.

Use the following command as the `root` user on the first database server in the cluster to verify the temperature on all servers in the cluster:

```
dcli -g /opt/oracle.SupportTools/onecommand/all_group -l root 'ipmitool
sunoem cli "show /SYS/T_AMB" | grep value'
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
dm01db01: value = 21.440 degree C
dm01db02: value = 21.440 degree C
dm01db03: value = 22.190 degree C
...
dm01db08: value = 21.940 degree C
dm01cel01: value = 22.000 degree C
dm01cel02: value = 22.000 degree C
dm01cel03: value = 23.000 degree C
...
dm01cel14: value = 22.080 degree C
```

If the output is outside the ambient temperature range, then investigate and correct the problem. The following items should be checked:

- Sufficient air flow into the rack
- Room temperature is within the specified range
- Rear of rack is clear of obstructions

1.9 Replacing a Disk Controller Battery Backup Unit

The disk controller battery backup unit (disk controller BBU) resides on a drive tray in the database and Exadata Storage Servers. The disk controller BBU can be replaced without downtime for the server or the applications running on the server.

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> **Note**
>
> The procedures in this section do not apply to on-controller battery backup units. Replacement of those units require a system shutdown because the system must be opened to access the controller card.

- Replacing a Disk Controller BBU on a Database Server
- Replacing a Disk Controller BBU on an Exadata Storage Server
  This section describes how to replace a disk controller BBU on an Exadata Storage Server.

1.9.1 Replacing a Disk Controller BBU on a Database Server

This section describes how to replace a disk controller BBU on a database server.

> **Note**
>
> After any maintenance procedure, Oracle recommends using the Exachk tool. The tool is available through My Oracle Support document KB74841.

The high-level steps are:

- Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal
  The method of removing the Disk Controller BBU depends on the Oracle Exadata Database Machine model.
- Step 2: Replace the Disk Controller BBU
- Step 3: Enable and Verify the New Disk Controller BBU

Related Topics

- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)

1.9.1.1 Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal

The method of removing the Disk Controller BBU depends on the Oracle Exadata Database Machine model.

On certain Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2, X4-2, and X4-8 database nodes, and Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2, X4-2, X3-8, and X4-8 storage servers, the BBU is remote mounted and does not require a system shutdown to be accessed. However you must still prepare it for removal from the RAID HBA to avoid the risk of data corruption to the disk volumes.

> **Note**
>
> There is no remote mount BBU option for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-8 database nodes.

- Preparing Systems with Remote Mount BBU
  Describes how to prepare to remove the disk controller BBU on systems with remote mount BBU.

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- Preparing Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU
  This topic describes how to prepare to remove the disk controller BBU on systems without a remote mount BBU.

1.9.1.1.1 Preparing Systems with Remote Mount BBU

Describes how to prepare to remove the disk controller BBU on systems with remote mount BBU.

If your system does not have a remote mount BBU, see Preparing Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU.

1. Log in as the `root` user.
2. Get the version of the image that is running on the server in the rack that requires service.

   ```
   # imageinfo -ver
   11.2.3.2.1.130302
   ```

   The version is the first five parts, such as `11.2.3.2.1` in the example. The last part is the image date.
3. Prepare the disk controller BBU for removal.

   If you are running version 12.1.2.1.0 or later:

   a. Drop the disk controller BBU for replacement:

      ```
      DBMCLI> alter dbserver bbu drop for replacement
      ```

   b. Verify the BBU status has been updated.

      ```
      DBMCLI> list dbserver attributes bbustatus -
               dropped for replacement
      ```

   If you are running versions between 11.2.3.3.0 and 12.1.2.1.0:

   a. Drop the disk controller BBU for replacement.

      ```
      # /opt/oracle.cellos/compmon/exadata_mon_hw_asr.pl -
      drop_bbu_for_replacement
      ```

   b. Verify the status has been updated.

      ```
      # /opt/oracle.cellos/compmon/exadata_mon_hw_asr.pl -list_bbu_status
      BBU status: dropped for replacement.
      ```

   If you are running version 11.2.3.2.x:

   a. Locate the server in the rack being serviced, and turn on the indicator light.

      Exadata Storage Servers are identified by a number 1 through 18, where 1 is the lowest Storage Server in the rack installed in RU2, counting up to the top of the rack.

      Exadata Database Nodes are identified by a number 1 through 8, where 1 is the lowest most database node in the rack installed in RU16.

      Turn on the locate indicator light for easier identification of the server being serviced. If the server number has been identified, then the Locate Button on the front panel may be pressed. To turn on the indicator light remotely, use any of the following methods:

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- From a login to the CellCli on Exadata Storage Servers:

  ```
  CellCli> alter cell led on
  ```

- From a login to the server's ILOM:

  ```
  -> set /SYS/LOCATE value=Fast_Blink
  ```

- From a login to the server's `root` account:

  ```
  # ipmitool chassis identify force
  Chassis identify interval: indefinite
  ```

b. Check that HBA can see the battery and its current status.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running on Solaris, use `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli` in place of `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the commands below.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
```

The default output should show that the battery is still visible and may show low voltage or other issues depending on the fault. It may return an error reading the BBU if it is hard failed and no longer accessible to the HBA.

c. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
```

The default cache policy should be `WriteBack` for all volumes. If the battery is functioning normally it will report as current cache policy `WriteBack`. However if it is failed it may report current cache policy as `WriteThrough`.

d. Set the cache policy for all logical volumes to `WriteThrough` cache mode, which does not use the battery.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wt -lall -a0
```

e. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes is now `WriteThrough`.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
```

1.9.1.1.2 Preparing Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU

This topic describes how to prepare to remove the disk controller BBU on systems without a remote mount BBU.

If the system does not have the remote mounted battery installed, you need to shut down the node for which the battery requires replacement.

If your system has a remote mount BBU, see Preparing Systems with Remote Mount BBU.

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1. Revert all the RAID disk volumes to `WriteThrough` mode

   This ensures that all data in the RAID cache memory is flushed to disk and is not lost when the battery is replaced.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or above substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands.

   a. Set all logical volumes cache policy to `WriteThrough` cache mode.

      > **Note**
      >
      > If you are running on Solaris, use `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli` in place of `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the commands below.

      ```
      # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wt -lall -a0
      ```

   b. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes is now `WriteThrough`, which does not use the battery.

      ```
      # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
      ```

2. Shut down the server operating system.

   a. Perform the steps in Steps To Shutdown/Startup The Exadata & RDBMS Services and Cell/Compute Nodes On An Exadata Configuration (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB294300).

   b. Change the environment to point to the Oracle Grid Infrastructure Home.

      Run the following commands as the `root` user, where the `1` of `+ASM1` refers to the database node number:

      ```
      # . oraenv
      ORACLE_SID = [root] ? +ASM1
      The Oracle base for ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/11.2.0/grid is /u01/app/oracle
      ```

      For example, for database node 3, the value would be `+ASM3`.

   c. Shut down Oracle Clusterware Services prior to powering down the database node.

      Run the following commands as the `root` user:

      ```
      # $ORACLE_HOME/bin/crsctl stop crs
      ```

      Or:

      ```
      # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
      ```


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Grid_home is typically set to `/u01/app/11.2.0/grid`, but this can vary depending on your installation configuration.

d. Verify that Oracle Clusterware Services have been stopped.

There should be no Clusterware processes running.

```
# ps -ef | grep css
```

e. Shut down the server operating system.

- Linux:

```
# shutdown -hP now
```

- Solaris:

```
# shutdown -y -i 5 -g 0
```

1.9.1.2 Step 2: Replace the Disk Controller BBU

In this step, you remove the old disk controller BBU and replace it with the new BBU.

Exadata X3-2, X4-2, or X4-8 Compute Nodes and X3-2, X3-8, X4-2, or X4-8 Storage Cell nodes with the Remote Battery

These steps apply to Exadata nodes based on X3-2, X4-2, X4-8 and X3-2L, X4-2L servers with the remote battery installed.

1. Locate the battery slot marked with an orange and white BBU label.

   X3-2 and X4-2 Compute nodes: this is the upper right-most slot on the front of the chassis labelled BBU (previously designated "HDD7").

   X4-8 Compute nodes: this is in the lower slot, second from the left, on the rear of the chassis labeled BBU.

   X3-2L and X4-2L Storage cells: this is the right-hand slot on the rear of the chassis above PS1, labelled BBU (previously designated "REAR HDD 1").

2. Unlatch and carefully slide out the old BBU carrier.
3. Insert and carefully slide in the new BBU carrier, and latch it closed.

Exadata X3-2L or X4-2L Storage Cell nodes without the Remote Battery

Replace the existing HBA BBU with a remote-mounted battery kit (part 7060020) following the CAP detailed in My Oracle Support document KB473058.

Exadata X3-2 or X4-2 Database Machine Compute nodes without the Remote Battery

Replace the existing HBA BBU with a remote-mounted battery kit (part 7060020) following the CAP detailed in My Oracle Support document KB473058.

Exadata X3-8 Database Machine Compute nodes

These steps are relevant to Exadata nodes based on X2-8 servers (formerly x4800m2).

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> **Note**
>
> The Exadata X3-8 Database Machine Compute nodes are based on X2-8 servers. See Table 1-2

1. Remove CMOD0 from the server and set it on a flat, antistatic surface.
2. Remove the CMOD top cover.
3. Remove the HBA REM with BBU attached:
   a. Lift the REM ejector handle and rotate it to its fully open position.
   b. Lift the connector end of the REM and pull the REM away from the retaining clip on the front support bracket.
4. Remove the old BBU from the REM:
   a. Use a No. 1 Phillips screwdriver to remove the 3 retaining screws that secure the battery to the REM card. Do NOT attempt to remove any screws from the top side of the REM and battery pack; those screws hold the standoffs that provide the bottom screw holes and should remain with the battery pack.
   b. Detach the battery pack including circuit board from the REM by gently lifting it from its circuit board connector.
5. Install the new BBU on the REM.
   a. Attach the battery pack circuit board connector to mate with the REM's connector.
   b. Use a No. 1 Phillips screwdriver to secure the battery to the REM. If the BBU comes with a package of new screws, then use those new screws - do not re-use the screws from the old BBU attachment.
6. Re-install the HBA REM with BBU attached.
   a. Ensure that the REM ejector lever is in the closed position. The lever should be flat with the REM support bracket.
   b. Position the REM so that the battery is facing downward and the connector is aligned with the connector on the motherboard.
   c. Slip the opposite end of the REM under the retaining clips on the front support bracket and ensure that the notch on the edge of the REM is positioned around the alignment post on the bracket.
   d. Carefully lower and position the connector end of the REM until the REM contacts the connector on the motherboard, ensuring that the connectors are aligned. To seat the connector, carefully push the REM downward until it is in a level position.
7. Install the cover on the CMOD.
8. Return the CMOD back into the unit in CMOD0 slot.

1.9.1.3 Step 3: Enable and Verify the New Disk Controller BBU

Similar to Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal, this step has two subsections:

- For Systems with Remote Mount BBU
- For Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU

For Systems with Remote Mount BBU

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For systems with remote mount BBU, the system was not shut down at the end of Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal.

If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software version 11.2.3.3.0 or later:

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Verify the disk controller BBU battery state is present and seen by the RAID controller. It may take several minutes for the new BBU battery to be detected.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you are running on Solaris, use `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli` in place of `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the commands below.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -AdpAllInfo -a0 | grep BBU
   BBU : Present
   BBU : Yes
   Cache When BBU Bad : Disabled
   ```

3. Re-enable the disk controller BBU and disk cache.
   - If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software version 12.1.2.1.0 or later:

     ```
     DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER BBU REENABLE
     ```

   - If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software version earlier than 12.1.2.1.0:

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.cellos/compmon/exadata_mon_hw_asr.pl -reenable_bbu
     HDD disk controller battery has been reenabled.
     ```

4. Verify the disk controller BBU battery state is operational.
   - If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software version 12.1.2.1.0 or later:

     ```
     DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES bbustatus
     ```

   - If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software version earlier than 12.1.2.1.0:

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.cellos/compmon/exadata_mon_hw_asr.pl -list_bbu_status
     BBU status: present
     ```

5. Verify the current logical disk drive cache policy uses writeback mode:

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep -i bbu
Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
```


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```
Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
... <repeated for each logical volume present>
```

6. If the current cache policy is WriteThrough mode, and not WriteBack, then check the status of the battery.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -getbbustatus -a0|grep Battery
   BatteryType: iBBU08
   Battery State : Operational
   Battery Pack Missing : No
   Battery Replacement required : No
   ```

   If the "Battery State" is anything other than "Operational" or "Optimal" (exact term depends on image version), investigate and correct the problem before continuing.

   The following shows which image version uses "Optimal" and "Operational".

   ```
   Exadata image version       Battery State         Raid f/w version
   ---------------------       -------------------   -----------------
    X4    12.1.2.1.0            Optimal              12.12.0-0178
    X4    12.1.1.1.1            Optimal              12.12.0-0178
    X3    11.2.3.3.0            Optimal              12.12.0-0178
    X3    11.2.3.2.2            Optimal              12.12.0-0178
    X3    11.2.3.2.1            Operational          12.12.0-0140
   ```

If you are using image version 11.2.3.2.x:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Turn off the server's locate LED.

   ```
   # ipmitool chassis identify off
   Chassis identify interval: off
   ```

3. Wait approximately 5 minutes for the HBA to recognize and start communicating with the new BBU.
4. Verify the HBA battery status is Operational and charging.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
   ```

5. Set all logical drives cache policy to WriteBack cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wb -lall -a0
   ```

6. Verify the current cache policy for all logical drives is now using WriteBack cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep -i bbu
   Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
   Bad BBU
   Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
   Bad BBU
   ... <repeated for each logical volume present>
   ```


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For Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU

For systems that do not have a remote mount BBU, you shut down the system at the end of Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal. In this section you restart the system and enable the new BBU.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

1. Power on the server by pressing the power button.
2. After ILOM has booted, power on the server by pressing the power button, and then connect to the server's console.
   To connect to the console from the ILOM Web browser (preferred): Access the "Remote Control -> Redirection" tab and click the "Launch Remote Console" button. On ILOM 3.1.x systems, the console button can be launched from the initial Summary Information screen.

   To connect to the console from the ILOM CLI:

   ```
   > start /SP/console
   ```

3. From the server's console, monitor the system booting. Watch in particular the LSI controller BIOS while it is loading. If it gives a warning message regarding drives with preserved cache, then choose "D" to discard the cache and continue. This is not an issue as the disk will get re-synced after boot by ASM. If it gives a warning message regarding drives are in write-through mode due to a low battery, then choose to continue.
   The Exadata boot should continue normally after that, showing the Exadata boot splash screen and continue with normal OS boot messages. Note that there may be a long pause between screen outputs on the ILOM serial console during subsequent boot steps as the default console is the graphics, and the Exadata boot splash screen will not display.
4. Once full boot is completed, log in as the root user and verify the new battery is seen and is charging.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
   ```

5. Set all logical drives cache policy to WriteBack cache mode using the battery.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wb -lall -a0
   ```

6. Verify the current cache policy for all logical drives is now using WriteBack cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
   ```

7. Verify the database services were started automatically.
   a. Verify that CRS is running.

      ```
      # . oraenv
      ORACLE_SID = [root] ? +ASM1
      The Oracle base for ORACLE_HOME=/u01/app/11.2.0/grid is /u01/app/oracle

      # crsctl check crs
      ```


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```
CRS-4638: Oracle High Availability Services is online
CRS-4537: Cluster Ready Services is online
CRS-4529: Cluster Synchronization Services is online
CRS-4533: Event Manager is online
```

In the above output the 1 of +ASM1 refers to the database node number. For example, for database node #3, the value would be +ASM3.

b. Validate that instances are running.

```
# ps -ef |grep pmon
```

It should return a record for ASM instance and a record for each database.

1.9.2 Replacing a Disk Controller BBU on an Exadata Storage Server

This section describes how to replace a disk controller BBU on an Exadata Storage Server.

> **Note**
>
> After any maintenance procedure, Oracle recommends using the Exachk tool. The tool is available through My Oracle Support document KB74841.

The high-level steps are:

- Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal
- Step 2: Replace the Disk Controller BBU
- Step 3: Enable the New Disk Controller BBU

Related Topics

- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)

1.9.2.1 Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal

On certain X3-2, X4-2, and X4-8 database nodes, and X3-2, X4-2, and X3-8, X4-8 storage servers, the BBU is remote mounted and does not require a system shutdown to be accessed. However you must still prepare it for removal from the RAID HBA to avoid the risk of data corruption to the disk volumes. Note there is no remote mount BBU option for X3-8 database nodes.

For Systems with Remote Mount BBU

Perform the steps in this section if your system has a remote mount BBU. If your system does not have a remote mount BBU, perform the steps in "For Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU".

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Get the version of the image that is running on the server in the rack that requires service.

```
# cellcli -e LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES releaseVersion
11.2.3.2.1
```

3. Drop the disk controller BBU.

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If you are running version 11.2.3.3.0 or later:

a. Drop the disk controller BBU for replacement. Run the following command as the `celladmin` or `root` user:

```
# cellcli -e ALTER CELL BBU DROP FOR REPLACEMENT
HDD disk controller battery has been dropped for replacement
```

b. Verify that the BBU was dropped for replacement:

```
# cellcli -e LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES bbustatus
dropped for replacement.
```

If you are running version 11.2.3.2.x:

a. Locate the server in the rack being serviced, and turn on the indicator light. Exadata Storage Servers are identified by a number 1 through 18, where 1 is the lowest Storage Server in the rack installed in RU2, counting up to the top of the rack.

   Exadata Database Nodes are identified by a number 1 through 8, where 1 is the lowest most database node in the rack installed in RU16.

   Turn on the locate indicator light for easier identification of the server being serviced. If the server number has been identified, then the Locate Button on the front panel may be pressed.

   To turn on the indicator light remotely, use any of the following methods:

   From a login to the CellCli on Exadata Storage Servers:

```
CellCli> ALTER CELL LED ON
```

   From a login to the server's ILOM:

```
-> set /SYS/LOCATE value=Fast_Blink
```

   From a login to the server's root account:

```
# ipmitool chassis identify force
Chassis identify interval: indefinite
```

b. Check that HBA can see the battery and its current status.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running on Solaris, use `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli` in place of `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the commands below.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
```

   The default output should show that the battery is still visible and may show low voltage or other issues depending on the fault. It may return an error reading the BBU if it is hard failed and no longer accessible to the HBA.

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c. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
```

The default cache policy should be `WriteBack` for all volumes. If the battery is functioning normally it will report as current cache policy `WriteBack`. However if it is failed it may report current cache policy as `WriteThrough`.

d. Set the cache policy for all logical volumes to WriteThrough cache mode, which does not use the battery.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wt -lall -a0
```

e. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes is now WriteThrough.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
```

For Systems That Do Not Have a Remote Mount BBU

Perform the steps in this section if your system does not have a remote mount BBU. If your system has a remote mount BBU, see "For Systems with Remote Mount BBU".

If the system does not have the remote mounted battery installed, you need to shut down the node for which the battery requires replacement.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

1. Revert all the RAID disk volumes to WriteThrough mode to ensure all data in the RAID cache memory is flushed to disk and not lost when replacement of the battery occurs.

   a. Set all logical volumes cache policy to WriteThrough cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wt -lall -a0
   ```

   b. Verify the current cache policy for all logical volumes is now WriteThrough, which does not use the battery:

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
   ```

2. Shut down the server operating system.
   Note the following when powering off Exadata Storage Servers:

   - Verify there are no other storage servers with disk faults. Shutting down a storage server while another disk is failing may cause database processes and Oracle ASM to crash if it loses both disks in the partner pair when this server's disks go offline.
   - Powering off one Exadata Storage Server with no disk faults in the rest of the rack will not affect running database processes or Oracle ASM.
   - All database and Oracle Clusterware processes should be shut down prior to shutting down more than one Exadata Storage Server. Refer to the Exadata Owner's Guide for details if this is necessary.

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ASM drops a disk shortly after it is taken offline. Powering off or restarting Exadata Storage Servers can impact database performance if the storage server is offline for longer than the ASM disk repair timer to be restored. The default `DISK_REPAIR_TIME` attribute value should be adequate for replacing components, but may need to be changed if you need more time.

a. Check the disk repair time by logging into ASM and running the following query.

```
SQL> SELECT dg.name,a.value FROM v$asm_attribute a, v$asm_diskgroup dg
 WHERE a.name = 'disk_repair_time' AND a.group_number = dg.group_number;
```

As long as the value is large enough to comfortably replace the components being replaced, there is no need to change it.

If you need to change it, you can use the `ALTER DISKGROUP` command. For example, the following command sets the `DISK_REPAIR_TIME` attribute to 14 hours for the `DATA` disk group:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP data SET ATTRIBUTE 'disk_repair_time'='14H';
```

b. Check if ASM will be OK if the grid disks go offline. The following command should return `Yes` for the grid disks being listed.

```
# cellcli -e LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name,asmmodestatus,asmdeactivationoutcome
...sample ...
DATA_CD_09_cel01 ONLINE Yes
DATA_CD_10_cel01 ONLINE Yes
DATA_CD_11_cel01 ONLINE Yes
RECO_CD_00_cel01 ONLINE Yes
RECO_CD_01_cel01 ONLINE Yes
...repeated for all griddisks....
```

If one or more disks does not return `asmdeactivationoutcome='Yes'`, check the respective disk group and restore the data redundancy for that disk group. Once the disk group data redundancy is fully restored, re-run the command to verify that `asmdeactivationoutcome='Yes'` for all grid disks. Once all disks return `asmdeactivationoutcome='Yes'`, proceed to the next step.

> **Note**
>
> Shutting down the cell services when one or more grid disks does not return `asmdeactivationoutcome='Yes'` will cause Oracle ASM to dismount the affected disk group, causing the databases to shut down abruptly.

c. Inactivate all grid disks on the cell that needs to be powered down for maintenance. This could take up to 10 minutes or longer.

```
# cellcli
...sample ...
CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE
GridDisk DATA_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk DATA_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk DATA_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
```


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```
GridDisk RECO_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk RECO_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
...repeated for all griddisks...
```

d. Verify that the grid disks are now offline. The output should show `asmmodestatus='UNUSED'` or `'OFFLINE'` and `asmdeactivationoutcome=Yes` for all grid disks once the disks are offline and inactive in ASM.

```
CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES
name,status,asmmodestatus,asmdeactivationoutcome
DATA_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
DATA_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
DATA_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
RECO_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
RECO_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 inactive OFFLINE Yes
...repeated for all griddisks...
```

e. Once all disks are offline and inactive, you can shut down the cell.

```
# shutdown -hP now
```

When powering off Exadata Storage Servers, all storage services are automatically stopped.

1.9.2.2 Step 2: Replace the Disk Controller BBU

See "Step 2: Replace the Disk Controller BBU".

1.9.2.3 Step 3: Enable the New Disk Controller BBU

Similar to "Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal", this section has two subsections:

- For Systems with Remote Mount BBU
- For Systems That Do Not Have Remote Mount BBU

For Systems with Remote Mount BBU

Perform the steps in this section if your system has a remote mount BBU. In this scenario, the system was not shut down at the end of "Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal".

If you are running image version 11.2.3.3.0 or later:

1. Log in as the celladmin or root user.
2. Re-enable the BBU.

```
# cellcli -e alter cell bbu reenable
HDD disk controller battery has been reenabled
```

3. Verify the disk controller BBU battery state is operational.

```
# cellcli -e list cell attributes bbustatus
normal
```


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If the "BBU status" is anything other than "normal", then investigate and correct the problem before continuing.

If you are running image version 11.2.3.2.x:

1. Log in as the root user.
2. Turn off the server's locate LED.

   ```
   # ipmitool chassis identify off
   Chassis identify interval: off
   ```

3. Wait approximately 5 minutes for the HBA to recognize and start communicating with the new BBU.
4. Verify the HBA battery status is Operational and charging.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
   ```

5. Set all logical drives cache policy to WriteBack cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wb -lall -a0
   ```

6. Verify the current cache policy for all logical drives is now using WriteBack cache mode.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep -i bbu
   Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
   Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if Bad BBU
   ... <repeated for each logical volume present>
   ```

For Systems That Do Not Have Remote Mount BBU

At the end of "Step 1: Prepare the Disk Controller BBU for Removal", systems without a remote mount BBU were shut down. You now have to restart the system.

1. Power on the server by pressing the power button.
2. After ILOM has booted, power on the server by pressing the power button, and then connect to the server's console.

   To connect to the console from the ILOM Web browser (preferred): Access the "Remote Control -> Redirection" tab and click the "Launch Remote Console" button. On ILOM 3.1.x systems, the console button can be launched from the initial Summary Information screen.

   To connect to the console from the ILOM CLI:

   ```
   > start /SP/console
   ```

3. From the server's console, monitor the system booting. Watch in particular the LSI controller BIOS while it is loading. If it gives a warning message regarding drives with preserved cache, then choose "D" to discard the cache and continue. This is not an issue as the disk will get re-synced after boot by ASM. If it gives a warning message regarding drives are in write-through mode due to a low battery, then choose to continue.

   The Exadata boot should continue normally after that, showing the Exadata boot splash screen and continue with normal OS boot messages. Note that there may be a long pause between screen outputs on the ILOM serial console during subsequent boot steps as the default console is the graphics, and the Exadata boot splash screen will not display.
4. Once full boot is completed, log in as the root user and verify the new battery is seen and is charging.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -adpbbucmd -a0
   ```

5. Set all logical drives cache policy to WriteBack cache mode using the battery.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldsetprop wb -lall -a0
   ```


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6. Verify the current cache policy for all logical drives is now using WriteBack cache mode.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -ldpdinfo -a0 | grep BBU
```

7. Return the cell back to service.

   a. Activate the grid disks.

```
# cellcli
CellCLI> alter griddisk all active
GridDisk DATA_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk DATA_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk DATA_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk RECO_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
GridDisk RECO_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 successfully altered
...etc...
```

   b. Verify that all disks are active.

```
CellCLI> list griddisk
DATA_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01         active
DATA_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01         active
DATA_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01         active
RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01         active
RECO_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01         active
RECO_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01         active
...etc...
```

   c. Verify all grid disks have been successfully put online. Wait until 'asmmodestatus' is in status 'ONLINE' for all grid disks. The following is an example of the output early in the activation process.

```
CellCLI> list griddisk attributes
name,status,asmmodestatus,asmdeactivationoutcome
DATA_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 active ONLINE Yes
DATA_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 active ONLINE Yes
DATA_CD_02_dmorlx8cel01 active ONLINE Yes
RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01 active SYNCING Yes
RECO_CD_01_dmorlx8cel01 active ONLINE Yes
...etc...
```

   In the example above 'RECO_CD_00_dmorlx8cel01' is still in the 'SYNCING' process. Oracle ASM synchronization is only complete when ALL grid disks show 'asmmodestatus=ONLINE'. This process can take some time depending on how busy the machine is, and has been while this individual server was down for repair.

1.10 Overview of the dbmsrv Service

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0:

- The database nodes run the Management Server (MS). Previously MS ran only on the storage nodes.
- The database nodes run a service called Database Machine Service (`dbmsrv`). This service is based on the MS that runs on the storage servers and provides enhanced management capabilities to the database nodes.
- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.2, Management Server (MS) on the database nodes does not use `sudo`. Consequently, no sudoers configuration is required.

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To manage the Management Server on the database node service in Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0 and later, specific operating system users and groups are added.

The users and their IDs are:

- **dbmsvc**: 12137
- **dbmadmin**: 12138
- **dbmmonitor**: 12139

The groups and their IDs are:

- **dbmsvc**: 11137
- **dbmadmin**: 11138
- **dbmmonitor**: 11139
- **dbmusers**: 11140

You can modify the OS user IDs for this service as described in the following topics:

- Changing User IDs and Group IDs for dbmsrv
- Manually Changing User IDs and Group IDs for dbmsrv
  Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software releases 18.1.12 and 19.1.2 when the `migrate_ids.sh` script was introduced, you can manually change the user and group IDs associated with the dbmsrv service users.

1.10.1 Changing User IDs and Group IDs for dbmsrv

You can change the user ID and group ID of the dbmsrv service users if there are conflicts with the default values. For example, if you are using LDAP or if you are using session management tools that require different values from the default values.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software releases 18.1.12 and 19.1.2, you can use the `migrate_ids.sh` utility to change the user and group IDs for the dbmsrv service users. Note the following:

- The `migrate_ids.sh` utility is located at `/opt/oracle.SupportTools` and should be run by the `root` operating system user.
- Changes are limited to the server running the utility. Consequently, you must run the utility separately on every server (bare-metal, KVM host, or guest) that you want to change. To avoid Oracle Database outages, you can use the utility to make the desired changes in a rolling manner (one server at a time).
- Before you change a user ID or group ID for a dbmsrv service user or group, you must stop all running processes associated with any user or group you want to change. Otherwise, the migration utility fails.
- On systems using Exascale, if you want to change the ID of the `dbmsvc` user or the `dbmusers` group, ensure that you shut down all Oracle Database instances and Oracle Grid Infrastructure processes before using the migration utility. Otherwise, the migration utility fails.
- The `migrate_ids.sh` utility is only intended to change the user and group IDs for the dbmsrv service users. Do not use the utility to modify the user and group IDs for other Oracle products.

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The `migrate_ids.sh` utility has the following syntax and options:

```
migrate_ids.sh [ -uid username new_uid ]
               [ -gid group_name new_group_id ]
               [ --uid-file uid_file ]
               [ --gid-file gid_file ]
               [ -skipdirs directory_path [ ,directory_path  ]]
```

- `-uid`: Specifies a user name and new UID for user ID migration.
- `-gid`: Specifies a group name and new GID for group ID migration.
- `--uid-file`: Specifies a file containing user name and UID pairs for user ID migration.

  Each line in the file must contain a unique user name and must contain the format:

  <user_name> <new_UID>

  This option is first available in Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0.
- `--gid-file`: Specifies a file containing group name and GID pairs for group ID migration.

  Each line in the file must contain a unique group name and must contain the format:

  <group_name> <new_GID>

  This option is first available in Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0.
- `-skipdirs`: Specify a list of absolute paths of directories to skip during the user or group ID migration.

  This option can be useful if you have large NFS directories that you want to skip to make the migration faster. However, if there are files in the directories being skipped that use the IDs being migrated, then those files are not updated. It is your responsibility to make sure that the directories being skipped with this option do not contain such files to ensure successful migration of the IDs.

Example 1-4 Migrate the dbmadmin user to a new user ID

This example shows how to migrate only the uid of user dbmadmin to 3001.

```
# migrate_ids.sh -uid dbmadmin 3001
```

Example 1-5 Migrate the dbmusers group to a new group ID

This example shows how to migrate only the gid of group dbmusers to 4001.

```
# migrate_ids.sh -gid dbmusers 4001
```

Example 1-6 Migrate all dbmsrv service users and groups to new values

This example shows how to migrate all the user and group IDs for the dbmsrv service to new values.

```
# migrate_ids.sh -uid dbmsvc 3001 -gid dbmsvc 4001
# migrate_ids.sh -uid dbmadmin 3002 -gid dbmadmin 4002
```


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```
# migrate_ids.sh -uid dbmmonitor 3003 -gid dbmmonitor 4003
# migrate_ids.sh -gid dbmusers 4004
```

Example 1-7 Migrate all dbmsrv service users and groups to new values using input files

This example shows how to migrate all the user and group IDs for the dbmsrv service to new values using input files to specify the new user IDs and group IDs.

This example is functionally equivalent to the previous example, but the migration is performed by running the `migrate_ids.sh` utility only once.

```
# cat uidfile
dbmsvc 3001
dbmadmin 3002
dbmmonitor 3003
# cat gidfile
dbmsvc 4001
dbmadmin 4002
dbmmonitor 4003
dbmusers 4004
# migrate_ids.sh --uid-file uidfile --gid-file gidfile
```

Example 1-8 Migrate a user ID while skipping directories

This example shows how to migrate the user ID of user dbmadmin to 3001 while not searching the files in the `/proc` or `/sys` directories.

```
# migrate_ids.sh -uid dbmadmin 3001 -skipdirs /proc,/sys
```

Related Topics

- Overview of the dbmsrv Service

1.10.2 Manually Changing User IDs and Group IDs for dbmsrv

Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software releases 18.1.12 and 19.1.2 when the `migrate_ids.sh` script was introduced, you can manually change the user and group IDs associated with the dbmsrv service users.

You can change the user and group IDs associated with the dbmsrv service users if there are conflicts with the default values (for example, if you are using LDAP or if you are using session management tools that require different values from the default values). Note the following:

- If possible, you should upgrade to the latest version of Oracle Exadata System Software and use the `migrate_ids.sh` script instead of using the manual procedure described here.
- On systems using Exascale, if you want to change the ID of the `dbmsvc` user or the `dbmusers` group, ensure that you shut down all Oracle Database instances and Oracle Grid Infrastructure processes before using this procedure.
- You can only use this procedure to change the dbmsrv service users and groups. Do not use it to modify the user and group IDs for other Oracle products.

To manually change the user and group IDs associated with the dbmsrv service:

1. Shut down the Exadata database server services.

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Run the following command as the `root` or `dbmadmin` user.

```
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver shutdown services all
```

2. Change the group IDs.
   a. Change the assigned group ID for the group.

      Run the following command as `root`, where *new_group_ID* is the new group ID, and *group_name* the name of group you want to change:

      ```
      # groupmod -g new_group_ID group_name
      ```

      For example:

      ```
      # groupmod -g 3001 dbmusers
      ```

   b. Update the files containing the old group ID.

      Run the following command as `root`:

      ```
      # find / -gid old_group_ID -exec chgrp -h new_group_ID {} \;
      ```

      For example:

      ```
      # find / -gid 11140 -exec chgrp -h 3001 {} \;
      ```

3. Change the user IDs.

   This step has to be done after changing the group ID or you will get a "`GID does not exist`" error.

   a. Change the user ID assigned to the user.

      Run the following command as `c`, where *new_user_ID* is the new ID for the user, *new_group_ID* is the new group ID assigned in the previous step, and *username* is the name of the user you want to change.

      ```
      # usermod -u new_user_ID -g new_group_ID username
      ```

      For example:

      ```
      # usermod -u 2998 -g 3001 dbmsvc
      ```

   b. Update the files containing the old user ID.

      Run the following command as `root`:

      ```
      # find / -uid old_user_ID -exec chown -h new_user_ID {} \;
      ```

      For example:

      ```
      # find / -uid 12137 -exec chown -h 2998 {} \;
      ```

4. Reset the setuid bit on the executable files.

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The setuid bit was changed by the `chgrp` and `chown` commands. Perform the following sub-steps as `root`.

a. Modify the permissions for the `dbrsMain` executable.

```
# chmod 6550 /opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/bin/dbrsMain
```

b. Modify the permissions for the `exaCmdHelper` executable.

```
# chmod 4550 /opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/bin/exaCmdHelper
```

5. Restart the services on the database server.

   Run the following command as the `root` or `dbmadmin` user:

```
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver startup services all
```

Related Topics

- Overview of the dbmsrv Service

1.11 Configuring Password Expiration for Users Accessing the Server Remotely

You can configure `DBSERVER` attributes to expire user passwords.

In Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, there are new `DBSERVER` attributes for configuring password security for users that access Oracle Exadata System Software servers remotely, such as with REST API or ExaCLI. These attributes determine if the user is able to change the password remotely, the amount of time before a user password expires, and the number of days prior to password expiration that the user receives warning messages. In the default configuration, user passwords do not expire.

> **Note**
>
> The DBSERVER attributes for password expiration apply only to users created with Oracle Exadata System Software. Password expiration applies only to users that are displayed with the `LIST USER` command and does not apply to operating system users like `dbmadmin` or `oracle`.

- To allow the user to change the password remotely, use the `ALTER DBSERVER` command to set the `remotePwdChangeAllowed` attribute to `true`.

  If you set the value to `false`, then the user receives a message indicating that they must contact the server administrator to have their password changed.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER remotePwdChangeAllowed=true
```

- To change the length of time before a user password expires, use the `ALTER DBSERVER` command to modify the `pwdExpInDays` attribute.

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Set the value *n* to the number of days before the password expires. If `pwdExpInDays` is set to 0 (the default value), then the user password does not expire.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER pwdExpInDays=n
```

- To configure the length of the warning period before the password expires, use the `ALTER DBSERVER` command to modify the `pwdExpWarnInDays` attribute.

  Set the value *n* to the number of days to warn the user before the password expires. The default user account password expiration warning time is 7 days.

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER pwdExpWarnInDays=n
  ```

- To specify the length of time before a user account is locked after the user password expires, use the `ALTER DBSERVER` command to modify the `accountLockInDays` attribute.

  Set the value *n* to the number of days before the user account is locked. The default user account lock time is 7 days.

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER accountLockInDays=n
  ```

1.12 State of Storage Server and Database Servers During Configuration Changes

Before a change to a configuration, determine if the database and storage servers need to be offline or online.

Table 1-3 State of Storage Server and Database Servers for Operations

Operation	Storage Server	Database Server
DNS server update	Online	Online
NTP server update	Online	Online
Time zone update	Offline	Online
Admin network IP address, netmask, gateway, or host name change	Offline	Online
Client network IP address, netmask, gateway, or host name change	Offline	Online
Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) IP address change	Offline	Online if the `ipmitool sunoem getval/setval` command is supported
Other ILOM parameter change	Online if the `ipmitool sunoem getval/setval` command is supported	Online if the `ipmitool sunoem getval/setval` command is supported
RDMA Network Fabric IP address, netmask, or host name change	Offline	Online
Partition key (pkey) change	Offline	Online

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1.13 Rescue Plan

In Exadata releases earlier than 12.2.1.1.0, after a storage server or database server rescue, you need to re-run multiple commands to configure items such as IORM plans, thresholds, and storage server and database server notification setting.

In Oracle Exadata release 12.2.1.1.0, there is a new attribute called `rescuePlan` for the `cell` and `dbserver` objects. When you are done configuring your database servers and storage servers, you should save the value of the `rescuePlan` attribute to a file. The file should be saved to a remote server because the data on the rescued server will be erased in the event of a rescue. After you rescue the server, you can retrieve the file from the remote server and run the file to restore the settings. See Example 3 below.

For security reasons, the rescue plan does not include configurations that require a password.

Example 1-9 Rescue Plan for a Storage Cell

The `rescuePlan` attribute for a storage server could look like this:

```
$ cellcli -e list cell attributes rescuePlan

CREATE ROLE "admin"

GRANT PRIVILEGE all actions ON diagpack all attributes WITH all options TO
ROLE "admin"

CREATE ROLE "diagRole"

GRANT PRIVILEGE download ON diagpack all attributes WITH all options TO ROLE
"diagRole"

GRANT PRIVILEGE create ON diagpack all attributes WITH all options TO ROLE
"diagRole"

GRANT PRIVILEGE list ON diagpack all attributes WITH all options TO ROLE
"diagRole"

ALTER CELL accessLevelPerm="remoteLoginEnabled", diagHistoryDays="7",
metricHistoryDays="7", notificationMethod="mail,snmp",
 notificationPolicy="warning,critical,clear",
snmpSubscriber=((host="localhost", port=162, community="public", type=asr)),
 bbuLearnCycleTime="2016-10-17T02:00:00-07:00", bbuLearnSchedule="MONTH 1
DATE 17 HOUR 2 MINUTE 0",
 alertSummaryStartTime="2016-09-21T17:00:00-07:00",
alertSummaryInterval=weekly,
 hardDiskScrubInterval=biweekly, hardDiskScrubFollowupIntervalInDays="14"

ALTER IORMPLAN objective=basic
```


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Example 1-10 Rescue Plan for a Database Server

The `rescuePlan` attribute for a database server could look like this:

```
$ dbmcli -e list dbserver attributes rescuePlan

CREATE ROLE "listdbserverattrs"

GRANT PRIVILEGE list ON dbserver ATTRIBUTES bbuStatus, coreCount WITH all
options TO ROLE "listdbserverattrs"

ALTER DBSERVER diagHistoryDays="7", metricHistoryDays="7",
bbuLearnSchedule="MONTH 1 DATE 17 HOUR 2 MINUTE 0",
 alertSummaryStartTime="2016-09-26T08:00:00-07:00",
alertSummaryInterval=weekly, pendingCoreCount="128" force
```

Example 1-11 Creating a Rescue Plan script for a cell

The following command stores the commands in the `rescuePlan` attribute to a file called `rescue.cli` located on a remote server.

```
$ cellcli -e list cell attributes rescuePlan >& /location/on/remote/server/
rescue_cell.cli
```

If you need to rescue the server, you can run the script after the server rescue to restore the settings. The following command runs the `rescue_cell.cli` file using the CellCLI `start` command:

```
$ cellcli -e start /location/on/remote/server/rescue_cell.cli
```

Example 1-12 Creating a Rescue Plan script for a database server

The following command stores the commands in the `rescuePlan` attribute to a file called `rescue_db.cli` located on a remote server.

```
$ dbmcli -e list dbserver attributes rescuePlan >& /location/on/remote/server/
rescue_db.cli
```

If you need to rescue the server, you can run the script after the server rescue to restore the settings. The following command runs the `rescue_cell.cli` file using the CellCLI `start` command:

```
$ dbmcli -e start /location/on/remote/server/rescue_db.cli
```


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1.14 Using ExaWatcher Charts to Monitor Oracle Exadata Performance

ExaWatcher is a utility that collects performance data on the storage servers and database servers of an Exadata system. The data collected includes operating system statistics, such as iostat, cell statistics (cellsrvstat), and network statistics.

- About ExaWatcher Charts
  ExaWatcher collects and presents performance data on the storage servers and database servers of Oracle Exadata for a specified period of time.
- Requirements for Using ExaWatcher Charts
  To view the HTML pages, the generated archive file must be moved to a machine with a local browser that has access to the internet.
- IO Charts
  IO charts show IO performance for an entire server or for individual disks in the storage server.
- CPU Charts
  The CPU charts show CPU utilization for the server. These statistics are from `iostat` (avg-cpu: %user, %system, %iowait).
- CPU Detail
  The CPU detail charts show detailed information for CPU usage, including the average CPU utilization per CPU ID. These statistics are from `mpstat`.
- Cell Server Charts
  Cell server statistics are useful for tracking features that are specific to Exadata storage servers. This page displays statistics related to Smart Flash Cache and Smart IOs.
- Alert History

1.14.1 About ExaWatcher Charts

ExaWatcher collects and presents performance data on the storage servers and database servers of Oracle Exadata for a specified period of time.

To extract the data collected by ExaWatcher, run `GetExaWatcherResults.sh` and specify the start and end time of the desired time range. The results are contained in a compressed archive file that may be written to your specified directory location.

For example:

```
$ GetExaWatcherResults.sh --from 08/24/2023_17:00:00 --to 08/25/2023_17:00:00
--resultdir /var/log/oracle/ExaWatcherResults
```

> **Note**
>
> You can also use the `-c` or `--scp` options with `GetExaWatcherResults.sh` to copy the resulting archive file to a different location.

`GetExaWatcherResults.sh` also generates HTML pages that contain charts for IO, CPU utilization, cell server statistics, and alert history. The IO and CPU utilization charts use data

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from `iostat`, CPU detail uses data from `mpstat`, and cell server statistics use data from `cellsrvstat`. Alert history will be retrieved for the specified time frame.

You can find the new charts in the resulting archive file. In the archive file, there is a subdirectory named: `Charts.ExaWatcher.<hostname>/<timestamp>_<duration>/`, for example, `Charts.ExaWatcher.xxxxceladm13.oracle.com/2016_08_24_17_00_00_01h00m00s_0`.

To view the HTML pages, the archive file must be extracted on a machine with a local browser and Internet access. Then, open `Charts.ExaWatcher.<hostname>/<timestamp>_<duration>/index.html` in a browser. The left panel on that page shows the following menu:

Figure 1-1 ExaWatcher Menu in the Left Panel

> **Note**
>
> For screen reader users, the menu items are navigated using the UP/DOWN arrow keys and activated using the SPACE bar. The TAB key will move you to the frame on the right side.

The CellSrvStat menu item is available only when run against a storage server. The Alert History menu item is available only if there were alerts during the requested time frame.

1.14.2 Requirements for Using ExaWatcher Charts

To view the HTML pages, the generated archive file must be moved to a machine with a local browser that has access to the internet.

Due to the complexity of the ExaWatcher charts, if the Oracle Exadata Rack resides in a restricted environment, and the generated HTML files or archive file cannot be moved to an environment that has access to the internet, then you will not be able to view the ExaWatcher charts.

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1.14.3 IO Charts

IO charts show IO performance for an entire server or for individual disks in the storage server.

The following pages are available for IO statistics:

- IO Stat Summary
- I/O Stat Detail

1.14.3.1 IO Stat Summary

IOStat Summary shows a summary of IO performance for the entire server. The four charts shown in this page are:

Table 1-4 Statistics for IOStat Summary

Statistic	Description
Flash IOPs Hard Disk IOPs	Total reads per second, writes per second, and IO per second (reads per second + writes per second) for the server. This uses r/s and w/s from `iostat`.
Flash MB/s Hard Disk MB/s	Total read MB per second, write MB per second, and IO MB per second. This uses rsec/s and wsec/s from `iostat`, converted into MB.

The statistics are shown for flash and hard disks, when applicable. On Exadata Extreme Flash, there are no hard disks. On database servers, there are no flash devices.

If there is a suspected I/O performance problem, the IOPs and the MB/s statistics for the storage servers can be compared to the data sheet to determine if the storage is at maximum capacity. High read times observed on the database can also be correlated to the service time and average wait time from iostat, to determine if the high times could potentially be due to the storage server. Note that the database times would typically include IOs that are satisfied from flash cache, as well as hard disk. In addition, these charts enable you to visualize any peaks during the time frame.

The partial screenshot below shows the IOPs and MB/s charts for flash and hard disk

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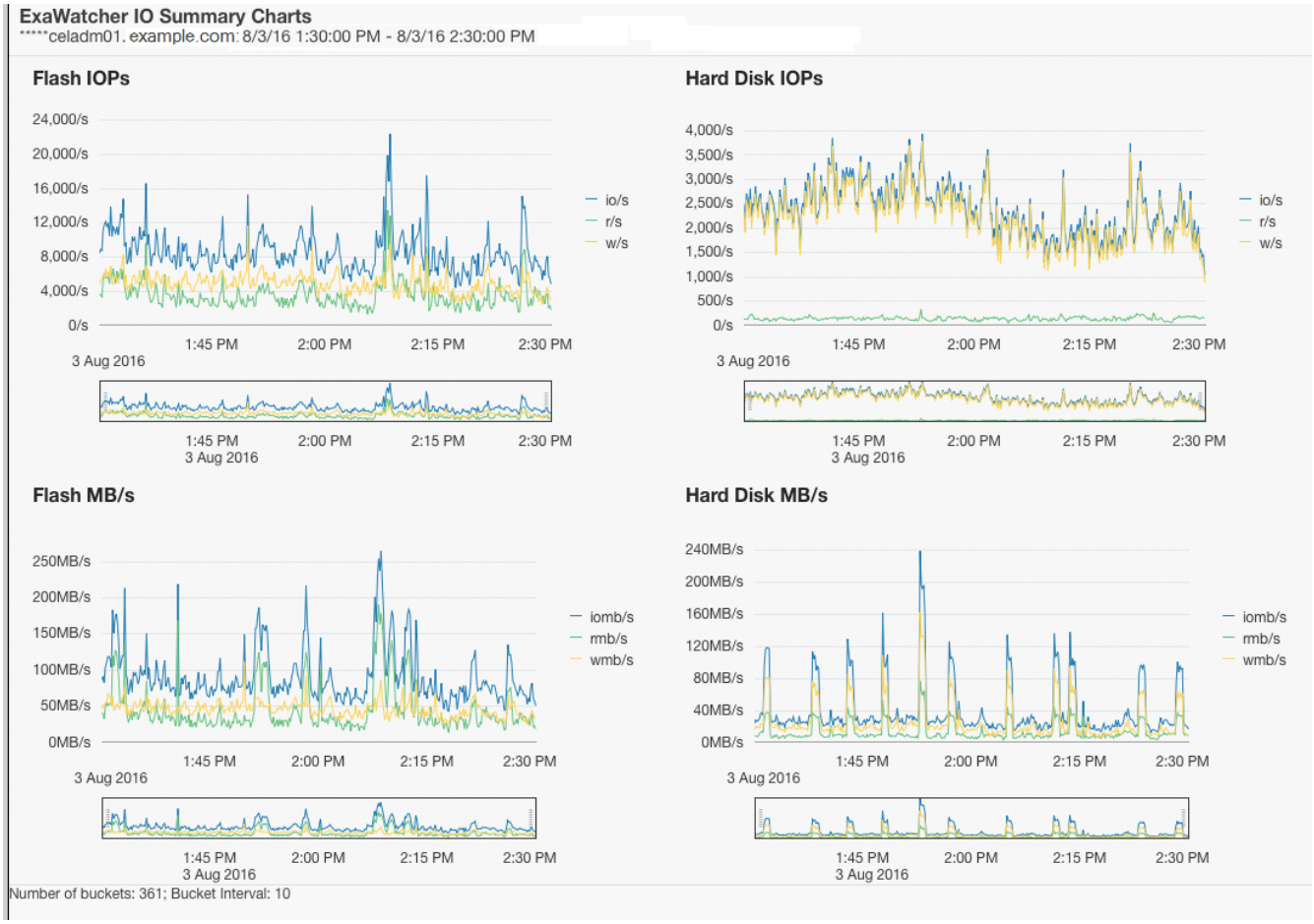
Figure 1-2 IO Summary Charts



Below each chart, there is a range selector that you can use to drill down to a specific time within the chart. Moving the range selector on any chart affects all charts on the page.

> **Note**
>
> The range selector is not accessible to screen readers. Also, not all values presented in the chart are accessible to a screen reader. Only the first value of each chart data point is.

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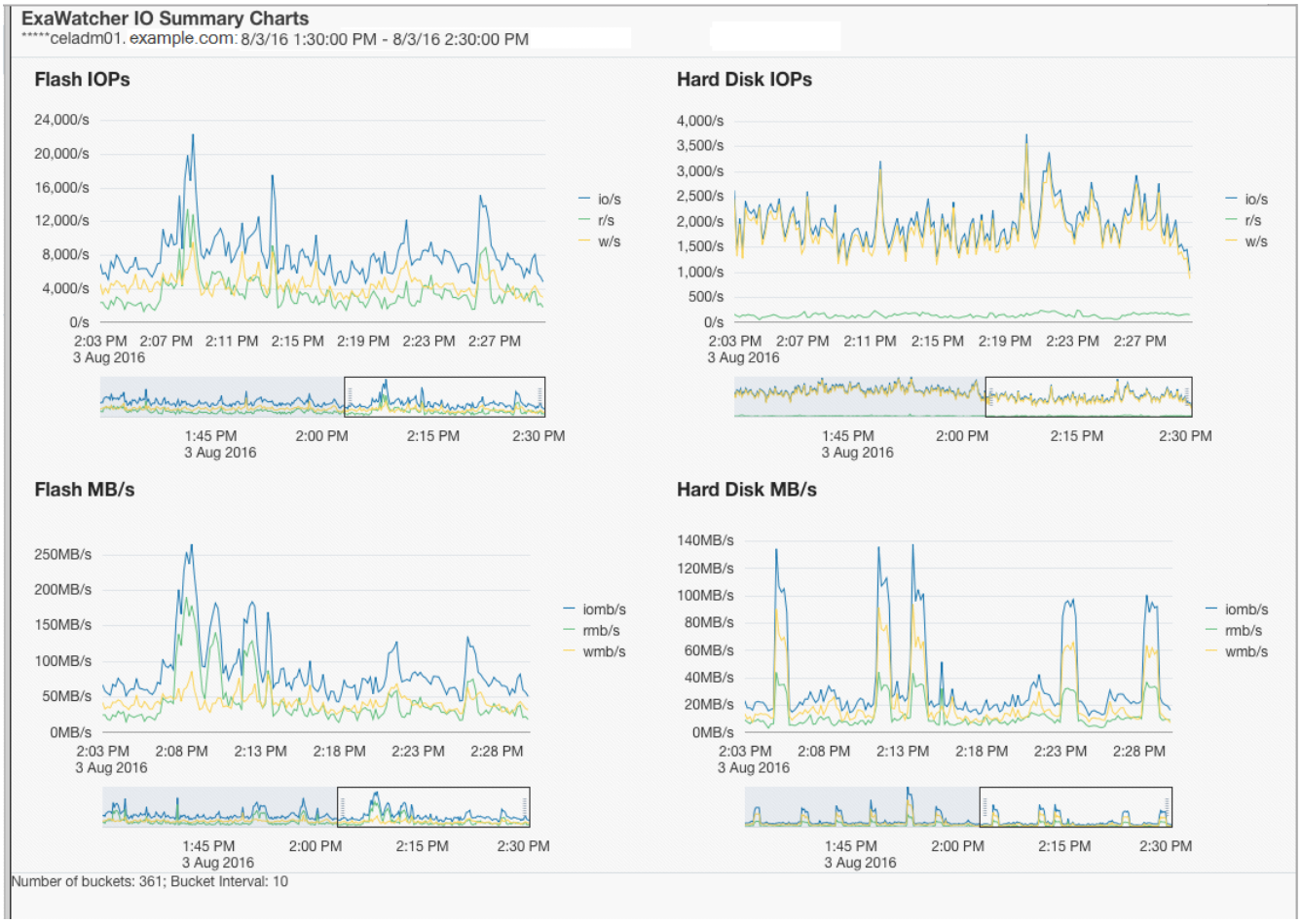
Figure 1-3 IO Summary Charts Showing Range Selector



When you use the range selector, the displayed chart changes to show only the data for the time range specified by the range selector.

1.14.3.2 I/O Stat Detail

IOStat Detail shows performance for each disk on the storage server. The following charts are shown in this page:

Table 1-5 Statistics for IO Stat Detail

Statistic	Description
Flash Service Time Hard Disk Service Time	Average service time per disk contrasted against the range of wait times.
Flash Wait Time Hard Disk Wait Time	Average wait time per disk

By default, the charts include a line that depicts the average across all disks on the server. The shaded, background image indicates the minimum and maximum range for the statistic. You can choose to display individual disks by using the drop down selector.

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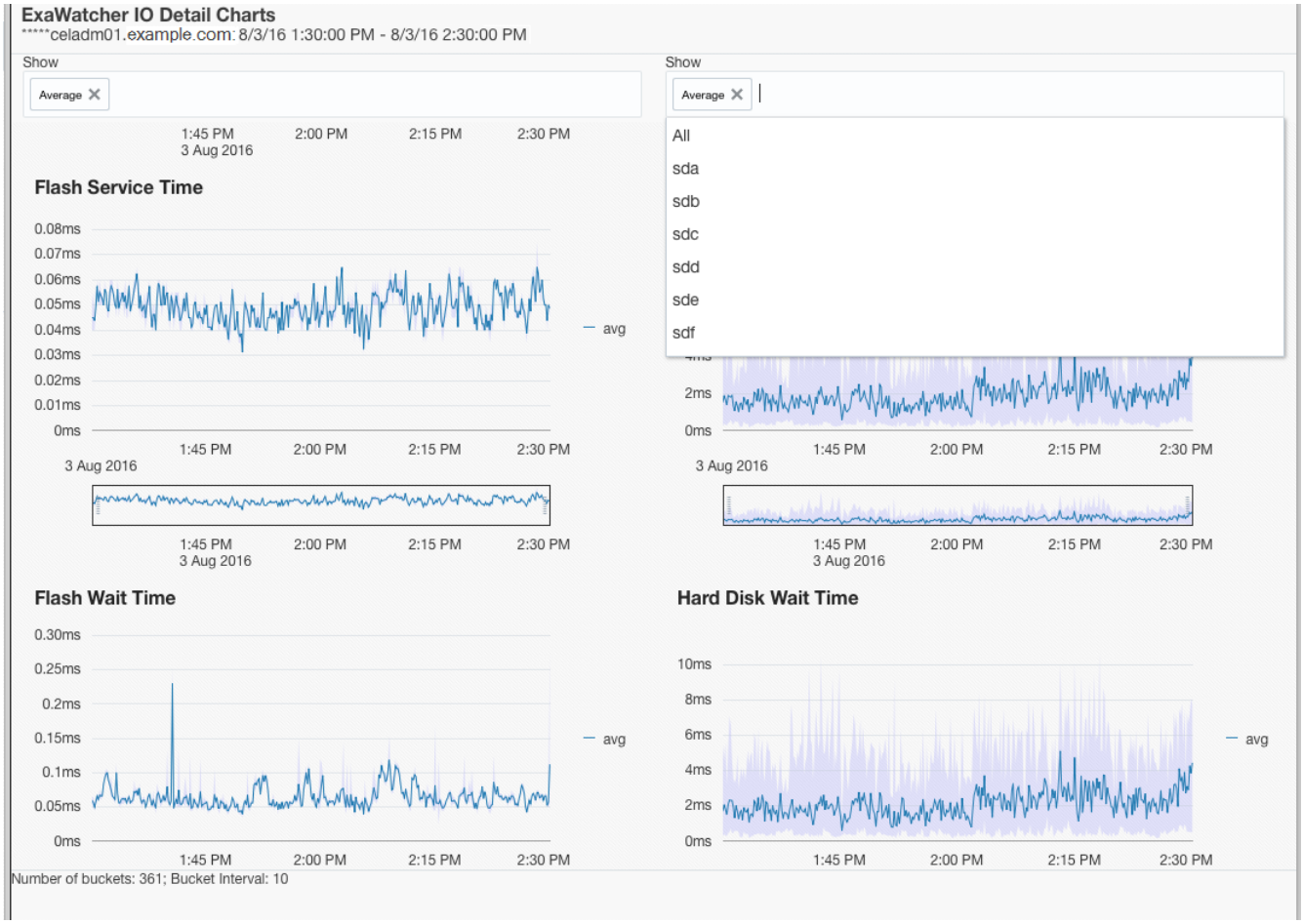
If the background image has a wide range, then this can indicate possible differences in disk performance. You can use this metric to look more closely at each individual disk on the storage server to see if there is an imbalance. If the background image has a narrow range, then that indicates the disks are performing similarly.

The individual disk IOPs and MB/s for a storage server can also be compared to the data sheet numbers to see if the disks are potentially hitting their maximum capacity.

Figure 1-4 IO Detail Charts



1.14.4 CPU Charts

The CPU charts show CPU utilization for the server. These statistics are from `iostat` (avg-cpu: %user, %system, %iowait).

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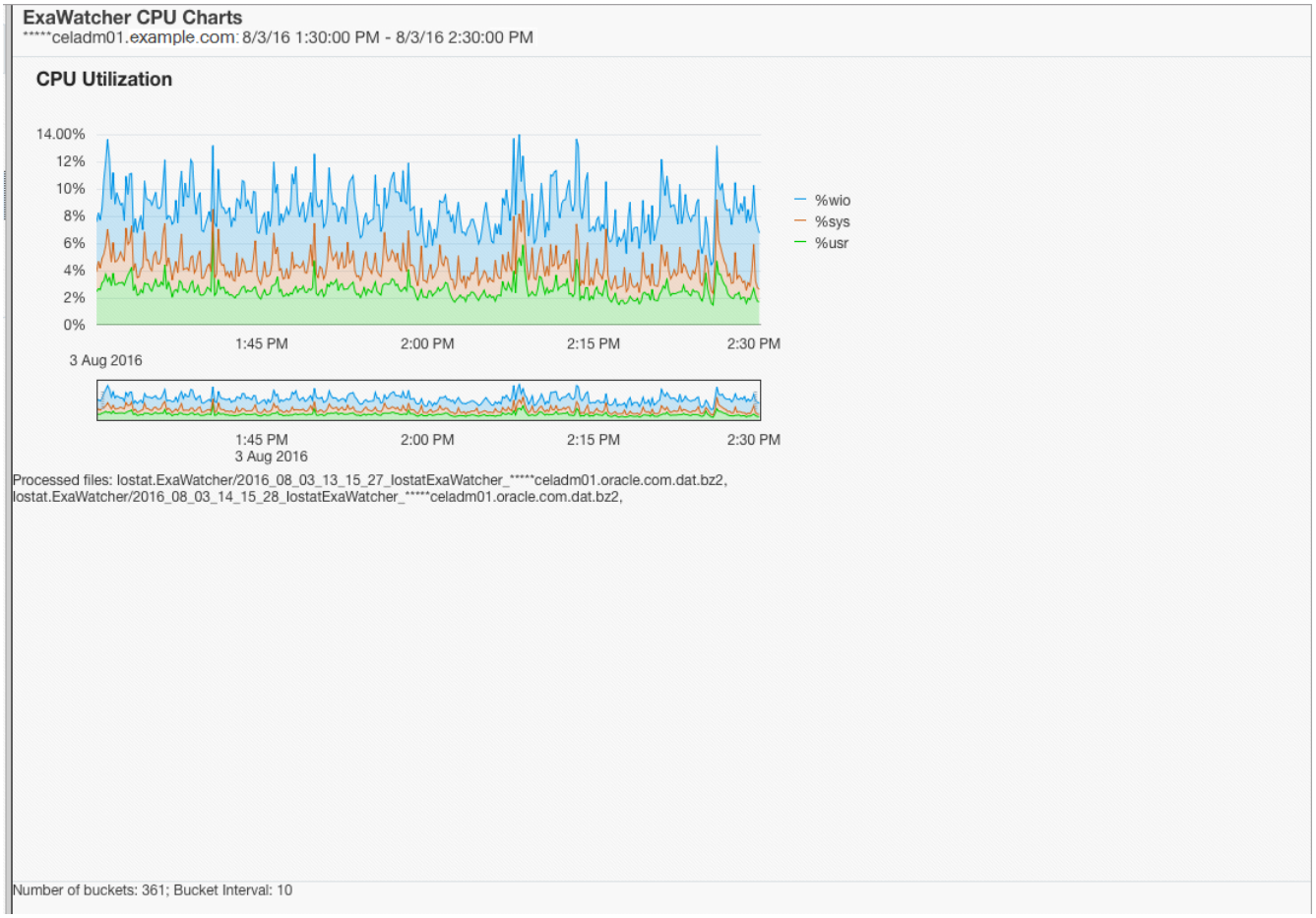
Figure 1-5 CPU Charts



1.14.5 CPU Detail

The CPU detail charts show detailed information for CPU usage, including the average CPU utilization per CPU ID. These statistics are from `mpstat`.

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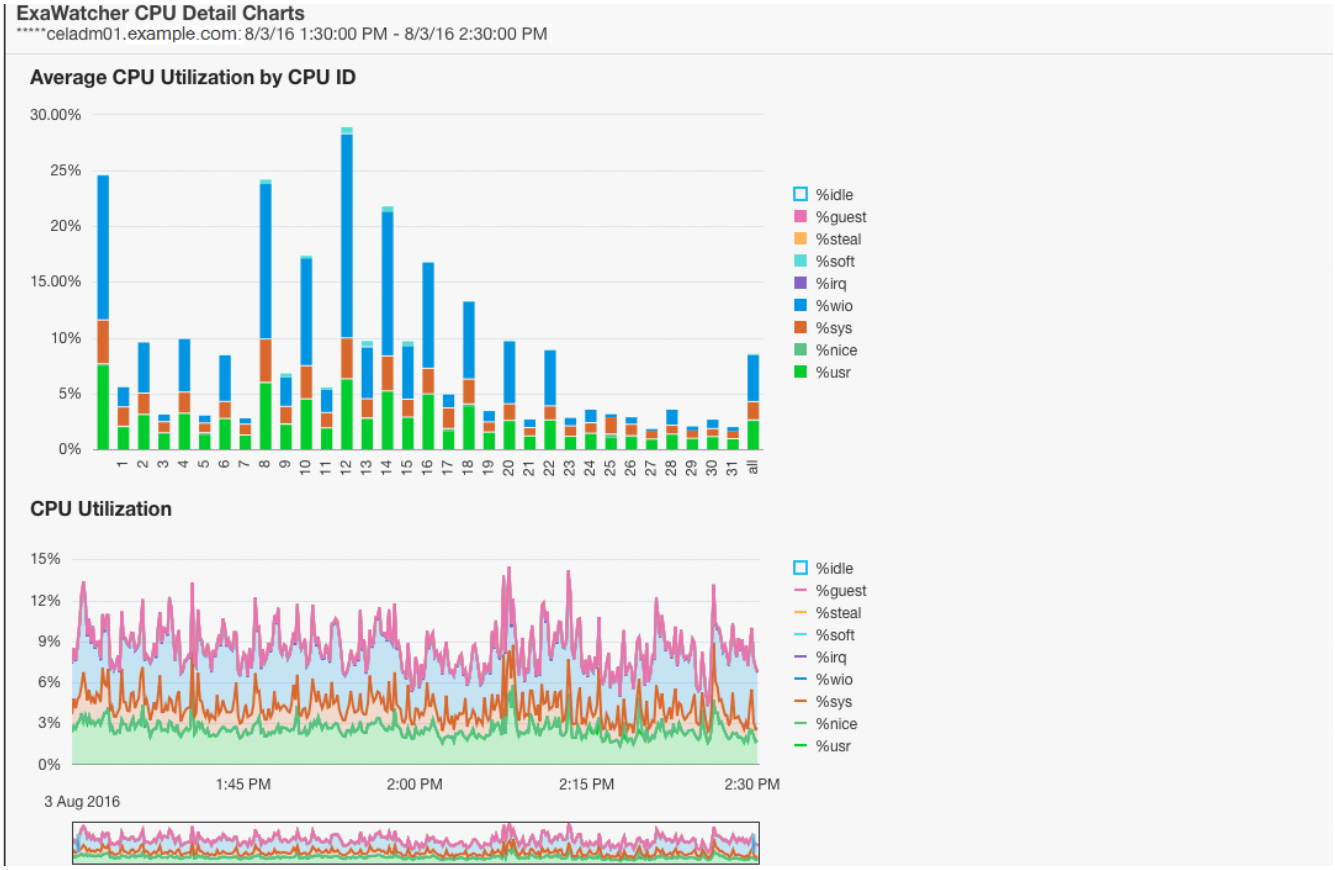
Figure 1-6 CPU Detail Charts



1.14.6 Cell Server Charts

Cell server statistics are useful for tracking features that are specific to Exadata storage servers. This page displays statistics related to Smart Flash Cache and Smart IOs.

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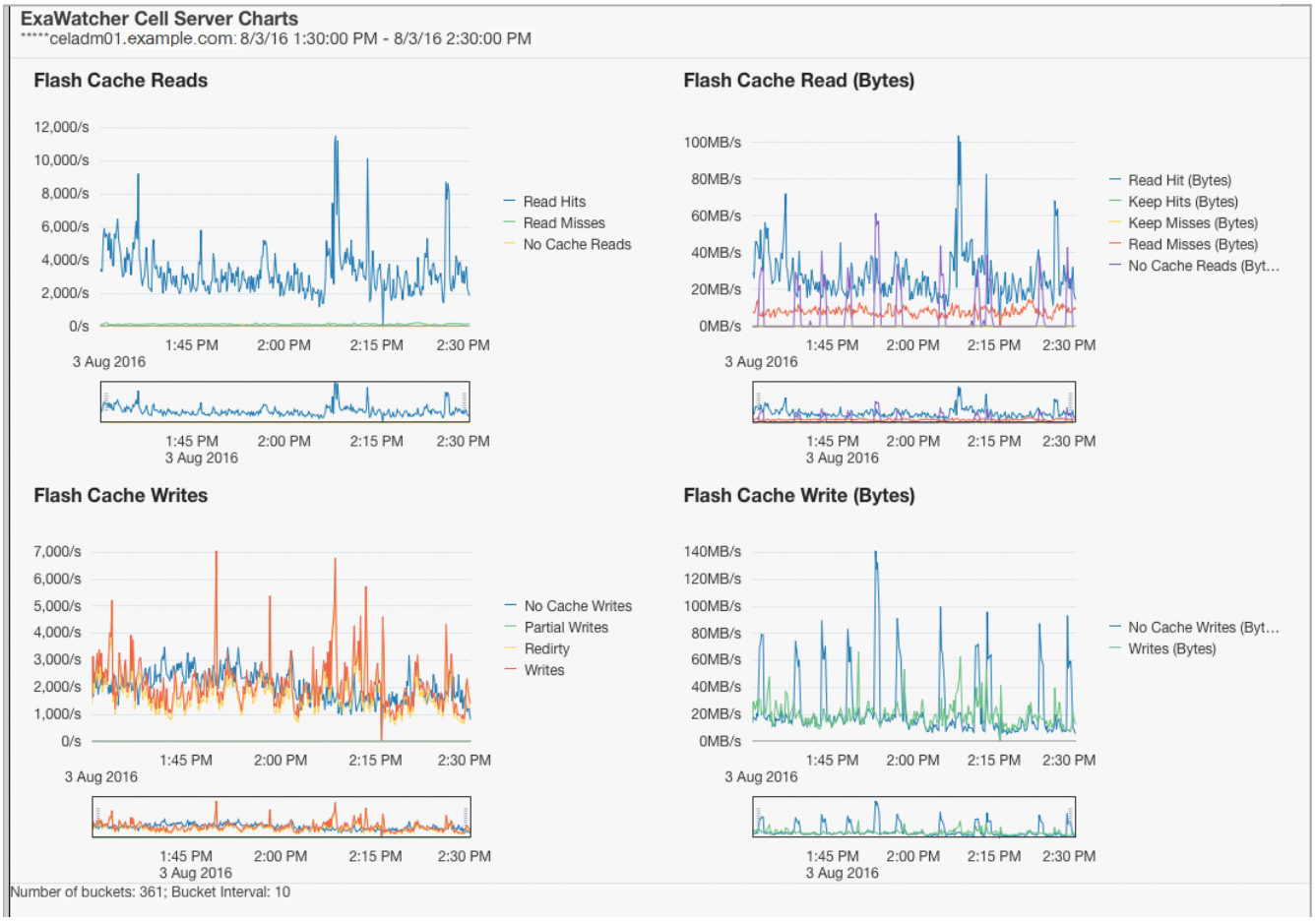
Figure 1-7 Cell Server Charts



1.14.7 Alert History

This page displays alerts that were present during the specified time frame. Alerts may be raised from errors or issues, which may result in IO performance issues on the servers.

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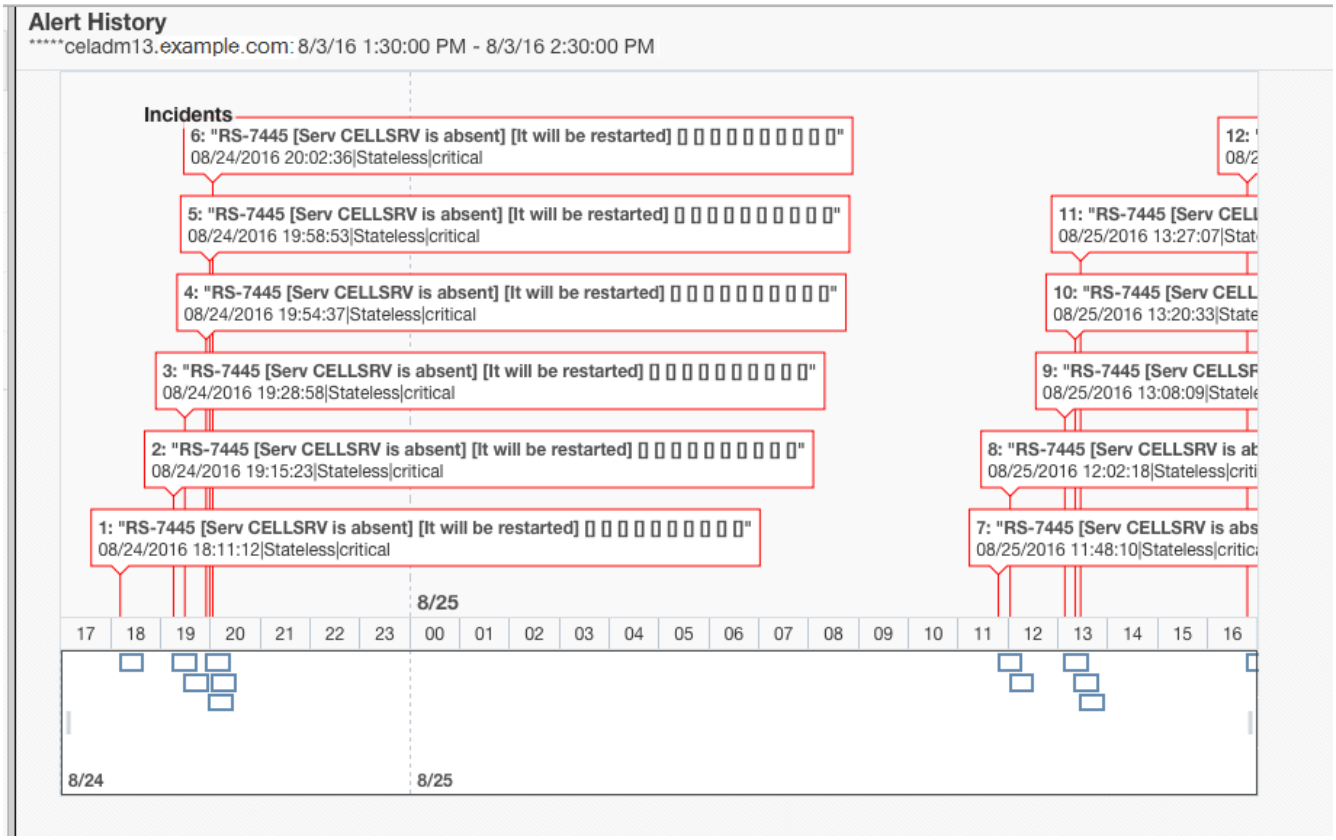
Figure 1-8 Alert History



1.15 Oracle Exadata System Health Checking with Oracle Exachk

Oracle Exachk provides a lightweight and non-intrusive health check framework for the full stack of Oracle Exadata software and hardware components.

Oracle Exachk is a component of the Oracle Autonomous Health Framework, provided as a value add-on to your existing support contract. Typically, Exachk is installed on Oracle Exadata as part of the initial configuration performed by the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA). You can also access Exachk through My Oracle Support document KB74841. There is no additional fee or license required to run Exachk.

Exachk focuses on holistic system evaluation, including comprehensive configuration checks for various system components. In summary, Oracle Exachk:

- Automates risk identification and proactive notification before your business is impacted
- Runs health checks based on critical and reoccurring problems
- Presents high-level reports about your system health risks and vulnerabilities to known issues
- Enables you to drill-down specific problems and understand their resolutions
- Enables you to schedule recurring health checks at regular intervals
- Sends email notifications and difference reports while running in daemon mode

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- Runs in your environment with no need to send anything to Oracle
- Optionally integrates health check findings into Oracle Health Check Collections Manager and other tools of your choice

For details about using Exachk, see Compliance Checking with Oracle Orachk or Oracle Exachk in *Oracle Autonomous Health Framework User's Guide*.

Related Topics

- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)

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2

Maintaining Exadata Database Servers

> **Note**
>
> For ease of reading, the name "Oracle Exadata Rack" is used when information refers to both Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.

- Management Server on Database Servers
- Maintaining the Local Storage on Exadata Database Servers
  Repair of the local drives does not require an Oracle Exadata Database Machine database server to be shut down.
- Maintaining Flash Disks on Exadata Database Servers
  Flash disks should be monitored and replaced when necessary.
- Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers
  You can add local storage space to an Oracle Exadata Database Server by using a disk expansion kit.
- Adding Memory Expansion Kit to Database Servers
- Verifying and Modifying the Link Speed on the Client Network Ports for X7 and Later Systems
  You can configure 10 GbE connections or 25 GbE connections on the client network on Oracle Exadata X7 and later database servers.
- Adding and Configuring an Extra Network Card on Oracle Exadata
  You can add an additional network card on Oracle Exadata X6-2 and later systems.
- Increasing the Number of Active Cores on Database Servers
  You can increase the number of active cores on Oracle Exadata using capacity-on-demand.
- Extending LVM Partitions
  Logical Volume Manager (LVM) provides flexibility to reorganize the partitions in the database servers.
- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server
- Recovering Oracle Linux Database Servers Using a Snapshot-Based Backup
  You can recover a database server file systems running Oracle Linux using a snapshot-based backup after severe disaster conditions happen for the database server, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.
- Re-Imaging the Oracle Exadata Database Server
  The re-image procedure is necessary when a database server needs to be brought to an initial state for various reasons.
- Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Database Servers
  Elastic configurations provide a flexible and efficient mechanism to change the server configuration of your Oracle Exadata.
- Managing Quorum Disks

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- Using vmetrics
  The vmetrics package enables you to display system statistics gathered by the vmetrics service.
- Using FIPS mode
  On database servers running Oracle Linux 7 or later, you can enable the kernel to run in FIPS mode.
- Managing Exadata Database Server Power Consumption
- Optimizing Exadata Database Server Memory Management using Large Memory Pages
- Exadata Database Server LED Indicator Descriptions
  The indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata database servers help you to verify the system status and identify components that require servicing.
- Exadata Database Server Images
  The Exadata database server models have different external layouts and physical appearance.

2.1 Management Server on Database Servers

Management Server (MS) running on database servers provides monitoring, alerting, and other administrative capabilities. It also provides the DBMCLI command-line administration tool.

See Also

- "Management Server on Database Servers" in the *Oracle Exadata Database Machine System Overview* guide
- Using the DBMCLI Utility

2.2 Maintaining the Local Storage on Exadata Database Servers

Repair of the local drives does not require an Oracle Exadata Database Machine database server to be shut down.

No downtime of the rack is required, however the individual server may require downtime, temporarily taking it out of the cluster.

- Verifying the Database Server Configuration
  Oracle recommends verifying the status of the database server RAID devices to avoid possible performance impact, or an outage.
- Monitoring a Database Server RAID Set Rebuilding
- Reclaiming a Hot Spare Drive After Upgrading to Oracle Exadata System Software Release 12.1.2.1.0 or Later
- Understanding Automated Maintenance Tasks and Policies
  The Management Server (MS) performs automated maintenance tasks on the metric repository and various file systems.

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2.2.1 Verifying the Database Server Configuration

Oracle recommends verifying the status of the database server RAID devices to avoid possible performance impact, or an outage.

The impact of validating the RAID devices is minimal. The impact of corrective actions will vary depending on the specific issue uncovered, and may range from simple reconfiguration to an outage.

- About the RAID Storage Configuration
  The local storage drives are configured in a RAID configuration.
- Verifying the Disk Controller Configuration on Systems Without a RAID Controller
- Verifying the Disk Controller Configuration on Systems With a RAID Controller
- Verifying Virtual Drive Configuration
- Verifying Physical Drive Configuration
  Check your system for critical, degraded, or failed disks.

2.2.1.1 About the RAID Storage Configuration

The local storage drives are configured in a RAID configuration.

Table 2-1 Disk Configurations for Database Servers on Exadata Two-Socket Exadata Systems

System Model	RAID Controller	Disk Configuration
Oracle Exadata X10M	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X9M-2	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X8M-2	MegaRAID SAS 9361-16i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X8-2	MegaRAID SAS 9361-16i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X7-2	MegaRAID SAS 9361-16i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X6-2	MegaRAID SAS 9361-8i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X5-2	MegaRAID SAS 9361-8i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X4-2	MegaRAID SAS 9261-8i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server

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Table 2-1 (Cont.) Disk Configurations for Database Servers on Exadata Two-Socket Exadata Systems

System Model	RAID Controller	Disk Configuration
Oracle Exadata X3-2	MegaRAID SAS 9261-8i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server
Oracle Exadata X2-2	MegaRAID SAS 9261-8i	4 disk drives in a RAID-5 configuration on each database server

Table 2-2 Disk Configurations for Database Servers on Exadata Eight-Socket Exadata Systems

System Model	RAID Controller	Disk Configuration
Oracle Exadata X9M-8	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X8M-8	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X8-8	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X7-8	N/A	Two mirrored (RAID-1) NVMe flash drives in each database server
Oracle Exadata X5-8	MegaRAID SAS 9361-8i	8 disk drives in each database server with one virtual drive created across the RAID-5 set
Oracle Exadata X4-8	MegaRAID SAS 9261-8i	7 disk drives in each database server configured as one 6-disk RAID-5 with one global hot spare drive by default
Oracle Exadata X3-8	MegaRAID SAS 9261-8i	8 disk drives in each database server with one virtual drive created across the RAID-5 set

2.2.1.2 Verifying the Disk Controller Configuration on Systems Without a RAID Controller

Commencing with Oracle Exadata X9M-2, two-socket Exadata database servers have no RAID controller. For eight-socket systems, all models starting with Oracle Exadata X7-8 have no RAID controller.

- View `/proc/mdstat` to see the database server disk controller configuration.

  The following example shows a typical disk controller configuration file from an Exadata X9M-2 database server:

```
[root@dbnode09adm01 ~]# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid1]
```


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```
md34 : active raid1 nvme3n1[1] nvme1n1[0]
      3125613568 blocks super external:/md126/0 [2/2] [UU]

md24 : active raid1 nvme2n1[1] nvme0n1[0]
      262144000 blocks super external:/md127/0 [2/2] [UU]

md25 : active raid1 nvme2n1[1] nvme0n1[0]
      2863467520 blocks super external:/md127/1 [2/2] [UU]

md126 : inactive nvme3n1[1](S) nvme1n1[0](S)
      6306 blocks super external:imsm

md127 : inactive nvme2n1[1](S) nvme0n1[0](S)
      6306 blocks super external:imsm

unused devices: <none>
```

The following shows a typical disk controller configuration file from an Exadata X10M database server:

```
[root@dbnode10adm01 ~]# cat /proc/mdstat
Personalities : [raid1]
md25 : active raid1 nvme0n2[0] nvme1n2[1]
       3738885120 blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU]
       bitmap: 3/28 pages [12KB], 65536KB chunk

md24 : active raid1 nvme0n1[0] nvme1n1[1]
       7819456 blocks super 1.2 [2/2] [UU]
       bitmap: 0/1 pages [0KB], 65536KB chunk

unused devices: <none>
```

If your output is substantially different, then investigate and correct the problem. In particular, degraded virtual drives usually indicate absent or failed physical disks. Disks that show [1/2] and [U_] or [_U] for the state indicate that one of the NVME disks is down. Failed disks should be replaced quickly.

2.2.1.3 Verifying the Disk Controller Configuration on Systems With a RAID Controller

On Oracle Exadata X8M-2 and earlier, two-socket Exadata database servers contain a RAID controller. For eight-socket systems, all models up to Oracle Exadata X6-8 contain RAID controllers.

- Use the following command to verify the database server disk controller configuration:

```
if [[ -d /proc/xen && ! -f /proc/xen/capabilities ]]
then
  echo -e "\nThis check will not run in a user domain of a virtualized
environment.  Execute this check in the management domain.\n"
else
  if [ -x /opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64 ]
  then
    export CMD=/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64
  else
    export CMD=/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64
```


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```
    fi
    RAW_OUTPUT=$($CMD AdpAllInfo -aALL -nolog | grep "Device Present" -A 8);
    echo -e "The database server disk controller configuration found
  is:\n\n$RAW_OUTPUT";
  fi;
```

On two-socket systems, the expected output is one virtual drive (with none degraded or offline), five physical devices (one controller and four disks), and four disks (with no critical or failed disks).

On eight-socket systems, the expected output is one virtual drive (with none degraded or offline) and eight disks (with no critical or failed disks). The number of physical devices is 9 (one controller and eight disks) plus the number of SAS2 expansion ports (where relevant).

If your output is different, then investigate and correct the problem. Degraded virtual drives usually indicate absent or failed physical disks. Critical disks should be replaced immediately to avoid the risk of data loss if the number of failed disks in the node exceed the count needed to sustain the operations of the system. Failed disks should also be replaced quickly.

> **Note**
>
> If additional virtual drives or a hot spare are present, then it may be that the procedure to reclaim disks was not performed at deployment time or that a bare metal restore procedure was performed without using the `dualboot=no` qualifier. Contact Oracle Support Services and reference My Oracle Support document KB686293 for additional information and corrective steps.
>
> When upgrading a database server that has a hot spare to Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.0 or later, the hot spare is removed, and added as an active drive to the RAID configuration.

Example 2-1 Checking the disk controller configuration on a 2-socket system without the disk expansion kit

The following is an example of the expected command output on a 2-socket system without the disk expansion kit.

```
                Device Present
                ================
Virtual Drives     : 1
  Degraded         : 0
  Offline          : 0
Physical Devices   : 5
  Disks            : 4
  Critical Disks   : 0
  Failed Disks     : 0
```

Related Topics

- Reclaim the unused disks on the database servers that were mistakenly imaged with dual boot option (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB686293)

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2.2.1.4 Verifying Virtual Drive Configuration

To verify the virtual drive configuration, use the following command to verify the virtual drive configuration:

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

```
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 CfgDsply -aALL | grep "Virtual Drive:";    \
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 CfgDsply -aALL | grep "Number Of Drives";  \
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 CfgDsply -aALL | grep "^State"
```

The following is an example of the output for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2, Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2 and Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2. The virtual device 0 should have four drives, and the state is `Optimal`.

```
Virtual Drive                 : 0 (Target Id: 0)
Number Of Drives              : 4
State                         : Optimal
```

The expected output for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-8 Full Rack and Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-8 Full Rack displays the virtual device has eight drives and a state of optimal.

> **Note**
>
> If a disk replacement was performed on a database server without using the `dualboot=no` option, then the database server may have three virtual devices. Contact Oracle Support and reference My Oracle Support document KB686293 for additional information and corrective steps.

Related Topics

- Reclaim the unused disks on the database servers that were mistakenly imaged with dual boot option (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB686293)

2.2.1.5 Verifying Physical Drive Configuration

Check your system for critical, degraded, or failed disks.

To verify physical drive configuration, use the following command to verify the database server physical drive configuration:

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> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

```
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -PDList -aALL | grep "Firmware state"
```

The following is an example of the output for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2, Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2, and Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2:

```
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
Firmware state: Online, Spun Up
```

The drives should show a state of `Online, Spun Up`. The order of the output is not important. The output for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-8 Full Rack or Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-8 Full Rack should be eight lines of output showing a state of `Online, Spun Up`.

If your output is different, then investigate and correct the problem.

Degraded virtual drives usually indicate absent or failed physical disks. Critical disks should be replaced immediately to avoid the risk of data loss if the number of failed disks in the node exceed the count needed to sustain the operations of the system. Failed disks should be replaced quickly.

2.2.2 Monitoring a Database Server RAID Set Rebuilding

If a drive in a database server RAID set is replaced, then the progress of the RAID set rebuild should be monitored.

Use the following command on the database server that has the replaced disk. The command is run as the `root` user.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

```
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -pdrbld -showprog -physdrv \
[disk_enclosure:slot_number] -a0
```

In the preceding command, *disk_enclosure* and *slot_number* indicate the replacement disk identified by the `MegaCli64 -PDList` command. The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Rebuild Progress on Device at Enclosure 252, Slot 2 Completed 41% in 13 Minutes.
```


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2.2.3 Reclaiming a Hot Spare Drive After Upgrading to Oracle Exadata System Software Release 12.1.2.1.0 or Later

Oracle Exadata Database Machines upgraded to Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0 or later that have a hot spare drive cannot use the `reclaimdisks.sh` script to reclaim the drive. The following procedure describes how to manually reclaim the drive:

> **Note**
>
> During the procedure, the database server is restarted twice. The steps in the procedure assume that the Oracle Grid Infrastructure restart is disabled after the server restart.
>
> The sample output shows Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 database server with four disks. The enclosure identifier, slot number, and such may be different for your system.

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute the string `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

1. Identify the hot spare drive.

   ```
   # /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -PDList -aALL
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command for the hot spare drive:

   ```
   ...
   Enclosure Device ID: 252
   Slot Number: 3
   Enclosure position: N/A
   Device Id: 8
   WWN: 5000CCA00A9FAA5F
   Sequence Number: 2
   Media Error Count: 0
   Other Error Count: 0
   Predictive Failure Count: 0
   Last Predictive Failure Event Seq Number: 0
   PD Type: SAS
   Hotspare Information:
   Type: Global, with enclosure affinity, is revertible

   Raw Size: 279.396 GB [0x22ecb25c Sectors]
   Non Coerced Size: 278.896 GB [0x22dcb25c Sectors]
   Coerced Size: 278.464 GB [0x22cee000 Sectors]
   Sector Size: 0
   Logical Sector Size: 0
   ```


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```
Physical Sector Size: 0
Firmware state: Hotspare, Spun down
Device Firmware Level: A2A8
Shield Counter: 0
Successful diagnostics completion on : N/A
...
```

The command identified the hot spare drive on enclosure identifier 252, slot 3.

2. Obtain the virtual drive information.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -LDInfo -Lall -Aall
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Adapter 0 -- Virtual Drive Information:
Virtual Drive: 0 (Target Id: 0)
Name :DBSYS
RAID Level : Primary-5, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-3
Size : 556.929 GB
Sector Size : 512
Is VD emulated : No
Parity Size : 278.464 GB
State : Optimal
Strip Size : 1.0 MB
Number Of Drives : 3
Span Depth : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
Bad BBU
Default Access Policy: Read/Write
Current Access Policy: Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy : Disabled
Encryption Type : None
Is VD Cached: No
```

The command identified a RAID 5 configuration for virtual drive 0 on adapter 0.

3. Remove the hot spare drive.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -PDHSP -Rmv -PhysDrv[252:3] -a0
```

4. Add the drive as an active RAID 5 drive.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -LDRecon -Start -r5     \
  -Add -PhysDrv[252:3] -L0 -a0

Start Reconstruction of Virtual Drive Success.
Exit Code: 0x00
```


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> **Note**
>
> If the message `Failed to Start Reconstruction of Virtual Drive` is displayed, then follow the instructions in My Oracle Support document KB501737.

5. Monitor the progress of the RAID reconstruction.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -LDRecon -ShowProg -L0 -a0

Reconstruction on VD #0 (target id #0) Completed 1% in 2 Minutes.
```

The following output shows the output of the command after the hot spare drive is added to the RAID 5 configuration, and the reconstruction is finished:

```
Reconstruction on VD #0 is not in Progress.
```

6. Verify the number of drives.

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -LDInfo -Lall -Aall
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Adapter 0 -- Virtual Drive Information:
Virtual Drive: 0 (Target Id: 0)
Name :DBSYS
RAID Level : Primary-5, Secondary-0, RAID Level Qualifier-3
Size : 835.394 GB
Sector Size : 512
Is VD emulated : No
Parity Size : 278.464 GB
State : Optimal
Strip Size : 1.0 MB
Number Of Drives : 4
Span Depth : 1
Default Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
Bad BBU
Current Cache Policy: WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
Bad BBU
Default Access Policy: Read/Write
Current Access Policy: Read/Write
Disk Cache Policy : Disabled
Encryption Type : None
Is VD Cached: No
```

7. Check the size of the RAID.

```
# parted /dev/sda print

Model: LSI MR9261-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 598GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: msdos
```


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```
Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 32.3kB 132MB 132MB primary ext3 boot
2 132MB 598GB 598GB primary lvm
```

8. Restart the server in order for the changes to take effect.
9. Check the size of the RAID again.

```
# parted /dev/sda print

Model: LSI MR9261-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 897GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: msdos

Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 32.3kB 132MB 132MB primary ext3 boot
2 132MB 598GB 598GB primary lvm
```

The increased RAID size allows for extending the volume group. To extend the volume group, you must add an additional partition to the drive.

10. Obtain the new size, in sectors.

```
# parted /dev/sda

GNU Parted 2.1
Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) unit s
(parted) print
Model: LSI MR9261-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 1751949312s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: msdos

Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 63s 257039s 256977s primary ext3 boot
2 257040s 1167957629s 1167700590s primary lvm
```

In the preceding example, a third partition can be created starting at sector 1167957630, and ending at the end of the disk at sector 1751949311.

11. Create an additional partition on the drive.

```
# parted /dev/sda

GNU Parted 2.1
Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) unit s

(parted) mkpart

Partition type? primary/extended? primary
File system type? [ext2]? ext2
```


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```
Start? 1167957630
End? 1751949311
Warning: The resulting partition is not properly aligned for best
performance.
Ignore/Cancel? Ignore
Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
on /dev/sda (Device or resource busy). As a
result, it may not reflect all of your changes until after reboot.
(parted)

(parted) print
Model: LSI MR9261-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 1751949312s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: msdos

Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 63s 257039s 256977s primary ext3 boot
2 257040s 1167957629s 1167700590s primary lvm
3 1167957630s 1751949311s 583991682s primary

(parted) set 3 lvm on

Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
on /dev/sda (Device or resource busy). As a
result, it may not reflect all of your changes until after reboot.
(parted) print
Model: LSI MR9261-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 1751949312s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/4096B
Partition Table: msdos

Number Start End Size Type File system Flags
1 63s 257039s 256977s primary ext3 boot
2 257040s 1167957629s 1167700590s primary lvm
3 1167957630s 1751949311s 583991682s primary lvm
```

12. Restart the database server.
13. Create the physical volume.

    ```
    # pvcreate /dev/partition_name
    ```

14. Add the physical volume to the existing volume group.

    In the following example, substitute the actual names for the *volume_group*, *partition_name*, and *volume_name*.

    ```
    # vgextend volume_group /dev/partition_name

    Volume group "volume_name" successfully extended
    ```

15. Resize the logical volume and file systems as described in "Extending LVM Partitions."

Related Topics

- Failed to Start Reconstruction of Virtual Drive - Adding a hot-spare manually (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB501737)

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2.2.4 Understanding Automated Maintenance Tasks and Policies

The Management Server (MS) performs automated maintenance tasks on the metric repository and various file systems.

Some automated maintenance occurs routinely every hour, while other tasks occur in response to storage space pressure on a specific file system.

Every hour, MS automatically performs the following tasks:

- MS automatically deletes metric observations that meet the following criteria:
  - For metrics with a default retention policy (`retentionPolicy=default`), MS automatically deletes metric observations that are older than the retention period defined by the `metricHistoryDays` dbserver attribute. By default, the `metricHistoryDays` retention period is 7 days.
  - For metrics with an annual retention policy (`retentionPolicy=annual`), MS automatically deletes metric observations that are older than one year.
- MS automatically deletes various diagnostic files that are older than the retention period defined by the `diagHistoryDays` dbserver attribute. This includes temporary files larger than 5 MB in size and selected other files in the `/var/log` file system (including `log` directories under `/opt/oracle` with symbolic links to `/var/log`). Files in the Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) and diagnostic pack (diagpack) files are not included in this process. By default, the `diagHistoryDays` retention period is 7 days.
- MS automatically deletes eligible segments of the Oracle Exadata System Software `alert.log` and `debug.log` files. Each of these files is automatically segmented (saved to a new name) when it reaches 10 MB in size. To be eligible for deletion during this routine cleanup process, a file segment must be older than the retention period defined by the `diagHistoryDays` dbserver attribute and also not one of the 5 latest segments (most recent 50 MB) of the file.
- MS automatically deletes eligible alerts from the dbserver alert history using the following criteria. Alerts are considered eligible if they are either stateful alerts that have been resolved or they are stateless alerts.
  - If there are less than 500 alerts, then eligible alerts older than 100 days are deleted.
  - If there are between 500 and 999 alerts, then eligible alerts older than 7 days are deleted.
  - If there are 1,000 or more alerts, then all eligible alerts are deleted.

Furthermore, MS routinely manages the `ms-odl.trc` and `ms-odl.log` files. Each of these files is automatically segmented (saved to a new name) when it reaches 5 MB in size. When a file segment is written, MS retains the latest 10 segments of the file and deletes any older segments.

In addition to the previously described routine tasks, MS automatically responds to alleviate storage space pressure on the following file systems: `/` (root), `/var/log`, `/u01`, and `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

Specifically, when file system utilization reaches a predefined action threshold, MS automatically begins an iterative process to delete eligible files. The process continues until the file system utilization drops to the corresponding clearance threshold or until there are no more eligible files.

The following describes the action and clearance thresholds for each managed file system.

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- If the file system size is less that 100 GB, the action threshold is 80% and the clearance threshold is 75%.
- If the file system size is between 100 GB and 2.5 TB, the action threshold is 20 GB less than the size of the file system and the clearance threshold is 25 GB less than the size of the file system.
- If the file system size is greater than 2.5 TB, the action threshold is 100% and the clearance threshold is 99%.

In summary, the process to ease space pressure works as follows:

- MS first deletes all eligible metrics older than `metricHistoryDays` and all eligible files older than `diagHistoryDays` from the affected file system.
- If the file system utilization drops below the clearance threshold, the process stops.
- Otherwise, MS iteratively deletes the oldest eligible files. For each iteration, MS reduces the effective retention period by half, down to a minimum of 10 minutes. This iterative purging process continues until usage drops below the clearance threshold or all eligible files more than 10 minutes old have been removed.
- An alert is automatically raised if the iterative file purging process cannot bring the file system utilization below the clearance threshold. The alert automatically clears when the file system utilization drops below the clearance threshold.

In the context of easing space pressure for a specific file system, eligible files include:

- All metric and diagnostic data files on the file system that are routinely managed by MS, including filled segments of the dbserver `alert.log`, `debug.log`, `ms-odl.trc`, and `ms-odl.log` files.
- Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) log and trace files, if the file system contains the ADR.
- Diagnostic pack (diagpack) files, if the file system contains them.
- Crash files, except that the most recent crash file is maintained if it is less than 30 days old.

> **Note**
>
> In any event, MS retains all files and directories with `SAVE` embedded in the name.

In addition to automatically easing space pressure on the managed file systems, MS automatically monitors the file system utilization on the `/tmp` and `/var` file systems. However, for these file systems, MS only generates an alert when file system utilization reaches the alert threshold. The alert automatically clears when the file system utilization drops below the corresponding clearance threshold. The alert and clearance thresholds are based on the file system size using the same logic used for the action and clearance thresholds on the managed file systems.

Related Topics

- ALTER DBSERVER
  The `ALTER DBSERVER` command changes the attributes of the database server.
- DESCRIBE DBSERVER

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2.3 Maintaining Flash Disks on Exadata Database Servers

Flash disks should be monitored and replaced when necessary.

Starting with Exadata Database Machine X7-8, the database servers contain flash devices instead of hard disks. These flash devices can be replaced without shutting down the server.

- Monitoring the Status of Flash Disks
  You can monitor the status of a flash disk on the Exadata Database Machine by checking its attributes with the DBMCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.
- Performing a Hot-Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk
  For Oracle Exadata X7-8 and X8-8 models, the database server uses hot-pluggable flash disks instead of hard disk drives.

2.3.1 Monitoring the Status of Flash Disks

You can monitor the status of a flash disk on the Exadata Database Machine by checking its attributes with the DBMCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.

For example, a flash disk status equal to `failed` is probably having problems and needs to be replaced.

- Use the DBMCLI command `LIST PHSYICALDISK` to determine the status of a flash disk:

```
DBMCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype=flashdisk AND status!=normal
DETAIL
         name:               FLASH_1_1
         deviceName:         /dev/nvme0n1
         diskType:           FlashDisk
         luns:               1_1
         makeModel:          "Oracle Flash Accelerator F640 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:   QDV1RD09
         physicalInsertTime: 2017-08-11T12:25:00-07:00
         physicalSerial:     PHLE6514003R6P4BGN-1
         physicalSize:       2.910957656800747T
         slotNumber:         "PCI Slot: 1; FDOM: 1"
         status:             failed - dropped for replacement
```

The Exadata Database Server flash disk statuses are as follows:

- normal
- normal - dropped for replacement
- failed
- failed - dropped for replacement
- failed - rejected due to incorrect disk model
- failed - rejected due to incorrect disk model - dropped for replacement
- failed - rejected due to wrong slot
- failed - rejected due to wrong slot - dropped for replacement
- warning - peer failure
- warning - predictive failure, write-through caching

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- warning - predictive failure
- warning - predictive failure - dropped for replacement
- warning - write-through caching

2.3.2 Performing a Hot-Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk

For Oracle Exadata X7-8 and X8-8 models, the database server uses hot-pluggable flash disks instead of hard disk drives.

1. Determine if the flash disk is ready to be replaced.

   When performing a hot-pluggable replacement of a flash device on Oracle Exadata X7-8 and X8-8 database servers, the disk status should be `Dropped for replacement`, which indicates the flash disk is ready for online replacement.

   ```
   DBMCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=flashdisk AND STATUS LIKE
   '.*dropped
   for replacement.*' DETAIL

            name:               FLASH_1_1
            deviceName:         /dev/nvme0n1
            diskType:           FlashDisk
            luns:               1_1
            makeModel:          "Oracle Flash Accelerator F640 PCIe Card"
            physicalFirmware:   QDV1RD09
            physicalInsertTime: 2017-08-11T12:25:00-07:00
            physicalSerial:     PHLE6514003R6P4BGN-1
            physicalSize:       2.910957656800747T
            slotNumber:         "PCI Slot: 1; FDOM: 1"
            status:             failed - dropped for replacement
   ```

2. Locate the failed flash disk based on the PCI number and FDOM number.

   A white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected database server. An amber Fault-Service Required LED is lit to identify the affected flash card.

3. Make sure the DPCC OK LED is off on the card.

   > **⚠ Caution**
   >
   > Removing a card with the DPCC OK LED on could result in a system crash. If a failed disk has a status of `Failed – dropped for replacement` but the DPCC OK LED is still on, contact Oracle Support.

4. Remove and replace the failed flash disk.

   a. Slide out the DPCC and replace the flash card inside.

   b. Slide the DPCC carrier back to the slot.

5. Use a stylus to press both ATTN buttons on the front of the DPCC.

   - If only a single PCIe card is present, press only the corresponding ATTN button.
   - If you are not performing a hot-pluggable replacement, then this step is not necessary.

   The buttons alert the system to a request to bring the devices online. When the system acknowledges the request, it lights the DPCC OK LED indicators on the DPCC. If you do

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not press the ATTN buttons, then the flash disk will not be detected by the operating system.

2.4 Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers

You can add local storage space to an Oracle Exadata Database Server by using a disk expansion kit.

- Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers: X9M-2 and Later
- Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers: X8M-2 and Prior

2.4.1 Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers: X9M-2 and Later

This procedure describes adding the disk expansion kit to Oracle Exadata X9M-2 and later database servers.

Before starting, the server must be powered on so that it can sense the addition of the new drives.

To add the disk expansion kit:

1. Remove the plastic filler panels that cover the vacant drive bays and insert the drives contained in the disk expansion kit.

   The drives may be installed in any order. Both drives must be installed at the same time (within a few minutes) so that the system can sense the new drives before any of them enter a power-saving mode.

   When the system senses the new drives, the following occurs automatically:

   - The new drives are configured into a new mirrored (RAID1) physical volume (PV) at `/dev/md26`.
   - The newly created PV is added to the volume group (VG) named `VGExaDb`.

   These automatic configuration steps normally occur soon after the disks are inserted.

2. Confirm the addition of the disk expansion kit.

   Run the following commands as the system administrator (`root`):

   a. Run `pvs` and confirm the presence of the new PV at `/dev/md26`.

      For example:

      ```
      # pvs
        PV         VG      Fmt  Attr PSize PFree
        /dev/md25  VGExaDb lvm2 a--  3.48t 39.75g
        /dev/md26  VGExaDb lvm2 a--  3.49t  3.49t
      ```

   b. Run `vgs` and confirm the new size of `VGExaDb` along with the amount of free space.

      For example:

      ```
      # vgs
        VG      #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize  VFree
        VGExaDb   2  11   0 wz--n- <6.98t 3.53t
      ```

   You can now use the additional space to create or extend LVM partitions and their associated file systems.

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Related Topics

- Extending LVM Partitions
  Logical Volume Manager (LVM) provides flexibility to reorganize the partitions in the database servers.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on the KVM host
  Use this procedure to expand `/EXAVMIMAGES` using available space on the KVM host.

2.4.2 Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers: X8M-2 and Prior

Note the following restrictions and requirements:

- The disk expansion kit is supported only on 2-socket systems starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-2.
- Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.3.0 or later is required.
- For systems running Oracle Linux 6 (OL6), a reboot is required for the Linux kernel to recognize a newly added disk partition.
- If you are adding the disk expansion kit to an Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 system, and you are using an Oracle Exadata System Software release before 18.1.11, then ensure that the following symbolic link is present on the database server before proceeding:

  ```
  # ls -l /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64
  lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 31 Jun  4 03:40 /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -
  > /opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64
  ```

  If the symbolic link is not present, then use the following commands to create it:

  ```
  # mkdir -p /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli
  # ln -s /opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64 /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64
  ```

To add the disk expansion kit to an Oracle Exadata Database Server:

1. Remove the plastic filler panels that cover the vacant drive bays and insert the four drives that are contained in the disk expansion kit.

   The server should be powered on so that the disk controller can sense the new drives.

   The drives may be installed in any order. All four drives must be installed at the same time (within 30 minutes) so that the disk controller can sense the new drives before any of them enter a power-saving mode.

   When the disk controller senses the new drives, the RAID reconstruction process automatically begins.

2. Monitor the server alert history. Ensure that the RAID reconstruction process completes successfully before proceeding.

   The RAID reconstruction process may take several hours to complete (7 hours in the following example). Look out for the clear message (message `1_2` below), which indicates that the RAID reconstruction process is completed.

   ```
   # dbmcli -e list alerthistory

            1_1     2016-02-15T14:01:00-08:00       warning         "A disk
    expansion kit was installed. The additional physical drives were
   ```


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```
automatically
 added to the existing RAID5 configuration, and reconstruction of the
 corresponding virtual drive was automatically started."

         1_2     2016-02-15T21:01:01-08:00       clear           "Virtual
drive
 reconstruction due to disk expansion was completed."
```

At the end of the RAID reconstruction process, the virtual drive at `/dev/sda` includes the additional storage space from the disk expansion kit.

3. If you are adding the disk expansion kit as part of deploying a new system, then proceed with this step. Otherwise, skip to the next step.

   This section uses `reclaimdisks.sh` to extend the `VGExaDb` volume group so that it consumes the additional storage space provided by the disk expansion kit.

   `reclaimdisks.sh` works only during initial deployment, before installation of the database software.

   a. Run `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -extend-vgexadb` to extend the `VGExaDb` volume group.

      If prompted to fix the GUID Partition Table (GPT) or to continue with the current settings, enter `F` to fix the GPT.

      For example:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -extend-vgexadb
Model is ORACLE SERVER X6-2
Number of LSI controllers: 1
Physical disks found: 8 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3 252:4 252:5 252:6
252:7)
Logical drives found: 1
Linux logical drive: 0
RAID Level for the Linux logical drive: 5
Physical disks in the Linux logical drive: 8 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3
252:4 252:5 252:6 252:7)
Dedicated Hot Spares for the Linux logical drive: 0
Global Hot Spares: 0
Valid. Disks configuration: RAID5 from 8 disks with no global and
dedicated hot spare disks.
Valid. Booted: Linux. Layout: Linux + DOM0.
[INFO     ] Size of system block device /dev/sda: 4193GB
[INFO     ] Last partition on /dev/sda ends on: 1797GB
[INFO     ] Unused space detected on the system block device: /dev/sda
[INFO     ] Label of partition table on /dev/sda: gpt
[INFO     ] Adjust the partition table to use all of the space
on /dev/sda
[INFO     ] Respond to the following prompt by typing 'F'
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sda appears to be used,
you can fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 4679680000
blocks) or
continue with the current setting?
Fix/Ignore? F
Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 4193GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
```


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```
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start   End     Size    File system  Name     Flags
 1      32.8kB  537MB   537MB   ext4         primary  boot
 2      537MB   123GB   122GB                primary  lvm
 3      123GB   1690GB  1567GB               primary
 4      1690GB  1797GB  107GB                primary  lvm

[INFO     ] Check for Linux with inactive DOM0 system disk
[INFO     ] Valid Linux with inactive DOM0 system disk is detected
[INFO     ] Number of partitions on the system device /dev/sda: 4
[INFO     ] Higher partition number on the system device /dev/sda: 4
[INFO     ] Last sector on the system device /dev/sda: 8189440000
[INFO     ] End sector of the last partition on the system device /dev/
sda: 3509759000
[INFO     ] Unmount /u01 from /dev/mapper/VGExaDbOra-LVDbOra1
[INFO     ] Remove inactive system logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3
[INFO     ] Remove xen files from /boot
[INFO     ] Remove logical volume /dev/VGExaDbOra/LVDbOra1
[INFO     ] Remove volume group VGExaDbOra
[INFO     ] Remove physical volume /dev/sda4
[INFO     ] Remove partition /dev/sda4
[INFO     ] Remove device /dev/sda4
[INFO     ] Remove partition /dev/sda3
[INFO     ] Remove device /dev/sda3
[INFO     ] Create primary partition 3 using 240132160 8189439966
[INFO     ] Set lvm flag for the primary partition 3 on device /dev/sda
[INFO     ] Add device /dev/sda3
[INFO     ] Primary LVM partition /dev/sda3 has size 7949307807 sectors
[INFO     ] Create physical volume on partition /dev/sda3
[INFO     ] LVM Physical Volume /dev/sda3 has size 3654340511 sectors
[INFO     ] Size of LVM physical volume less than size of device /dev/
sda3
[INFO     ] Remove LVM physical volume /dev/sda3
[INFO     ] Reboot is required to apply the changes in the partition
table
```

b. Examine the end of the output from the previous command. If a reboot is not required, then skip to the next substep. If a reboot a required, then reboot the server and re-run `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -extend-vgexadb`.

   For example:

   ```
   # shutdown -r now
   ```

   Then, after system reboot:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -extend-vgexadb
   ```

c. Run `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh` with no arguments. In the output, confirm that there are no errors and that the output references the additional disks from the disk expansion kit.

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh
   Model is ORACLE SERVER X6-2
   ```


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```
Number of LSI controllers: 1
Physical disks found: 8 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3 252:4 252:5 252:6
252:7)
Logical drives found: 1
Linux logical drive: 0
RAID Level for the Linux logical drive: 5
Physical disks in the Linux logical drive: 8 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3
252:4 252:5 252:6 252:7)
Dedicated Hot Spares for the Linux logical drive: 0
Global Hot Spares: 0
Valid. Disks configuration: RAID5 from 8 disks with no global and
dedicated hot spare disks.
Valid. Booted: Linux. Layout: Linux.
```

You can now continue with deploying the system and use the additional storage space provided by the disk expansion kit. Do not perform the next step.

4. If you are adding the disk expansion kit to a previously deployed system, then proceed with this step.

   This step uses Operating System commands to consume the additional storage space provided by the disk expansion kit.

   a. Run `parted` to view the sector information for `/dev/sda`.

      If you see a request to fix the GPT, respond with `F`.

```
# parted /dev/sda
GNU Parted 2.1Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) unit s
(parted) print
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sda appears to be used,
you can
fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 4679680000 blocks) or
continue
with the current setting? Fix/Ignore? F

Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start       End           Size         File system  Name
Flags
1       64s         1046591s      1046528s     ext3         primary
boot
4       1046592s    1048639s      2048s                     primary
bios_grub
2       1048640s    240132159s    239083520s                primary
lvm

(parted) q
```

      Examine the output and note the disk size. Note also the largest end sector value, which should be the end sector of the last partition. In the preceding example, the disk

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size is 8189440000 sectors, and the largest end sector value is 240132159. You will use these values in the next step.

b. Create a new partition in `/dev/sda`.

The command requires a start sector and an end sector, which you must derive from the values that you noted previously.

For the start sector, add 1 to largest end sector value from the previous step. For example: `240132159 + 1 = 240132160`.

For the end sector, subtract 34 from the disk size value. For example: `8189440000 - 34 = 8189439966`.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 240132160s 8189439966s
```

This command produces no output.

c. Review the updated partition table and take note of the partition number for the new partition.

In this example, the new partition number is 3. You will use this value in the following commands.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Number  Start        End          Size         File system  Name
Flags
1       64s          1046591s     1046528s     ext4         primary
boot
4       1046592s     1048639s     2048s                     primary
bios_grub
2       1048640s     240132159s   239083520s                primary
lvm
3       240132160s   8189439966s  7949307807s               primary
```

d. Set the LVM flag for the new partition.

In this example, the new partition number is 3. Use the partition number that you observed in the previous step.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda set 3 lvm on
```

e. Examine the output from the previous step, and reboot the server if required.

For systems running Oracle Linux 6 (OL6), a server reboot is required for the Linux kernel to recognize the newly added disk partition.

Reboot the server if the output from the previous step contains a message similar to the following:

```
Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
on /dev/sda (Device or
 resource busy).  As a result, it may not reflect all of your changes
until after reboot.
```


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f. Create an LVM physical volume (PV) on the newly created partition.

In this example, the new partition number is 3, so the physical volume is `/dev/sda3`. Adjust the command based on the partition number that you observed previously.

```
# lvm pvcreate --force /dev/sda3
  Physical volume "/dev/sda3" successfully created
```

g. Extend the LVM volume group `VGExaDb` to use the newly created physical volume.

```
# lvm vgextend VGExaDb /dev/sda3
  Volume group "VGExaDb" successfully extended
```

You can now use the additional storage space provided by the disk expansion kit to extend various storage volumes and file systems on the server.

Related Topics

- Extending LVM Partitions
  Logical Volume Manager (LVM) provides flexibility to reorganize the partitions in the database servers.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on the KVM host
  Use this procedure to expand `/EXAVMIMAGES` using available space on the KVM host.

2.5 Adding Memory Expansion Kit to Database Servers

Additional memory can be added to database servers. The following procedure describes how to add the memory:

1. Power down the database server.
2. Replace the plastic fillers with the DIMMs.

   For more information, see the section on *Servicing the DIMMs* in the server service manual for your system.

   See Related Documentation for a list of the server service manuals.
3. Power on the database server.
4. Add the database server back to the cluster.

2.6 Verifying and Modifying the Link Speed on the Client Network Ports for X7 and Later Systems

You can configure 10 GbE connections or 25 GbE connections on the client network on Oracle Exadata X7 and later database servers.

> **Note**
>
> You should configure the client network ports using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) during system deployment. See Using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant.

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The following steps may be necessary to configure a client access port if the OEDA deployment was not performed or was performed incorrectly. You can also use these steps to change the client network from 10 GbE to 25 GbE, or from 25 GbE to 10 GbE.

1. List the network interfaces on the system by using the following command:

   ```
   # ip link show
   ```

2. To view details about a specific network interface, use the `ethtool` command and specify the network interface.

   For example:

   ```
   # ethtool ethx
   ```

3. For each network interface (designated by `ethx`) that does not have the link detected, run the following commands:

   - For 10GbE network interfaces:

     ```
     # ifdown ethx
     # ethtool -s ethx 10000 duplex full autoneg off
     # ifup ethx
     # ethtool ethx
     ```

     For 10 Gb/s, you must use SFP+ transceivers; SFP28 transceivers do not support 10 Gb/s traffic.

   - For 25GbE network interfaces:

     ```
     # ifdown ethx
     # ethtool -s ethx 25000 duplex full autoneg off
     # ifup ethx
     # ethtool ethx
     ```

4. Confirm that the output from the `ethtool` command shows `yes` for Link detected.

   ```
   Link detected: yes
   ```

5. Edit the appropriate files in `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`, where *x* is the number associated with the network interface.

   a. Locate the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ethx` file. Add the following lines, if they are not already present in the file:

      - For 10 GbE network interfaces:

        ```
        ONBOOT=YES
        ETHTOOL_OPTS="speed 10000 duplex full autoneg off"
        ```

      - For 25 GbE network interfaces:

        ```
        ONBOOT=YES
        ETHTOOL_OPTS="speed 25000 duplex full autoneg off"
        ```


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b. Repeat the previous step for all network interfaces that do not have the `ETHTOOL_OPTS` setting in the associated `ifcfg-ethx` file and are connected to 10 GbE or 25 GbE switches.

The network interface should now show the link as detected. These changes are persistent, and do not need to be repeated after a server reboot.

6. Check the ILOM on each compute node to validate the LAN on Motherboard is properly configured to detect the 25 GbE transceiver.

```
show /HOST/network
  /HOST/network
     Targets:

     Properties:
         active_media = none
         auto_media_detection = enabled
         current_active_media = (none)

     Commands:
         cd
         set
         show
```

If the NIC is not working, change the `active_media` and `current_active_media` to the proper values:

- For 25 GbE transceivers (Fiber or Copper) these parameters should be set to `SPF28`
- For 10 GbE network using RJ-45 ended CAT6 cables, these parameters should be set to `RJ45`

2.7 Adding and Configuring an Extra Network Card on Oracle Exadata

You can add an additional network card on Oracle Exadata X6-2 and later systems.

Prerequisites

Ensure you are using the correct link speed for Oracle Exadata X7-2 and later compute nodes. Complete the steps in Verifying and Modifying the Link Speed on the Client Network Ports for X7 and Later Systems.

Oracle Exadata X6-2

Oracle Exadata X6-2 database server offers highly available copper 10G network on the motherboard, and an optical 10G network via a PCI card on slot 2. Oracle offers an additional Ethernet card for customers that require additional connectivity. The additional card provides either dual port 10GE copper connectivity (part number 7100488) or dual port 10GE optical connectivity (part number X1109A-Z). You install this card in PCIe slot 1 on the Oracle Exadata X6-2 database server.

After you install the card and connect it to the network, the Oracle Exadata System Software automatically recognizes the new card and configures the two ports as `eth6` and `eth7` interfaces on the X6-2 database server. You can use these additional ports to provide an additional client network, or to create a separate backup or data recovery network. On a

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database server that runs virtual machines, you could use this to isolate traffic from two virtual machines.

Oracle Exadata X7-2

Oracle Exadata X7-2 and later database servers offer 2 copper (RJ45) or 2 optical (SFP28) network connections on the motherboard plus 2 optical (SFP28) network connections in PCIe card slot 1. Oracle offers an additional 4 copper (RJ45) 10G network connections for customers that require additional connectivity. The additional card is the Oracle Quad Port 10 GBase-T card (part number 7111181). You install this card in PCIe slot 3 on the database server.

After you install the card and connect it to the network, the Oracle Exadata System Software automatically recognizes the new card and configures the four ports as `eth5` to `eth8` interfaces on the database server. You can use these additional ports to provide an additional client network, or to create a separate backup or data recovery networks. On a database server that runs virtual machines, you could use this additional client network to isolate traffic from two virtual machines.

Oracle Exadata X8-2 and X8M-2

Oracle Exadata X8-2 and X8M-2 database servers offer 2 copper (RJ45) or 2 copper/optical (SFP28) network connections on the motherboard plus 2 optical (SFP28) network connections in PCIe card slot 1. Oracle offers an additional 4 copper 1/10G (RJ45) or 2 optical 10/25G (SFP28) network connections for customers that require additional connectivity. The additional cards are:

- Quad-Port 10 GBase-T card (part number 7111181)
- Dual-Port 25 Gb Ethernet adapter (part number 7118016)

The additional card is installed in PCIe slot 3 on the database server.

After you install the card and connect it to the network, the Oracle Exadata System Software automatically recognizes the new card and configures either the four ports as `eth5` to `eth8` interfaces for the quad port card, or `eth5` and `eth6` for the dual port card on the database server. You can use these additional ports to provide an additional client network, or to create a separate backup or data recovery networks. On a database server that runs virtual machines, you could use this additional client network to isolate traffic from two virtual machines.

Oracle Exadata X9M-2

Oracle Exadata X9M-2 database servers offer a variety of flexible network configurations using one, two, or three network interface cards. Each card can be one of the following:

- Quad-Port 10 GBase-T card (RJ45) (part number 7111181)
- Dual-Port 25 Gb Ethernet adapter (SFP28) (part number 7118016)

After initial deployment, you can add network interface cards up to a maximum of three network interface cards on each database server.

On non-Eighth Rack systems only, you can optionally install one Dual-Port 100 Gb Ethernet adapter (QSFP28) (part number 7603661) in PCIe slot 2.

After you install the card and connect it to the network, the Oracle Exadata System Software automatically recognizes the new card and configures the physical ports as follows:

- Quad-Port 10 GBase-T card in PCIe slot 1: `eth1`, `eth2`, `eth3`, and `eth4`
- Dual-Port 25 Gb Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 1: `eth1` and `eth2`

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- Quad-Port 10 GBase-T card in PCIe slot 2: `eth5`, `eth6`, `eth7`, and `eth8`
- Dual-Port 25 Gb Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 2: `eth5` and `eth6`
- Dual-Port 100 Gb Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 2: `eth5` and `eth6`
- Quad-Port 10 GBase-T card in PCIe slot 3: `eth9`, `eth10`, `eth11`, and `eth12`
- Dual-Port 25 Gb Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 3: `eth9` and `eth10`

You can use the network ports to provide multiple client networks or to create separate dedicated networks for backup/recovery and bulk data transfer. On a database server that runs virtual machines (VMs), you can use multiple client networks to isolate traffic for each VM cluster.

Oracle Exadata X10M and X11M

Oracle Exadata X10M and X11M database servers offer a variety of flexible network configurations using up to five network interface cards.

Each database server contains two factory-installed CX6-LX network cards, each with 2 x SFP+/SFP28 ports (10/25 GbE). Each database server can also contain additional field-installed network cards. The following field-installed network cards are supported:

- CX6-LX with 2 x SFP+/SFP28 ports (10/25 GbE)
- CX6-DX with 2 x QSFP28 ports (100GbE). Each QSFP28 port can support one 10 GbE or 25 GbE link with appropriate breakout cables.
- Quad 10G RJ45 Ethernet with 4 x 10GBASE-T ports (10 GbE)

On 2-socket systems only (not X11M-Z or X10M Eighth Rack), you can optionally install up to 3 field-installed network cards. Each additional card can be of any supported type.

The following list outlines the physical port mappings that apply to each network interface on 2-socket Exadata X10M and X11M database servers:

- Factory-installed CX6-LX network adapter in PCIe slot 3: `eth9` and `eth10`
- Factory-installed CX6-LX network adapter in PCIe slot 8: `eth29` and `eth30`
- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 1: `eth1`, `eth2`, `eth3`, and `eth4`
- Optional dual-port network adapter (CX6-LX or CX6-DX) in PCIe slot 1: `eth1` and `eth2`
- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 2: `eth5`, `eth6`, `eth7`, and `eth8`
- Optional dual-port network adapter (CX6-LX or CX6-DX) in PCIe slot 2: `eth5` and `eth6`
- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 6: `eth21`, `eth22`, `eth23`, and `eth24`
- Optional dual-port network adapter (CX6-LX or CX6-DX) in PCIe slot 6: `eth21` and `eth22`

On X11M-Z and X10M Eighth Rack systems, you can optionally install one additional field-installed network card. You can also optionally replace one or both of the factory-installed CX6-LX network cards with field-installed Quad 10G RJ45 Ethernet network cards, each containing 4 x 10GBASE-T ports (10 GbE).

The following list outlines the physical port mappings that apply to each network interface on Exadata X11M-Z and X10M Eighth Rack database servers:

- Factory-installed CX6-LX network adapter in PCIe slot 8: `eth29` and `eth30`
- Factory-installed CX6-LX network adapter in PCIe slot 9: `eth33` and `eth34`

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- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 6: `eth21`, `eth22`, `eth23`, and `eth24`
- Optional dual-port network adapter (CX6-LX or CX6-DX) in PCIe slot 6: `eth21` and `eth22`
- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 8: `eth29`, `eth30`, `eth31`, and `eth32`
- Optional quad-port 10G RJ45 Ethernet adapter in PCIe slot 9: `eth33`, `eth34`, `eth35`, and `eth36`

You can use the network ports to provide multiple client networks or to create separate dedicated networks for backup/recovery and bulk data transfer. On a database server that runs virtual machines (VMs), you can use multiple client networks to isolate traffic for each VM cluster.

Additional Configuration

The following topics contain additional configuration procedures, which you may need to perform after you add a card to a database server:

- Viewing the Network Interfaces
  To view the network interfaces, you can run the `ipconf.pl` command.
- Configuring the Additional Network Card for a Non-Oracle VM Environment
  You can configure the additional network card on an Oracle Exadata X6-2 or later database server for a non-Oracle VM environment.
- Configuring the Additional Network Card for an Oracle VM Environment
  You can configure the additional network card on an Oracle Exadata X6-2 and later database server for an Oracle VM environment.

2.7.1 Viewing the Network Interfaces

To view the network interfaces, you can run the `ipconf.pl` command.

Example 2-2 Viewing the default network interfaces for an Oracle Exadata X8M-2 database server

The following example shows the output for an Oracle Exadata X8M-2 database server without the additional network card. In addition to the RDMA Network Fabric interfaces, the output shows the interfaces for three network cards:

- A single port 1/10Gb card, `eth0`
- A dual port 10 or 25Gb card, on eth1 and eth2
- A dual port 10 or 25Gb card, on eth3 and eth4

```
root@scaz23adm01 ibdiagtools]# /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl
[Info]: ipconf command line: /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
Interface re0   is      Linked.    hca: mlx5_0
Interface re1   is      Linked.    hca: mlx5_0
Interface eth0  is      Linked.    driver/mac: igb/00:10:e0:c3:b7:9c
Interface eth1  is      Unlinked.  driver/mac: bnxt_en/00:10:e0:c3:b7:9d
(slave of bondeth0)
Interface eth2  is      Linked.    driver/mac: bnxt_en/00:10:e0:c3:b7:9d
(slave of bondeth0)
```


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```
Interface eth3  is      Unlinked.  driver/mac: bnxt_en/00:0a:f7:c3:28:30
Interface eth4  is      Unlinked.  driver/mac: bnxt_en/00:0a:f7:c3:28:38
```

Example 2-3 Viewing the default network interfaces for an Oracle Exadata X7-2 or X8-2 database server

The following example shows the output for an Oracle Exadata X7-2 or X8-2 database server without the additional network card. In addition to the RDMA Network Fabric interfaces, the output shows the interfaces for three network cards:

- A single port 10Gb card, on eth0
- A dual port 10 or 25Gb card, on eth1 and eth2
- A dual port 25Gb card, on eth3 and eth4

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
Interface ib0   is          Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface ib1   is          Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface eth0  is          Linked.    driver/mac: igb/00:
10:e0:c3:ba:72
Interface eth1  is          Linked.    driver/mac: bnxt_en
/00:10:e0:c3:ba:73
Interface eth2  is          Linked.    driver/mac: bnxt_en
/00:10:e0:c3:ba:74
Interface eth3  is          Linked.    driver/mac: bnxt_en
/00:0a:f7:c3:14:a0 (slave of bondeth0)
Interface eth4  is          Linked.    driver/mac: bnxt_en
/00:0a:f7:c3:14:a0 (slave of bondeth0)
```

Example 2-4 Viewing the default network interfaces for an Oracle Exadata X6-2 database server

The following example shows the output for an Oracle Exadata X6-2 database server without the additional network card. In addition to the RDMA Network Fabric interfaces, the output shows the interfaces for two network cards:

- A quad port 10Gb card, on eth0 to eth3
- A dual port 10Gb card, on eth4 and eth5

```
# cd /opt/oracle.cellos/

# ./ipconf.pl
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
Interface ib0   is          Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface ib1   is          Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface eth0  is          Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:24:b6
Interface eth1  is .....    Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:24:b7
Interface eth2  is .....    Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:24:b8
Interface eth3  is .....    Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:24:b9
Interface eth4  is          Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/90:e2:ba:ac:20:ec
(slave of bondeth0)
Interface eth5  is           Linked.    driver/mac: ixgbe/90:e2:ba:ac:20:ec
(slave of bondeth0)
```


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2.7.2 Configuring the Additional Network Card for a Non-Oracle VM Environment

You can configure the additional network card on an Oracle Exadata X6-2 or later database server for a non-Oracle VM environment.

This procedure assumes that you have already installed the network card in the Oracle Exadata database server but have not yet completed the configuration with Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA).

> **Warning**
>
> If you have already installed Oracle Grid Infrastructure on Oracle Exadata, then refer to the Oracle Clusterware documentation. Use caution when changing the network interfaces for the cluster.

1. Ensure you have the following information for the new network card.

   You will need to input this information when you run `ipconf.pl`.

   - IP address
   - Netmask
   - Gateway

2. Run the `ipconf.pl` script to configure the card.

   The following example shows a sample `ipconf.pl` session. The output shows three network cards:

   - A quad port 10Gb card, on eth0 to eth3
   - A dual port 10Gb card, on eth4 and eth5, with only one port cabled
   - A dual port 10Gb card, on eth6 and eth7, with only one port cabled. This is the new network card.

   For sample output for Oracle Exadata X7-2, see Viewing the Network Interfaces.

```
# cd /opt/oracle.cellos/
# ./ipconf.pl

Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
Interface ib0   is                      Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface ib1   is                      Linked.    hca: mlx4_0
Interface eth0  is                      Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:22:e8 (slave of vmeth0)
Interface eth1  is                      Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:22:e9 (slave of bondeth0)
Interface eth2  is                      Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:22:e9 (slave of bondeth0)
Interface eth3  is                      Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/00:10:e0:8b:22:eb
Interface eth4  is                      Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/90:e2:ba:ac:1d:e4
Interface eth5  is ..................... Unlinked.  driver/mac:
```


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```
ixgbe/90:e2:ba:ac:1d:e5
Interface eth6  is ...                  Linked.    driver/mac:
ixgbe/90:e2:ba:78:d0:10
Interface eth7  is ................... Unlinked.  driver/mac:
ixgbe/90:e2:ba:78:d0:11

bondeth0 eth1,eth2 UP      vmbondeth0 10.128.1.169  255.255.240.0
10.128.0.1  SCAN       test08client02.example.com
bondeth1 None      UNCONF
bondeth2 None      UNCONF
bondeth3 None      UNCONF
Select interface name to configure or press Enter to continue: eth6
Selected interface. eth6
IP address or up or none: 10.129.19.34
Netmask: 255.255.248.0
Gateway (IP address or none) or none: 10.129.16.0

Select network type for interface from the list below
1: Management
2: SCAN
3: Other
Network type: 3

Fully qualified hostname or none: test08adm02-bkup.example.com
Continue configuring or re-configuring interfaces? (y/n) [y]: n
...
Do you want to configure basic ILOM settings (y/n) [y]: n
[Info]: Custom changes have been detected in /etc/sysconfig/network-script
s/ifcfg-eth6
[Info]: Original file /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth6 will be
saved in /opt/oracle.cellos/conf/network-scripts/backup_by_Exadata_ipconf
[Info]: Original file /etc/ssh/sshd_config will be saved in /etc/ssh/sshd_
config.backupbyExadata
[Info]: Generate /etc/ssh/sshd_config with ListenAddress(es)
10.128.18.106,
10.129.19.34, 10.128.1.169, 192.168.18.44, 192.168.18.45
Stopping sshd:                                             [  OK  ]
Starting sshd:                                             [  OK  ]
[Info]: Save /etc/sysctl.conf in /etc/sysctl.conf.backupbyExadata
[Info]: Adjust settings for IB interfaces in /etc/sysctl.conf
Re-login using new IP address 10.128.18.106 if you were disconnected after
following commands
ip addr show vmbondeth0
ip addr show bondeth0
ip addr show vmeth0
ip addr show eth0
ifup eth6
sleep 1
ifup vmeth6
sleep 1
ip addr show vmeth6
ip addr show eth6
sleep 4
service sshd condrestart
```

3. If you need to set up the network card with VLAN, perform these steps:

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a. Add the VLAN ID to the `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf` file.

   - Locate the Ethernet interface in the file. For example:

     ```
     <Interfaces>
       <Gateway>10.129.16.0</Gateway>
       <Hostname>test08adm02-bkup.example.com</Hostname>
       <IP_address>10.129.19.34</IP_address>
       <IP_enabled>yes</IP_enabled>
       <IP_ssh_listen>enabled</IP_ssh_listen>
       <Inet_protocol>IPv4</Inet_protocol>
       <Name>eth6</Name>
       <Net_type>Other</Net_type>
       <Netmask>255.255.248.0</Netmask>
       <State>1</State>
       <Status>UP</Status>
       <Vlan_id>0</Vlan_id>
     </Interfaces>
     ```

   - Add the VLAN ID to the `<Vlan_id>` element. The following example shows the interface configured with VLAN ID of 2122.

     ```
     <Interfaces>
       <Gateway>10.129.16.0</Gateway>
       <Hostname>test08adm02-bkup.example.com</Hostname>
       <IP_address>10.129.19.34</IP_address>
       <IP_enabled>yes</IP_enabled>
       <IP_ssh_listen>enabled</IP_ssh_listen>
       <Inet_protocol>IPv4</Inet_protocol>
       <Name>eth6</Name>
       <Net_type>Other</Net_type>
       <Netmask>255.255.248.0</Netmask>
       <State>1</State>
       <Status>UP</Status>
       <Vlan_id>2122</Vlan_id>
     </Interfaces>
     ```

b. Run the following command to configure the network interface using the modified `cell.conf` file:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl -init -force
   ```

c. Validate the interface has the VLAN configured by checking that the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory contains files with the VLAN ID in the filename. For example, if the VLAN ID is 2122, you should see the following files:

   ```
   # ls -ltr /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/*2122*

   -rw-r----- 1 root root 250 Sep  7 14:39 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
   ifcfg-eth6.2122
   -rw-r----- 1 root root  85 Sep  7 14:39 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
   route-eth6.2122
   -rw-r----- 1 root root  56 Sep  7 14:39 /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/
   rule-eth6.2122
   ```


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4. Reboot the database server for the changes to take effect.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

5. Check that the network is working by pinging the gateway. For example:

```
# ping 10.129.16.0
```

2.7.3 Configuring the Additional Network Card for an Oracle VM Environment

You can configure the additional network card on an Oracle Exadata X6-2 and later database server for an Oracle VM environment.

This procedure assumes that you have already installed the network card in the Oracle Exadata database server but have not yet completed the configuration with Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA).

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> Do not attempt this procedure if you have already installed Oracle Grid Infrastructure on Oracle Exadata.

1. Add a section for the new network in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/conf/virtual_machine_config_file` configuration file in dom0.

   The following example assumes the bridge is called `vmeth6`, and the interface is called `eth1`. The virtual machine configuration file name is `/EXAVMIMAGES/conf/test08adm01vm01.example.com-vm.xml`.

```
<Interfaces>
  <Bridge>vmeth6</Bridge>
  <Gateway>10.129.16.0</Gateway>
  <Hostname>test08adm02-bkup.example.com</Hostname>
  <IP_address>10.129.19.34</IP_address>
  <Name>eth1</Name>
  <IP_enabled>yes</IP_enabled>
  <IP_ssh_listen>disabled</IP_ssh_listen>
  <Net_type>Other</Net_type>
  <Netmask>255.255.248.0</Netmask>
  <Vlan_id>0</Vlan_id>
  <State>1</State>
  <Status>UP</Status>
</Interfaces>
```

   If you are using VLANs, enter the appropriate VLAN ID [1-4095] in the `<Vlan_id>` element.

2. Create the bridge.

   a. To create an unbonded bridge named `vmeth6`:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker add-single-bridge-dom0 vmeth6
```


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b. To create an bonded bridge, use a command similar to the following:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker add-bonded-bridge-dom0
bridge_name slave1 slave2 [vlan]
```

slave1 and *slave2* are the names of the bonded interfaces.

For example:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker add-bonded-bridge-dom0
vmbondeth1 eth6 eth7
```

3. (X2 to X8 servers only) Allocate the GUIDs for the InfiniBand Network Fabric:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker allocate-guids
virtual_machine_config_file virtual_machine_config_file_final
```

The virtual machine configuration files are located in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/conf` directory. For example:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker allocate-guids /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/
test08adm01vm01.example.com-vm.xml /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/final-test08adm01vm01
.example.com-vm.xml
```

4. Shut down the guest and restart it.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker remove-domain /EXAVMIMAGES/conf
/final-test08adm01vm01.example.com-vm.xml

# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker start-domain /EXAVMIMAGES/conf
/final-test08adm01vm01.example.com-vm.xml
```

5. Once the guest is running, use the `ip addr` command to verify the interface is valid.

The following example checks the `eth1` interface.

```
# ip addr show eth1
eth1: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP qlen
1000
  link/ether 00:16:3e:53:56:00 brd ff:ff:ff:ff:ff:ff
  inet 10.129.19.34/21 brd 10.129.23.255 scope global eth1
     valid_lft forever preferred_lft forever
```

2.8 Increasing the Number of Active Cores on Database Servers

You can increase the number of active cores on Oracle Exadata using capacity-on-demand.

The number of active cores on the database servers on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2 and newer systems can be reduced during installation. The number of active cores can be increased when additional capacity is needed. This is known as *capacity-on-demand*.

Subject to the applicable licensing rules for capacity-on-demand, additional cores may be licensed and enabled in increments of 2 cores on 2-socket systems, and in increments of 8

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cores on 8-socket systems. The following table lists the capacity-on-demand core processor configurations.

Table 2-3 Capacity-on-Demand Core Processor Configurations

Oracle Exadata	Eligible Systems	Minimum Cores per Server	Maximum Cores per Server	Core Increments
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X11M	Oracle Exadata Database Server X11M	14	192	From 14 to 192, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 190, 192
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X11M	Oracle Exadata Database Server X11M-Z	8	32	From 8 to 32, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, …, 30, 32
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X10M	Any configuration except Eighth Rack	14	192	From 14 to 192, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 190, 192
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X10M	Eighth rack	8	32	From 8 to 32, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, …, 30, 32
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M-2	Any configuration except Eighth Rack	14	64	From 14 to 64, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 62, 64
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X9M-2	Eighth rack	8	32	From 8 to 32, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, …, 30, 32
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2, X8-2, and X8M-2	Any configuration except Eighth Rack	14	48	From 14 to 48, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 46, 48
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2, X8-2, and X8M-2	Eighth rack	8	24	From 8 to 24, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, …, 22, 24
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6-2	Any configuration except Eighth Rack	14	44	From 14 to 44, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 42, 44
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6-2	Eighth rack	8	22	From 8 to 22, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, …, 20, 22
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-2	Any configuration except Eighth Rack	14	36	From 14 to 36, in increments of 2: 14, 16, 18, …, 34, 36

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Table 2-3 (Cont.) Capacity-on-Demand Core Processor Configurations

Oracle Exadata	Eligible Systems	Minimum Cores per Server	Maximum Cores per Server	Core Increments
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-2	Eighth rack	8	18	From 8 to 18, in increments of 2: 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-2	Full rack Half rack Quarter rack	12	24	From 12 to 24, in increments of 2: 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24
Oracle Exadata X7-8, X8-8, X8M-8, and X9M-8	Any configuration	56	192	From 56 to 192, in increments of 8: 56, 64, 72, …, 184, 192
Oracle Exadata X6-8 and X5-8	Any configuration	56	144	From 56 to 144, in increments of 8: 56, 64, 72, …, 136, 144
Oracle Exadata Database Machine X4-8	Full rack	48	120	From 48 to 120, in increments of 8: 48, 56, 64, …, 112, 120

The database server may need to be restarted after enabling additional cores. If the database servers are part of a cluster, then they can be enabled in a rolling fashion.

1. Verify the number of active physical cores using the following command:

   ```
   DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes coreCount
   ```

2. Use the following command to increase the number of active physical cores:

   ```
   DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER pendingCoreCount =
   new_number_of_active_physical_cores
   ```

3. Verify the pending number of active physical cores using the following command:

   ```
   DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes pendingCoreCount
   ```

4. Restart the server (if required).

   You must restart the server to enable the new active cores if the output from the previous `ALTER DBSERVER` command states that a reboot is required or if the command provides no output about restarting the server.

   A server reboot is not required only if that is indicated in the output from the previous `ALTER DBSERVER` command.

5. Verify the number of active physical cores using the following command:

   ```
   DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes coreCount
   ```


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Related Topics

- *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Licensing Information User's Guide*

2.9 Extending LVM Partitions

Logical Volume Manager (LVM) provides flexibility to reorganize the partitions in the database servers.

> **Note**
>
> - Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. This space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance.
> - If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories by following the steps in Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server, then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.

This section contains the following topics:

- Extending the root LVM Partition
  The procedure for extending the root LVM partition depends on your Oracle Exadata System Software release.
- Resizing a Non-root LVM Partition
  The procedure for resizing a non-root LVM partition depends on your Oracle Exadata System Software release.
- Extending the Swap Partition
  This procedure describes how to extend the size of the swap partition.

2.9.1 Extending the root LVM Partition

The procedure for extending the root LVM partition depends on your Oracle Exadata System Software release.

- Extending the root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later
- Extending the root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1
  You can extend the size of the root (/) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software earlier than release 11.2.3.2.1 using this procedure.

2.9.1.1 Extending the root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later

The following procedure describes how to extend the size of the root (/) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1 or later:

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> **Note**
>
> - This procedure does not require an outage on the server.
> - For management domain systems, the active and inactive Sys LVM's are `LVDbSys2` and `LVDbSys3` instead of `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2`.
> - Make sure that `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` are sized the same.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the amount of free and used space in the root partition (`/`).

      ```
      # df -h /
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      Filesystem                    Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1   30G   22G  6.2G  79% /
      ```

      > **Note**
      >
      > The active root partition may be either `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`, depending on previous maintenance activities.

   b. Use the `lvs` command to display the current volume configuration.

      ```
      # lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      LV                 Path                            VG       LSize
      LVDbOra1           /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1           VGExaDb  100.00g
      LVDbSwap1          /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1          VGExaDb  24.00g
      LVDbSys1           /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1           VGExaDb  30.00g
      LVDbSys2           /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2           VGExaDb  30.00g
      LVDoNotRemoveOrUse /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse VGExaDb  1.00g
      ```

2. Use the `df` command to identify the file system type that is used in the root partition (`/`).

   ```
   # df -hT /
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Filesystem                    Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1  ext3   30G   22G  6.2G  79% /
   ```

   In this example, the file system type is `ext3`.

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3. If the file system type is not `xfs`, use the following `tune2fs` command to check the online resize option. If the file system type is `xfs`, then you can skip this step.

   ```
   tune2fs -l /dev/mapper/vg_name-lv_name | grep resize_inode
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   tune2fs -l /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1 | grep resize_inode
   ```

   The `resize_inode` option should be listed in the output from the command. If the option is not listed, then the file system must be unmounted before resizing the partition. Refer to Extending the root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1 to resize the partition.

4. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

   ```
   # vgdisplay -s
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   "VGExaDb" 834.89 GB [184.00 GB used / 650.89 GB free]
   ```

   The volume group must contain enough free space to increase the size of both system partitions, and maintain at least 1 GB of free space for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during upgrade.

   If there is not enough free space, then verify that the `reclaimdisks.sh` utility has been run. If the utility has not been run, then use the following command to reclaim disk space:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim
   ```

   If the utility has been run and there is not enough free space, then the LVM cannot be resized.

   > **Note**
   >
   > `reclaimdisks.sh` cannot run at the same time as a RAID rebuild (that is, a disk replacement or expansion). Wait until the RAID rebuild is complete, then run `reclaimdisks.sh`.

5. Resize both `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` logical volumes using the `lvextend` command.

   In the following example, *XG* is the amount of space in GB that the logical volume will be extended. The amount of space added to each system partition must be the same.

   ```
   # lvextend -L +XG --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
   # lvextend -L +XG --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
   ```


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The following example extends the logical volumes by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

6. Resize the file system within the logical volume.
   - For `ext3` and `ext4` file system types, use the `resize2fs` command:

     ```
     # resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
     # resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
     ```

   - For the `xfs` file system type:
     a. Use the `xfs_growfs` command to resize the active file system:

        ```
        # xfs_growfs /
        ```

     b. Determine the inactive root partition.

        The inactive root partition is `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`, whichever is not currently mounted.

        Examine the output from the `df` command to confirm the active partition. For example:

        ```
        # df -hT /
        Filesystem                    Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
        /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1   30G   22G  6.2G  79% /
        ```

        The example shows `LVDbSys1` as the active partition. Therefore, the inactive partition is `LVDbSys2`.

     c. Mount the inactive root partition to a temporary location.

        For example:

        ```
        # mkdir -p /tmp/mnt/root
        # mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2 /tmp/mnt/root
        ```

     d. Use the `xfs_growfs` command to resize the inactive file system:

        ```
        # xfs_growfs /tmp/mnt/root
        ```

     e. Unmount the inactive root partition.

        For example:

        ```
        # umount /tmp/mnt/root
        ```

7. Verify the space was extended for the active system partition using the `df` command.

   ```
   # df -h /
   ```


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2.9.1.2 Extending the root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1

You can extend the size of the root (/) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software earlier than release 11.2.3.2.1 using this procedure.

> **Note**
>
> - This procedure requires the system to be offline and restarted.
> - Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group to be used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories by following the steps in Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server, then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.
> - For management domain systems, active and inactive Sys LVM's are `LVDbSys2` and `LVDbSys3` instead of `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2`.
> - Make sure `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` are sized the same.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the mount points for the root partition (`/`) and the non-root partition (`/u01`), and their respective LVMs.

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      # df
      Filesystem                     1K-blocks   Used    Available Use%
      Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1 30963708   21867152   7523692  75%    /
      /dev/sda1                      126427      16355    103648  14%    /boot
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1 103212320  67404336  30565104  69%    /u01
      tmpfs                         84132864   3294608  80838256
      4%    /dev/shm
      ```

      The file system name in the `df` command output is in the following format:

      ```
      /dev/mapper/VolumeGroup-LogicalVolume
      ```

      The full logical volume name of the root file system in the preceding example is `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1`.

   b. Use the `lvscan` command to display logical volumes.

      ```
      #lvm lvscan

      ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1'  [30.00 GB]  inherit
      ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1' [24.00 GB]  inherit
      ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1'  [100.00 GB] inherit
      ```


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c. Use the `lvdisplay` command to display the current logical volume and the volume group configuration.

```
#lvm lvdisplay /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1

--- Logical volume ---
LV Name                /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
VG Name                VGExaDb
LV UUID                GScpD7-lKa8-gLg9-oBo2-uWaM-ZZ4W-Keazih
LV Write Access        read/write
LV Status              available
# open                 1
LV Size                30.00 GB
Current LE             7680
Segments               1
Allocation             inherit
Read ahead sectors     auto
- currently set to     256
Block device           253:0
```

d. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` so the logical volume can be extended.

```
# lvm vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
"VGExaDb" 556.80 GB [154.00 GB used / 402.80 GB free]
```

If the command shows there is zero free space, then neither the logical volume or the file system can be extended.

2. Restart the server using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

For example:

```
Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
(e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
the shell),
(r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
```

If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. Unmount the `root` file system.

```
# cd /
# umount /mnt/cell
```


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5. Verify the logical volume name.

```
# lvm lvscan
ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1' [30.00 GB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1' [24.00 GB] inherit
ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1' [100.00 GB] inherit
```

6. Resize the `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` holding the current and backup root file system.

   In the following commands, *XG* is the amount of space in GB that the logical volume will be extended.

```
# lvm lvextend -L+XG --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvm lvextend -L+XG --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

   For example, if the logical volume is expanded 5 GB, then the commands would be:

```
# lvm lvextend -L+5G --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvm lvextend -L+5G --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

7. Verify the file system is valid using `e2fsck`.

```
# e2fsck -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# e2fsck -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

8. Resize the file system.

```
# resize2fs -p /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# resize2fs -p /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

9. Restart the system in normal mode.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

10. Log in to the system.
11. Verify the root file system mount mounts without issues with the new size.

2.9.2 Resizing a Non-root LVM Partition

The procedure for resizing a non-root LVM partition depends on your Oracle Exadata System Software release.

- Extending a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later
  This procedure describes how to extend the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1 or later.
- Extending a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1
  This procedure describes how to extend the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software earlier than release 11.2.3.2.1.

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- Reducing a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later
  You can reduce the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1 or later.

2.9.2.1 Extending a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later

This procedure describes how to extend the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1 or later.

This procedure does not require an outage on the server.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the amount of free and used space in the `/u01` partition.

      ```
      # df -h /u01
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      Filesystem                      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1   99G   25G  70G   26% /u01
      ```

   b. Use the `lvs` command to display the current logical volume configuration used by the `/u01` file system.

      ```
      # lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
       LV        Path                    VG      LSize
      LVDbOra1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1  VGExaDb 100.00G
      LVDbSwap1 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1 VGExaDb  24.00G
      LVDbSys1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1  VGExaDb  30.00G
      LVDbSys2  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2  VGExaDb  30.00G
      ```

2. Use the `df` command to identify the file system type that is used in the `/u01` partition.

   ```
   # df -hT /u01
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Filesystem                    Type  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1   xfs   99G   25G  70G   26% /u01
   ```

   In this example, the file system type is `xfs`.

3. If the file system type is not `xfs`, use the following `tune2fs` command to check the online resize option. If the file system type is `xfs`, then you can skip this step.

   ```
   tune2fs -l /dev/mapper/vg_name | grep resize_inode
   ```


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The `resize_inode` option should be listed in the output from the command. If the option is not listed, then the file system must be unmounted before resizing the partition. Refer to "Extending a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1" when resizing the partition.

4. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

```
# vgdisplay -s
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
"VGExaDb" 834.89 GB [184.00 GB used / 650.89 GB free]
```

If the output shows there is less than 1 GB of free space, then neither the logical volume nor file system should be extended. Maintain at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during an upgrade.

If there is not enough free space, then verify that the `reclaimdisks.sh` utility has been run. If the utility has not been run, then use the following command to reclaim disk space:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim
```

If the utility has been run and there is not enough free space, then the LVM cannot be resized.

> **Note**
>
> - `reclaimdisks.sh` cannot run at the same time as a RAID rebuild (that is, a disk replacement or expansion). Wait until the RAID rebuild is complete, then run `reclaimdisks.sh`.

5. Resize the logical volume using the `lvextend` command.

```
# lvextend -L +sizeG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

In the preceding command, *size* is the amount of space to be added to the logical volume.

The following example extends the logical volume by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

6. Resize the file system within the logical volume.
   - For `ext3` and `ext4` file system types, use the `resize2fs` command:

     ```
     # resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
     ```

   - For the `xfs` file system type, use the `xfs_growfs` command:

     ```
     # xfs_growfs /u01
     ```


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7. Verify the space was extended using the `df` command

```
# df -h /u01
```

2.9.2.2 Extending a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Earlier than Release 11.2.3.2.1

This procedure describes how to extend the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software earlier than release 11.2.3.2.1.

In this procedure, `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1` is mounted at `/u01`.

> **Note**
>
> - Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. This space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance.
> - If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories by following the steps in Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server, then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the mount points for the root partition (`/`) and the non-root partition (`/u01`), and their respective LVMs.

```
# df
Filesystem                     1K-blocks   Used    Available Use%
Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1 30963708   21867152   7523692  75%    /
/dev/sda1                      126427      16355    103648  14%    /boot
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1 103212320  67404336  30565104  69%    /u01
tmpfs                         84132864   3294608  80838256
4%    /dev/shm
```

   b. Use the `lvm lvscan` command to display logical volumes.

```
ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1'  [30.00 GB]  inherit
ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1' [24.00 GB]  inherit
ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1'  [100.00 GB] inherit
```

   c. Use the `lvdisplay` command to display the current volume group configuration.

```
# lvdisplay /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1

--- Logical volume ---
LV Name                /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
VG Name                VGExaDb
LV UUID                vzoIE6-uZrX-10Du-UD78-314Y-WXmz-f7SXyY
LV Write Access        read/write
LV Status              available
```


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```
# open                 1
LV Size                100.00 GB
Current LE             25600
Segments               1
Allocation             inherit
Read ahead sectors     auto
- currently set to     256
Block device           253:2
```

d. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` so the logical drive can be extended.

   If the command shows there is zero free space, then neither the logical volume or file system can be extended.

   ```
   # lvm vgdisplay VGExaDb -s

   "VGExaDb" 556.80 GB [154.00 GB used / 402.80 GB free]
   ```

2. Shut down any software that uses `/u01`.

   The following software typically uses `/u01`:

   - Oracle Clusterware, Oracle ASM, and Oracle Database

     ```
     # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
     ```

   - Trace File Analyzer

     ```
     # Grid_home/bin/tfactl stop
     ```

   - OS Watcher

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.oswatcher/osw/stopOSW.sh
     ```

   - Oracle Enterprise Manager agent

     ```
     (oracle)$ agent_home/bin/emctl stop agent
     ```

3. Unmount the partition as the `root` user.

   ```
   # umount /u01
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> If the `umount` command reports that the file system is busy, then use the `fuser(1)` command to identify processes still accessing the file system that must be stopped before the `umount` command will succeed.
>
> ```
> # umount /u01
> umount: /u01: device is busy
> umount: /u01: device is busy
>
> # fuser -mv /u01
>
>         USER      PID ACCESS COMMAND
> /u01:   root     6788 ..c..  ssh
>         root     8422 ..c..  bash
>         root    11444 ..c..  su
>         oracle  11445 ..c..  bash
>         oracle  11816 ....m  mgr
>         root    16451 ..c..  bash
> ```

4. Verify the file system.

   ```
   # e2fsck -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   ```

5. Extend the partition.

   In this example, the logical volume is expanded to 80% of the physical volume size. At the same time, the file system is resized with the command.

   ```
   # lvextend -L+XG --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   ```

   In the preceding command, *XG* is the amount of GB the logical volume will be extended. The following example shows how to extend the logical volume by an additional 200 GB:

   ```
   # lvextend -L+200G --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   ```

   > **Caution**
   >
   > Use extreme caution when reducing the size. The new size must be large enough to hold all the original content of the partition. To reduce the size, use a command similar to the following:
   >
   > ```
   > lvreduce -L60G --resizefs --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   > ```
   >
   > In the preceding command, the size of `/u01` is reduced to 60 GB.

6. Check the `/u01` file system using the `e2fsck` command.

   ```
   # e2fsck -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   ```


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7. Resize the `/u01` file system.

```
# resize2fs -p /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

8. Mount the partition.

```
# mount -t ext3 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /u01
```

9. Verify the space was extended.

```
$ df -h /u01
```

10. Restart any software that was stopped in step 2.
    - Oracle Clusterware, Oracle ASM, and Oracle Database

      ```
      # Grid_home/bin/crsctl start crs
      ```

    - Trace File Analyzer

      ```
      # Grid_home/bin/tfactl start
      ```

    - OS Watcher

      ```
      # /opt/oracle.cellos/vldrun -script oswatcher
      ```

    - Oracle Enterprise Manager agent

      ```
      (oracle)$ agent_home/bin/emctl start agent
      ```

Related Topics

- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server with Customized Partitions

2.9.2.3 Reducing a Non-root LVM Partition on Systems Running Oracle Exadata System Software Release 11.2.3.2.1 or Later

You can reduce the size of a non-root (`/u01`) partition on systems running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1 or later.

> **Note**
>
> - This procedure does not require an outage on the server.
> - It is recommended that you back up your file system before performing this procedure.

1. Use the `df` command to determine the amount of free and used space in the `/u01` partition:

```
# df -h /u01
```


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The following is an example of the output:

```
Filesystem                      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1  193G   25G  159G  14% /u01
```

2. Use the `lvm` command to display the current logical volume configuration used by the `/u01` file system.

   In this example, the size of the `LVDbOra1` partition needs to be reduced so that `LVDbSys2` (30.00 GB in size) can be created by the `dbserver_backup.sh` script.

   ```
   # lvm vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
     "VGExaDb" 271.82 GB [250.04 GB used / 21.79 GB free]

   # lvm lvscan
     ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1' [30.00 GB] inherit
     ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1' [24.00 GB] inherit
     ACTIVE            '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1' [196.04 GB] inherit
   ```

3. Shut down any software that uses `/u01`.

   The following software typically uses `/u01`:

   - Oracle Clusterware, Oracle ASM, and Oracle Database

     ```
     # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
     ```

   - Trace File Analyzer

     ```
     # Grid_home/bin/tfactl stop
     ```

   - OS Watcher (releases earlier than 11.2.3.3.0)

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.oswatcher/osw/stopOSW.sh
     ```

   - ExaWatcher (release 11.2.3.3.0 and later)

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.ExaWatcher/ExaWatcher.sh --stop
     ```

   - Oracle Enterprise Manager agent

     ```
     (oracle)$ agent_home/bin/emctl stop agent
     ```

4. Unmount the partition as the root user.

   ```
   # umount /u01
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> If the `umount` command reports that the file system is busy, then use the `fuser(1)` command to identify the processes still accessing the file system that must be stopped before the `umount` command will succeed.

```
# umount /u01
umount: /u01: device is busy
umount: /u01: device is busy

# fuser -mv /u01

        USER      PID ACCESS COMMAND
/u01:   root     6788 ..c..  ssh
        root     8422 ..c..  bash
        root    11444 ..c..  su
        oracle  11445 ..c..  bash
        oracle  11816 ....m  mgr
        root    16451 ..c..  bash
```

5. Verify the file system.

```
# e2fsck -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1

fsck 1.39 (29-May-2006)
e2fsck 1.39 (29-May-2006)
Pass 1: Checking inodes, blocks, and sizes
Pass 2: Checking directory structure
Pass 3: Checking directory connectivity
Pass 4: Checking reference counts
Pass 5: Checking group summary information
DBORA: 72831/25706496 files (2.1% non-contiguous), 7152946/51389440 blocks
```

6. Resize the file system to the required size (120G in the example below).

```
# resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 120G
resize2fs 1.39 (29-May-2017)
Resizing the filesystem on /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 to 26214400 (4k) blocks.
The filesystem on /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 is now 26214400 blocks long.
```

7. Resize the LVM to the desired size.

```
# lvm lvreduce -L 120G --verbose /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
    Finding volume group VGExaDb
  WARNING: Reducing active logical volume to 120.00 GB
  THIS MAY DESTROY YOUR DATA (filesystem etc.)
Do you really want to reduce LVDbOra1? [y/n]: y
    Archiving volume group "VGExaDb" metadata (seqno 8).
  Reducing logical volume LVDbOra1 to 120.00 GB
    Found volume group "VGExaDb"
    Found volume group "VGExaDb"
    Loading VGExaDb-LVDbOra1 table (253:2)
    Suspending VGExaDb-LVDbOra1 (253:2) with device flush
```


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```
    Found volume group "VGExaDb"
    Resuming VGExaDb-LVDbOra1 (253:2)
    Creating volume group backup "/etc/lvm/backup/VGExaDb" (seqno 9).
  Logical volume LVDbOra1 successfully resized
```

8. Mount the partition.

```
# mount -t ext3 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /u01
```

9. Verify the space was reduced.

```
# df -h /u01
Filesystem                    Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1  119G   25G   88G  22% /u01

# lvm vgdisplay -s
  "VGExaDb" 271.82 GB [174.00 GB used / 97.82 GB free]
```

10. Restart any software that was stopped in step 3.

- Oracle Clusterware, Oracle ASM, and Oracle Database

```
# Grid_home/bin/crsctl start crs
```

- Trace File Analyzer

```
# Grid_home/bin/tfactl start
```

- OS Watcher (releases earlier than 11.2.3.3.0)

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/vldrun -script oswatcher
```

- ExaWatcher (release 11.2.3.3.0 to release 18.1.x)

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/vldrun -script oswatcher
```

- ExaWatcher (release 19.0.0.0 and later)

```
# systemctl start ExaWatcher
```

- Oracle Enterprise Manager agent

```
(oracle)$ agent_home/bin/emctl start agent
```


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2.9.3 Extending the Swap Partition

This procedure describes how to extend the size of the swap partition.

> **Note**
>
> It is recommended to extend the swap partition while the system is running no Oracle databases. Consequently, this procedure requires a maintenance window that allows you to shut down all Oracle databases on the system.
>
> Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group to be used for the Logical Volume Manager (LVM) snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories by following the steps in "Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server", then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `swapon` command to identify the swap partition.

      ```
      # swapon -s
      Filename    Type        Size       Used   Priority
      /dev/dm-2   partition   25165816   0      -1
      ```

   b. Use the `lvm lvscan` command to display the logical volumes and take note of the logical volume named `LVDbSwap1`.

      ```
      # lvm lvscan
      ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1' [30.00 GiB] inherit
      ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2' [30.00 GiB] inherit
      ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1' [24.00 GiB] inherit
      ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1' [103.00 GiB] inherit
      ACTIVE '/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse' [1.00 GiB] inherit
      ```

   c. Confirm the association between the swap logical volume (`/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1`) and the partition (`/dev/dm-2`) listed in the `swapon` command.

      ```
      # ls -l /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
      lrwxrwxrwx 1 root root 7 Mar 22 15:05 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1 -> ../dm-2
      ```

   d. Use the `vgdisplay` command to display the current volume group configuration, which includes information about available free space.

      ```
      # vgdisplay
        --- Volume group ---
        VG Name               VGExaDb
        System ID
        Format                lvm2
        Metadata Areas        1
        Metadata Sequence No  4
        VG Access             read/write
      ```


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```
  VG Status              resizable
  MAX LV                 0
  Cur LV                 3
  Open LV                3
  Max PV                 0
  Cur PV                 1
  Act PV                 1
  VG Size                556.80 GB
  PE Size                4.00 MB
  Total PE               142541
  Alloc PE / Size        39424 / 154.00 GB
  Free  PE / Size        103117 / 402.80 GB
  VG UUID                po3xVH-9prk-ftEI-vijh-giTy-5chm-Av0fBu
```

e. Use the `pvdisplay` command to display the name of the physical device created by LVM and used with the operating system.

```
# pvdisplay
  --- Physical volume ---
  PV Name               /dev/sda2
  VG Name               VGExaDb
  PV Size               556.80 GB / not usable 2.30 MB
  Allocatable           yes
  PE Size (KByte)       4096
  Total PE              142541
  Free PE               103117
  Allocated PE          39424
  PV UUID               Eq0e7e-p1fS-FyGN-zrvj-0Oqd-oUSb-55x2TX
```

2. Shut down all of the Oracle database instances on the server.
3. Examine the memory and swap status by using the `free -m` command.

```
# free -m
              total        used        free      shared  buff/cache
available
Mem:         515116      356670       91593       21777       66853
122728
Swap:         16383          34       16349
```

Examine the output and continue to the next step if the amount of used swap space is small (ideally zero) or much lower than the available memory.

If the amount of used swap space exceeds the amount of available memory, then examine the system and stop processes that are using the swap space.

4. Disable the swap partition.

```
# swapoff -a
```

5. Extend the partition by using the `lvextend` command.

In this example, the logical volume is expanded by 10 GB.

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```


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6. Re-create the swap space.

```
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

7. Re-enable the swap partition.

```
# swapon -a
```

8. View the updated swap details and confirm the updated size.

```
# swapon -s
Filename    Type        Size       Used   Priority
/dev/dm-2   partition   35651576   0      -1
```

9. Restart the Oracle database instances on the server.

2.10 Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server

A backup should be made before and after every significant change to the software on the database server. For example, a backup should be made before and after the following procedures:

- Application of operating system patches
- Application of Oracle patches
- Reconfiguration of significant operating parameters
- Installation or reconfiguration of significant non Oracle software

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, the SSHD `ClientAliveInterval` defaults to 600 seconds. If the time needed for completing backups exceeds 10 minutes, then you can specify a larger value for `ClientAliveInterval` in the `/etc/ssh/sshd_config` file. You must restart the SSH service for changes to take effect. After the long running operation completes, remove the modification to the `ClientAliveInterval` parameter and restart the SSH service.

This section contains the following topics:

- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata Database Servers X8M and Later with Uncustomized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of an Oracle Exadata X8M and later database server with uncustomized storage partitions.
- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata X8 or Earlier Database Servers with Uncustomized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup. The values shown in the procedure are examples.
- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server with Customized Partitions

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2.10.1 Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata Database Servers X8M and Later with Uncustomized Partitions

This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of an Oracle Exadata X8M and later database server with uncustomized storage partitions.

Starting with Oracle Exadata X8M and Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3, the database servers use the following storage partitions:

File System Mount Point	Logical Volume Name
/ (root)	LVDbSys1 or LVDbSys2, whichever is active.
/u01	LVDbOra1
/home	LVDbHome
/var	LVDbVar1 or LVDbVar2, whichever is active.
/var/log	LVDbVarLog
/var/log/audit	LVDbVarLogAudit
/tmp	LVDbTmp

Note

- This procedure relies on the exact storage partitions that are originally shipped on the database server. If you modified the storage partitions in any way, then you cannot use this procedure and the associated recovery procedure without modification. Modifications include changing partition sizes, renaming partitions, adding partitions, or removing partitions.
- All steps must be performed as the root user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   The destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup files. For non-customized partitions, the space needed for holding the backup is approximately 145 GB.

   You can use the following commands to prepare a backup destination using NFS.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/remote_FS
   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   root/remote_FS
   ```

   In the mount command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backups.

2. Remove the LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume.

   The logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse is a placeholder to make sure there is always free space available to create a snapshot.

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Use the following script to check for the existence of the LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume and remove it if present.

```
lvm lvdisplay --ignorelockingfailure /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
  # LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume exists.
  lvm lvremove -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
  if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
    echo "Unable to remove logical volume: LVDoNotRemoveOrUse. Do not
proceed with backup."
  fi
fi
```

If the LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume does not exist, then do not proceed with the remaining steps and determine the reason.

3. Determine the active system volume.

   You can use the imageinfo command and examine the device hosting the active system partition.

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 4.14.35-1902.5.1.4.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Wed Oct 9 19:29:16
PDT 2019 x86_64
Image kernel version: 4.14.35-1902.5.1.4.el7uek
Image version: 19.3.1.0.0.191018
Image activated: 2019-11-04 19:18:32 -0800
Image status: success
Node type: KVMHOST
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

   In the imageinfo output, the system partition device ends with the name of the logical volume supports the active root (/) file system. Depending on the system image that is in use, the logical volume name is LVDbSys1 or LVDbSys2. Likewise, the logical volume for the /var file system is either LVDbVar1 or LVDbVar2.

   You can also confirm the active devices by using the df -hT command and examining the output associated with the root (/) and /var file systems. For example:

```
# df -hT
Filesystem                          Type      Size  Used Avail Use%
Mounted on
devtmpfs                            devtmpfs  378G     0  378G   0% /dev
tmpfs                               tmpfs     755G  1.0G  754G
1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                               tmpfs     378G  4.8M  378G   1% /run
tmpfs                               tmpfs     378G     0  378G
0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1        xfs        15G  7.7G  7.4G  52% /
/dev/sda1                           xfs       510M  112M  398M  22% /boot
/dev/sda2                           vfat      254M  8.5M  246M   4% /
boot/efi
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome        xfs       4.0G   33M  4.0G   1% /home
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVar1        xfs       2.0G  139M  1.9G   7% /var
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog      xfs        18G  403M   18G
```


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```
3% /var/log
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit xfs      1014M  143M  872M
15% /var/log/audit
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbTmp         xfs       3.0G  148M  2.9G   5% /tmp
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1        xfs       100G   32G   69G  32% /u01
tmpfs                               tmpfs      76G     0   76G   0% /run/
user/0
```

The remaining examples in the procedure use `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbVar1`, which is consistent with the above `imageinfo` and `df` output. However, if the active image is using `LVDbSys2`, then modify the examples in the following steps to use `LVDbSys2` instead of `LVDbSys1`, and `LVDbVar2` instead of `LVDbVar1`.

4. Take snapshots of the logical volumes on the server.

   Depending on the active system partition identified in the previous step, remember to use either `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2` to identify the logical volume for the root (`/`) file system, and likewise use either `LVDbVar1` or `LVDbVar2` to identify the logical volume for the `/var` file system.

   ```
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n root_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
   # lvcreate -L5G -s -c 32K -n u01_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n home_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n var_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n varlog_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n audit_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
   # lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n tmp_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
   ```

5. Label the snapshots.

   ```
   # xfs_admin -L DBSYS_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap
   # xfs_admin -L DBORA_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap
   # xfs_admin -L HOME_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap
   # xfs_admin -L VAR_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap
   # xfs_admin -L VARLOG_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap
   # xfs_admin -L AUDIT_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap
   # xfs_admin -L TMP_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap
   ```

6. Mount the snapshots.

   Mount all of the snapshots under a common directory location; for example, `/root/mnt`.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap /root/mnt
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/u01
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap /root/mnt/u01
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/home
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap /root/mnt/home
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/var
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap /root/mnt/var
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/var/log
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap /root/mnt/var/log
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/var/log/audit
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap /root/mnt/var/log/audit
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt/tmp
   # mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap /root/mnt/tmp
   ```


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7. Back up the snapshots.

   Use the following commands to write a backup to your prepared NFS backup destination as a compressed archive file.

   ```
   # cd /root/mnt
   # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /root/
   remote_FS/mybackup.tar.bz2 * /boot > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
   backup_tar.stderr
   ```

8. Check the `/tmp/backup_tar.stderr` file for any significant errors.

   Errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors, can be ignored.

9. Unmount and remove all of the snapshots.

   ```
   # cd /
   # umount /root/mnt/tmp
   # umount /root/mnt/var/log/audit
   # umount /root/mnt/var/log
   # umount /root/mnt/var
   # umount /root/mnt/home
   # umount /root/mnt/u01
   # umount /root/mnt
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap
   # lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap
   ```

10. Unmount the NFS backup destination.

    ```
    # umount /root/remote_FS
    ```

11. Remove the mount point directories that you created during this procedure.

    ```
    # rm -r /root/mnt
    # rmdir /root/remote_FS
    ```

12. Recreate the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.

    ```
    # lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
    ```

2.10.2 Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata X8 or Earlier Database Servers with Uncustomized Partitions

This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup. The values shown in the procedure are examples.

If you have not customized the database server partitions from their original shipped configuration, then use the procedures in this section to take a backup and use the backup to restore the database server using the backup.

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> **Note**
>
> - The recovery procedure restores the exact partitions, including the name and sizes, as they were originally shipped. If you modified the partitions in any way, then you cannot use this procedure. Modifications include changing sizes, renaming, addition or removal of partitions.
> - All steps must be performed as the `root` user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   The destination can be a large, writable NFS location. The NFS location should be large enough to hold the backup files. For uncustomized partitions, 145 GB should be adequate.

   a. Create a mount point for the NFS share.

   ```
   mkdir -p /root/tar
   ```

   b. Mount the NFS location.

   In the following command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location.

   ```
   mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock
   ip_address:/nfs_location/ /root/tar
   ```

2. Take a snapshot-based backup of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories.

   a. Create a snapshot named `root_snap` for the root directory.

   `LVDbSys1` is used in the example below, but you should use the value based on the output of `imageinfo`. If the active image is on `LVDbSys2`, then the command would be: `lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n root_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2`.

   ```
   lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n root_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
   ```

   b. Label the snapshot.

   ```
   e2label /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap DBSYS_SNAP
   ```

   c. Determine the file system type of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories.

   - InfiniBand Network Fabric-based servers running Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0 or later use the `ext4` file system type.
   - InfiniBand Network Fabric-based servers running a release of Oracle Exadata System Software earlier than 12.1.2.1.0 use the `ext3` file system type.
   - Exadata X5 servers or earlier server models that were updated to Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0 or later also use `ext3` file system type.

   ```
   # mount -l
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1 on / type ext4 (rw) [DBSYS]
   ...
   ```

   d. Mount the snapshot.

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In the `mount` command below, *filesystem_type_of_root_directory* is a placeholder for the file system type as determined in the previous step.

```
mkdir /root/mnt
mount /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap /root/mnt -t
filesystem_type_of_root_directory
```

e. Create a snapshot named `u01_snap` for the `/u01` directory.

```
lvcreate -L5G -s -c 32K -n u01_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

f. Label the snapshot.

```
e2label /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap DBORA_SNAP
```

g. Mount the snapshot.

In the `mount` command below, *filesystem_type_of_u01_directory* is a placeholder for the file system type as determined in step 2.c above.

```
mkdir -p /root/mnt/u01
mount /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap /root/mnt/u01 -t
filesystem_type_of_u01_directory
```

h. Change to the directory for the backup.

```
cd /root/mnt
```

i. Create the backup file using one of the following commands:

- System does not have NFS mount points:

```
# tar -pjcvf /root/tar/mybackup.tar.bz2 * /boot --exclude \
tar/mybackup.tar.bz2 > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
backup_tar.stderr
```

- System has NFS mount points:

  In the following command, *nfs_mount_points* are the NFS mount points. Excluding the mount points prevents the generation of large files and long backup times.

```
# tar -pjcvf /root/tar/mybackup.tar.bz2 * /boot --exclude \
tar/mybackup.tar.bz2 --exclude nfs_mount_points >         \
/tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/backup_tar.stderr
```

j. Check the `/tmp/backup_tar.stderr` file for any significant errors.

Errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors, can be ignored.

3. Unmount the snapshots and remove the snapshots for the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories.

```
cd /
umount /root/mnt/u01
umount /root/mnt
/bin/rm -rf /root/mnt
lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap
lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap
```


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4. Unmount the NFS share.

```
umount /root/tar
```

2.10.3 Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server with Customized Partitions

When you have customized the partitions, the backup procedure is generally the same as the procedure used for non-customized database servers, with the following alterations:

- You must add the commands to back up any additional partitions. Throughout the procedure, use the command relating to the `/u01` partition as a template, and modify the arguments to suit.
- If any partitions are altered, then use the modified attributes in your commands. For example, if `/u01` is renamed to `/myown_u01`, then use `/myown_u01` in the commands.

Related Topics

- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata Database Servers X8M and Later with Uncustomized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of an Oracle Exadata X8M and later database server with uncustomized storage partitions.
- Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Exadata X8 or Earlier Database Servers with Uncustomized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup. The values shown in the procedure are examples.

2.11 Recovering Oracle Linux Database Servers Using a Snapshot-Based Backup

You can recover a database server file systems running Oracle Linux using a snapshot-based backup after severe disaster conditions happen for the database server, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

For example, replacing all hard disks leaves no trace of original software on the system. This is similar to replacing the complete system as far as the software is concerned. In addition, it provides a method for disaster recovery of the database servers using an LVM snapshot-based backup taken when the database server was healthy before the disaster condition.

The recovery procedures described in this section do not include backup or recovery of storage servers or the data within the Oracle databases. Oracle recommends testing the backup and recovery procedures on a regular basis.

- Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of Database Servers
  The recovery process consists of a series of tasks.
- Recovering Oracle Linux Database Server with Uncustomized Partitions
  You can recover the Oracle Linux database server from a snapshot-based backup when using uncustomized partitions.
- Recovering Exadata X10M and X11M Database Servers with Customized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X10M or X11M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

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- Recovering Exadata X9M Database Servers with Customized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X9M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.
- Recovering Exadata X8M Database Servers with Customized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X8M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.
- Recovering Exadata Database Servers X7 or X8 with Customized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X7 or X8 Oracle Linux database server with InfiniBand Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.
- Recovering Exadata X6 or Earlier Database Servers with Customized Partitions
  This procedure describes how to recover Oracle Exadata Database Servers for Oracle Exadata X6-2 or earlier running Oracle Linux from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.
- Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery

2.11.1 Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of Database Servers

The recovery process consists of a series of tasks.

The recovery procedures use the `diagnostics.iso` image as a virtual CD-ROM to restart the database server in rescue mode using the ILOM.

> **Note**
>
> Restoring files from tape may require additional drives to be loaded, and is not covered in this chapter. Oracle recommends backing up files to an NFS location, and using existing tape options to back up and recover from the NFS host.

The general work flow includes the following tasks:

1. Recreate the following:
   - Boot partitions
   - Physical volumes
   - Volume groups
   - Logical volumes
   - File system
   - Swap partition
2. Activate the swap partition.
3. Ensure the `/boot` partition is the active boot partition.
4. Restore the data.
5. Reconfigure GRUB.
6. Restart the server.

If you use quorum disks, then after recovering the database servers from backup, you must manually reconfigure the quorum disk for the recovered server. See Reconfigure Quorum Disk After Restoring a Database Server for more information.

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2.11.2 Recovering Oracle Linux Database Server with Uncustomized Partitions

You can recover the Oracle Linux database server from a snapshot-based backup when using uncustomized partitions.

This procedure is applicable when the layout of the partitions, logical volumes, file systems, and their sizes are equal to the layout when the database server was initially deployed.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> All existing data on the disks is lost during the procedure.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

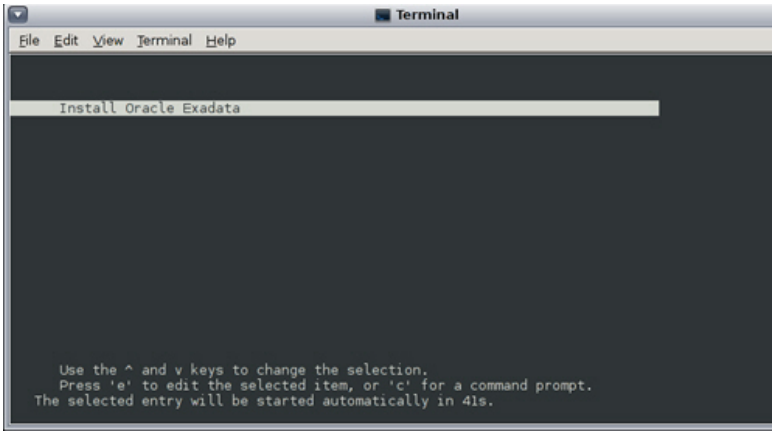
2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Answer as indicated in these examples when prompted by the system. The responses are shown in bold.

   Note that for Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.2.0 or later, DHCP is used and you do not have to manually set up the network.

   - If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1 or later, running on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7 or later, then the prompt looks like the following:



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- If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1 or later and restoring through one of the 10GbE Ethernet SFP+ ports on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3-2 or later, then the prompt looks like the following:

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
         Choose from the following by typing letter in '()':
           (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell.
             Use diagnostics shell password to login as root user
             (reboot or power cycle to exit the shell),
           (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
 Select: r
 Continue (y/n) [n]: y
 Rescue password:
 [INFO     ] Enter path to the backup file on the NFS server in format:
         Enter path to the backup file on the NFS server in format:
         <ip_address_of_the_NFS_share>:/<path>/<archive_file>
         For example, 10.124.1.15:/export/nfs/share/
backup.2010.04.08.tar.bz2
 NFS line: <nfs_ip>:/export/mybackup.tar.bz2
 [INFO     ] The backup file could be created either from LVM or non-
LVM
based COMPUTE node
 [INFO     ] Versions below 11.2.1.3.0 do not support LVM based
partitioning
 Use LVM based scheme. (y/n) [y]: y
 Configure network settings on host via DHCP. (y/n) [y]: n
 Configure bonded network interface. (y/n) [y]: y
 IP Address of bondeth0 on this host: <IP address of the DB host>

Netmask of bondeth0 on this host: <netmask for the above IP address>
 Bonding mode:active-backup or 802.3ad [802.3ad]: active-backup
 Slave interface1 for bondeth0 (ethX) [eth4]: eth4
 Slave interface2 for bondeth0 (ethX) [eth5]: eth5
...
 [  354.619610] bondeth0: first active interface up!
 [  354.661427] ixgbe 0000:13:00.1 eth5: NIC Link is Up 10 Gbps, Flow
Control: RX/TX
 [  354.724414] bondeth0: link status definitely up for interface eth5,
10000 Mbps full duplex
 Default gateway: <Gateway for the above IP address>
------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
```

- If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.*x* or 12.2.*x*, then the prompts look like the following:

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
 Use diagnostics shell password to login as root user
           (reboot or power cycle to exit the shell),
          (r)estore system from NFS backup archive.
Select: r
Continue (y/n) [n]: y
Rescue password:
[INFO: ] Enter path to the backup file on the NFS server in format:
```


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```
       Enter path to the backup file on the NFS server in format:
       <ip_address_of_the_NFS_share>:/<path>/<archive_file>
       For example, 10.124.1.15:/export/nfs/share/
backup.2010.04.08.tar.bz2
NFS line: <nfs_ip>:/export/mybackup.tar.bz2
[INFO: ] The backup file could be created either from LVM or non-LVM
based COMPUTE node
[INFO: ] Versions below 11.2.1.3.0 do not support LVM based partitioning
Use LVM based scheme. (y/n) [y]: y
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
```

- If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release earlier than 12.1.2.2.0, then the prompts look like the following

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
      Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials from
Oracle
      support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Select:r
Are you sure (y/n) [n]:y

The backup file could be created either from LVM or non-LVM based
compute node
versions below 11.2.1.3.1 and 11.2.2.1.0 or higher do not support LVM
based partitioning
use LVM based scheme(y/n):y

Enter path to the backup file on the NFS server in format:
ip_address_of_the_NFS_share:/path/archive_file
For example, 10.10.10.10:/export/operating_system.tar.bz2
NFS line:<nfs_ip>:/export/mybackup.tar.bz2
IP Address of this host:IP address of the DB host
Netmask of this host:netmask for the above IP address
Default gateway:Gateway for the above IP address. If there is no
default gateway in your network, enter 0.0.0.0.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
```

When the recovery completes, the log in screen appears.

4. Log in as the `root` user.

   If you do not have the password for the `root` user, then contact Oracle Support Services.

5. Restart the system.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

   The restoration process is complete.

6. Verify that all Oracle software can start and function by logging in to the database server.

   The `/usr/local/bin/imagehistory` command indicates that the database server was reconstructed.

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The following is an example of the output:

```
# imagehistory

Version                 : 11.2.2.1.0
Image activation date   : 2010-10-13 13:42:58 -0700
Imaging mode            : fresh
Imaging status          : success

Version                 : 11.2.2.1.0
Image activation date   : 2010-10-30 19:41:18 -0700
Imaging mode            : restore from nfs backup
Imaging status          : success
```

7. On systems with InfiniBand Network Fabric only, run `reclaimdisks.sh` on the restored database server.

   ```
   /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > This command is not required on RoCE-based Exadata database servers.

8. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.3 Recovering Exadata X10M and X11M Database Servers with Customized Partitions

This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X10M or X11M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   ```


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```
(r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
```

If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

5. Confirm the `md` devices on the server.

   Confirm that the server contains the devices listed in the following example. Do not proceed and contact Oracle Support if your server differs substantially.

   ```
   # ls -al /dev/md*
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 24 Dec 19 07:57 /dev/md24
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,  3 Dec 19 07:57 /dev/md24p1
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,  4 Dec 19 07:57 /dev/md24p2
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 25 Dec 19 07:57 /dev/md25

   /dev/md:
   total 0
   drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  120 Dec 19 07:57 .
   drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 3420 Dec 19 08:17 ..
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Dec 19 07:57 24 -> ../md24
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Dec 19 07:57 24p1 -> ../md24p1
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Dec 19 07:57 24p2 -> ../md24p2
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Dec 19 07:57 25 -> ../md25
   ```

6. Create the boot partition.

   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/md24
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      ```
      (parted) mklabel gpt
      ```

   c. Set the unit size as sector.

      ```
      (parted) unit s
      ```

   d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

      ```
      (parted) print
      ```

   e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

      ```
      (parted) rm part#
      ```

   f. Create a new first partition.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary 64s 15114206s
      ```


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g. Specify this is a bootable partition.

```
(parted) set 1 boot on
```

7. Create the second primary (boot) partition.

a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

```
(parted) mkpart primary fat32 15114207s 15638494s
(parted) set 2 boot on
```

b. Write the information to disk, then quit.

```
(parted) quit
```

8. Create the physical volume and volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb
# lvm pvremove /dev/md25
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

9. Re-create the customized LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

> **Note**
>
> Use the following information and examples as guidance for this step. You must make the necessary adjustments for customized LVM partitions and file systems. For example, you may need to adjust the names and sizes of various partitions to match your previous customizations, or you may need to create additional custom partitions.

a. Create the logical volumes.

For example, the following commands re-create the logical volumes that exist by default on Oracle Exadata X10M systems:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbOra1 -L200G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb
```


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b. Create the file systems.

```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/md24p1
```

c. Label the file systems.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# xfs_admin -L DBORA /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# xfs_admin -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# xfs_admin -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# xfs_admin -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# xfs_admin -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/md24p1
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions to mirror the original system, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt
# mkdir -p /mnt/u01
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /mnt/u01
# mkdir -p /mnt/home
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home
# mkdir -p /mnt/var
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit
# mkdir -p /mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount -t xfs /dev/md24p1 /mnt/boot
```

10. Create the system swap space.

For Oracle Exadata X10M the default swap size is 16 GB.

For example:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```


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11. Create `/mnt/boot/efi`, label `/dev/md24p2`, and mount `/dev/md24p2` on `/mnt/boot/efi` with type `vfat`.

    ```
    # mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
    # dosfslabel /dev/md24p2 ESP
    # mount /dev/md24p2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
    ```

12. Bring up the network.

    ```
    # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
    # ip link set up eth0
    # ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
    ```

13. Mount the NFS server where you have the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
    ```

14. Restore from backup.

    ```
    # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
    mybackup.tar.bz2 --numeric-owner -C /mnt
    ```

15. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

    ```
    # umount /mnt/tmp
    # umount /mnt/var/log/audit
    # umount /mnt/var/log
    # umount /mnt/var
    # umount /mnt/home
    # umount /mnt/u01
    # umount /mnt/boot/efi
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt
    ```

16. Check the boot devices and set the boot order.

    a. Check the available boot devices, and identify the boot device that is associated with `\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`.

       For example:

       ```
       # efibootmgr -v
       BootCurrent: 000C
       Timeout: 1 seconds
       BootOrder: 000C,0000,0001,0008,0009,0004,0005,0006,0007,0002,0003,000D
       Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager HD(2,GPT,9dd64f77-490d-4ece-8aed-
       bc4d9e82d10f,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/File(\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI)
       Boot0001* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
       Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
       IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
       Boot0002* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
       ```


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```
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0004* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0008* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000C* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01 /Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(7,0)/
USB(3,0)/CDROM(1,0x28,0x3100)..BO
Boot000D* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi) HD(2,GPT,9dd64f77-490d-4ece-8aed-
bc4d9e82d10f,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/File(\EFI\REDHAT\GRUBX64.EFI)..BO
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

b. Configure the device that is associated with `\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI` to be first in the boot order.

   For example:

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 000C
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0004* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot000C* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01
Boot000D* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

17. Disconnect the `diagnostics.iso` file.

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See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

18. Restart the system.

    ```
    # reboot
    ```

19. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
20. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.
    a. Back up the `/etc/mdadm.conf` file.

       For example:

       ```
       # cp /etc/mdadm.conf /etc/mdadm.conf.backup
       ```

    b. Edit `/etc/mdadm.conf` and remove the lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       After you edit the file, the remaining contents should be similar to the following example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ```

    c. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.

       ```
       # mdadm -Esv | grep ^ARRAY >> /etc/mdadm.conf
       ```

    d. Examine `/etc/mdadm.conf` and verify the addition of new lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       In particular, verify that the file contains entries for `/dev/md/24` and `/dev/md/25`.

       For example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ARRAY /dev/md/24 level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=2a92373f:572a5a3a:807ae329:b4135cf3 name=localhost:24
       ARRAY /dev/md/25 level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=cc7b75df:25f3a281:b4b65c44:0b8a2de3 name=localhost:25
       ```

21. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.
    a. Back up the `/boot/initramfs*.img` files.

       For example:

       ```
       # mkdir /boot/backup
       # cp /boot/initramfs*.img /boot/backup
       ```

    b. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.

       ```
       # dracut -f
       ```


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22. Restart the system.

    ```
    # reboot
    ```

23. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
24. Run the `imageinfo` command and verify that the image status is `success`.

    For example:

    ```
    # imageinfo

    Kernel version: 5.4.17-2136.320.7.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Mon Jun 5 14:17:11
    PDT 2023 x86_64
    Image kernel version: 5.4.17-2136.320.7.el8uek
    Image version: 23.1.0.0.0.230707
    Image activated: 2023-07-07 17:12:37 -0700
    Image status: success
    Exadata software version: 23.1.0.0.0.230707
    Node type: KVMHOST
    System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
    ```

25. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.4 Recovering Exadata X9M Database Servers with Customized Partitions

This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X9M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```


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If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

5. Confirm the `md` devices on the server.

   Confirm that the server contains the devices listed in the following example. Do not proceed and contact Oracle Support if your server differs substantially.

   ```
   # ls -al /dev/md*
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 126 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,   4 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126p1
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,   5 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126p2
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 127 Jul 15 06:28 /dev/md127
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9,  25 Jul 15 06:28 /dev/md25

   /dev/md:
   total 0
   drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  140 Jul 15 06:59 .
   drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 3400 Jul 15 06:59 ..
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    8 Jul 15 06:59 24_0 -> ../md126
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   10 Jul 15 06:59 24_0p1 -> ../md126p1
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   10 Jul 15 06:59 24_0p2 -> ../md126p2
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Jul 15 06:28 25 -> ../md25
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    8 Jul 15 06:28 imsm0 -> ../md127
   ```

6. Create the boot partition.

   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/md126
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      ```
      (parted) mklabel gpt
      ```

   c. Set the unit size as sector.

      ```
      (parted) unit s
      ```

   d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

      ```
      (parted) print
      ```

   e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

      ```
      (parted) rm part#
      ```

   f. Create a new first partition.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary 64s 15114206s
      ```


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g. Specify this is a bootable partition.

```
(parted) set 1 boot on
```

7. Create the second primary (boot) partition.

a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

```
(parted) mkpart primary fat32 15114207s 15638494s
(parted) set 2 boot on
```

b. Write the information to disk, then quit.

```
(parted) quit
```

8. Create the physical volume and volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb
# lvm pvremove /dev/md25
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

9. Re-create the customized LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

> **Note**
>
> Use the following information and examples as guidance for this step. You must make the necessary adjustments for customized LVM partitions and file systems. For example, you may need to adjust the names and sizes of various partitions to match your previous customizations, or you may need to create additional custom partitions.

a. Create the logical volumes.

For example, the following commands re-create the logical volumes that exist by default on Oracle Exadata X9M systems:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbOra1 -L200G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb
```


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b. Create the file systems.

```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/md126p1
```

c. Label the file systems.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# xfs_admin -L DBORA /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# xfs_admin -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# xfs_admin -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# xfs_admin -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# xfs_admin -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/md126p1
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions to mirror the original system, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt
# mkdir -p /mnt/u01
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /mnt/u01
# mkdir -p /mnt/home
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home
# mkdir -p /mnt/var
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit
# mkdir -p /mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount -t xfs /dev/md126p1 /mnt/boot
```

10. Create the system swap space.

For Oracle Exadata X9M the default swap size is 16 GB.

For example:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```


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11. Create `/mnt/boot/efi`, label `/dev/md126p2`, and mount `/dev/md126p2` on `/mnt/boot/efi` with type `vfat`.

    ```
    # mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
    # dosfslabel /dev/md126p2 ESP
    # mount /dev/md126p2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
    ```

12. Bring up the network.

    ```
    # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
    # ip link set up eth0
    # ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
    ```

13. Mount the NFS server where you have the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
    ```

14. Restore from backup.

    ```
    # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
    mybackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
    ```

15. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

    ```
    # umount /mnt/tmp
    # umount /mnt/var/log/audit
    # umount /mnt/var/log
    # umount /mnt/var
    # umount /mnt/home
    # umount /mnt/u01
    # umount /mnt/boot/efi
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt
    ```

16. Check the boot devices and set the boot order.

    a. Check the available boot devices, and identify the boot device that is associated with `\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`.

       For example:

       ```
       # efibootmgr -v
       BootCurrent: 000C
       Timeout: 1 seconds
       BootOrder: 000C,0000,0001,0008,0009,0004,0005,0006,0007,0002,0003,000D
       Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager HD(2,GPT,9dd64f77-490d-4ece-8aed-
       bc4d9e82d10f,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/File(\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI)
       Boot0001* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
       Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
       IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
       Boot0002* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
       ```


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```
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0004* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0008* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000C* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01 /Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(7,0)/
USB(3,0)/CDROM(1,0x28,0x3100)..BO
Boot000D* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi) HD(2,GPT,9dd64f77-490d-4ece-8aed-
bc4d9e82d10f,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/File(\EFI\REDHAT\GRUBX64.EFI)..BO
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

b. Configure the device that is associated with `\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI` to be first in the boot order.

   For example:

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 000C
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0004* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot000C* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01
Boot000D* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

17. Disconnect the `diagnostics.iso` file.

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See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

18. Restart the system.

    ```
    # reboot
    ```

19. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
20. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.
    a. Back up the `/etc/mdadm.conf` file.

       For example:

       ```
       # cp /etc/mdadm.conf /etc/mdadm.conf.backup
       ```

    b. Edit `/etc/mdadm.conf` and remove the lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       After you edit the file, the remaining contents should be similar to the following example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ```

    c. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.

       ```
       # mdadm -Esv | grep ^ARRAY >> /etc/mdadm.conf
       ```

    d. Examine `/etc/mdadm.conf` and verify the addition of new lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       In particular, verify that the file contains entries for `/dev/md/imsm0`, `/dev/md/24`, and `/dev/md/25`.

       For example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ARRAY /dev/md/24  level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=2a92373f:572a5a3a:807ae329:b4135cf3 name=localhost:24
       ARRAY /dev/md/25  level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=cc7b75df:25f3a281:b4b65c44:0b8a2de3 name=localhost:25
       ```

21. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.
    a. Back up the `/boot/initramfs*.img` files.

       For example:

       ```
       # mkdir /boot/backup
       # cp /boot/initramfs*.img /boot/backup
       ```

    b. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.

       ```
       # dracut -f
       ```


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22. Restart the system.

    ```
    # reboot
    ```

23. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
24. Run the `imageinfo` command and verify that the image status is `success`.

    For example:

    ```
    # imageinfo

    Kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.502.5.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Wed Apr 14 15:08:41
    PDT 2021 x86_64
    Uptrack kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.503.1.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Fri Apr 23
    15:20:41 PDT 2021 x86_64
    Image kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.502.5.el7uek
    Image version: 21.2.1.0.0.210608
    Image activated: 2021-07-12 14:58:03 +0900
    Image status: success
    Node type: COMPUTE
    System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
    ```

25. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.5 Recovering Exadata X8M Database Servers with Customized Partitions

This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X8M database server with RoCE Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```


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If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.
5. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

6. Create the boot partition.
   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/sda
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      ```
      (parted) mklabel gpt
      ```

   c. Set the unit size as sector.

      ```
      (parted) unit s
      ```

   d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

      ```
      (parted) print
      ```

   e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

      ```
      (parted) rm part#
      ```

   f. Create a new first partition.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary 64s 1048639s
      ```

   g. Specify this is a bootable partition.

      ```
      (parted) set 1 boot on
      ```

7. Create second primary (boot) and third primary (LVM) partitions.
   a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary fat32 1048640s 1572927s
      (parted) set 2 boot on
      ```

   b. Create a new third partition.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary 1572928s –1s
      ```

   c. Configure the third partition as a physical volume.

      ```
      (parted) set 3 lvm on
      ```


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d. Write the information to disk, then quit.

```
(parted) quit
```

8. Create the physical volume and volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb
# lvm pvremove /dev/sda3
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

9. Re-create the customized LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

> **Note**
>
> Use the following information and examples as guidance for this step. You must make the necessary adjustments for customized LVM partitions and file systems. For example, you may need to adjust the names and sizes of various partitions to match your previous customizations, or you may need to create additional custom partitions.

a. Create the logical volumes.

For example, the following commands re-create the logical volumes that exist by default on Oracle Exadata X8M systems with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3 or later:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbOra1 -L100G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb
```

b. Create the file systems.

```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
```


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```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/sda1
```

c. Label the file systems.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# xfs_admin -L DBORA /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
# xfs_admin -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# xfs_admin -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# xfs_admin -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# xfs_admin -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/sda1
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions to mirror the original system, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt
# mkdir -p /mnt/u01
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /mnt/u01
# mkdir -p /mnt/home
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home
# mkdir -p /mnt/var
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit
# mkdir -p /mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount -t xfs /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot
```

10. Create the system swap space.

For Oracle Exadata X8M, with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3 or later, the default swap size is 16 GB.

For example:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

11. Create `/mnt/boot/efi`, label `/dev/sda2`, and mount `/dev/sda2` on `/mnt/boot/efi` with type `vfat`.

```
# mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
# dosfslabel /dev/sda2 ESP
# mount /dev/sda2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
```


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12. Bring up the network.

```
# ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
# ip link set up eth0
# ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
```

13. Mount the NFS server where you have the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
```

14. Restore from backup.

```
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
mybackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
```

15. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

```
# umount /mnt/boot/efi
# umount /mnt/boot
# umount /mnt/tmp
# umount /mnt/var/log/audit
# umount /mnt/var/log
# umount /mnt/var
# umount /mnt/home
# umount /mnt/u01
# umount /mnt
```

16. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

17. Check the boot devices and boot order for the `ExadataLinux_1` device.

    a. Check the available boot devices.

```
# efibootmgr
BootCurrent: 000C
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 000C,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000B
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000B* Oracle Linux
Boot000C* USB:SUN
```


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If the `Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1` device is not listed then create the device.

```
# efibootmgr -c -d /dev/sda -p 2 -l '\EFI\REDHAT\SHIM.EFI' -L
'ExadataLinux_1'
BootCurrent: 000C
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,000C,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000B
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000B* Oracle Linux
Boot000C* USB:SUN
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
```

b. Configure the `Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1` device to be first in the boot order.

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 000B
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000B* USB:SUN
Boot000C* UEFI OS
```

18. Restart the system and update the boot order in the BIOS.

```
# reboot
```

Modify the boot order to set the `ExadataLinux_1` boot device as the first device.

a. Press F2 when booting the system.

b. Go to the Setup Utility.

c. Select **BOOT**.

d. Set `ExadataLinux_1` for Boot Option #1.

e. Exit the Setup Utility.

This completes the restoration procedure for the server.

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19. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.6 Recovering Exadata Database Servers X7 or X8 with Customized Partitions

This procedure describes how to recover an Oracle Exadata X7 or X8 Oracle Linux database server with InfiniBand Network Fabric from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

> **Note**
>
> This task assumes you are running Oracle Exadata System Software release 18c (18.1.0) or greater.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` (or `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` for releases earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software 19c) to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.

5. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

6. Create the boot partition.

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a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

```
# parted /dev/sda
```

b. Assign a disk label.

```
(parted) mklabel gpt
```

c. Set the unit size as sector.

```
(parted) unit s
```

d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

```
(parted) print
```

e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

```
(parted) rm part#
```

f. Create a new first partition.

```
(parted) mkpart primary 64s 1048639s
```

g. Specify this is a bootable partition.

```
(parted) set 1 boot on
```

7. Create second primary (boot) and third primary (LVM) partitions.

a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

```
(parted) mkpart primary fat32 1048640s 1572927s
(parted) set 2 boot on
```

b. Create a new third partition.

```
(parted) mkpart primary 1572928s –1s
```

c. Configure the third partition as a physical volume.

```
(parted) set 3 lvm on
```

d. Write the information to disk, then quit.

```
(parted) quit
```

8. Create the physical volume and volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```


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If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb
# lvm pvremove /dev/sda3
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

9. Re-create the customized LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

> **Note**
>
> Use the following information and examples as guidance for this step. You must make the necessary adjustments for customized LVM partitions and file systems. For example, you may need to adjust the names and sizes of various partitions to match your previous customizations, or you may need to create additional custom partitions.

   a. Create the logical volumes.

      For example, to create logical volumes for the / (root) and /u01 file systems:

      ```
      # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L40G VGExaDb
      # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbOra1 -L100G VGExaDb
      ```

   b. Create the file systems.

      - If your environment uses the xfs file system type, then you could use the following commands to create the / (root), /u01, and /boot file systems:

        ```
        # mkfs.xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 -f
        # mkfs.xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 -f
        # mkfs.xfs /dev/sda1 -f
        ```

      - Alternatively, if your environment uses the ext4 file system type, then you could use the following commands:

        ```
        # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
        # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
        # mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1
        ```

   c. Label the file systems.

      - If your environment uses the xfs file system type, then you could use the following commands to label the / (root), /u01, and /boot file systems:

        ```
        # xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
        # xfs_admin -L DBORA /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
        # xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/sda1
        ```


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- Alternatively, if your environment uses the `ext4` file system type, then you could use the following commands:

```
# e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 DBSYS
# e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 DBORA
# e2label /dev/sda1 BOOT
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions to mirror the original system, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mkdir -p /mnt/u01
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt -t filesystem_type
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /mnt/u01 -t filesystem_type
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t filesystem_type
```

In the preceding commands, specify `xfs` or `ext4` as the *filesystem_type* according to your system configuration.

10. Create the system swap space.

For Oracle Exadata X7 and X8 systems, the default swap size is 24 GB.

For example:

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L24G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

11. Create `/mnt/boot/efi`, label `/dev/sda2`, and mount `/dev/sda2` on `/mnt/boot/efi` with type `vfat`.

```
# mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
# dosfslabel /dev/sda2 ESP
# mount /dev/sda2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
```

12. Bring up the network.

```
# ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
# ip link set up eth0
# ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
```

13. Mount the NFS server where you have the backup.

The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
```

14. Restore from backup.

```
# tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/mybackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
```


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15. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

    ```
    # umount /mnt/boot/efi
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt/tmp
    # umount /mnt/var/log/audit
    # umount /mnt/var/log
    # umount /mnt/var
    # umount /mnt/home
    # umount /mnt/u01
    # umount /mnt
    ```

16. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

17. Check the boot devices and boot order for the `ExadataLinux_1` device.

    a. Check the available boot devices.

    ```
    # efibootmgr
    BootCurrent: 000C
    Timeout: 1 seconds
    BootOrder: 000C,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000B
    Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
    Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
    Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
    Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
    Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
    Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot000B* Oracle Linux
    Boot000C* USB:SUN
    ```

    If the `Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1` device is not listed then create the device.

    ```
    # efibootmgr -c -d /dev/sda -p 2 -l '\EFI\REDHAT\SHIM.EFI' -L
    'ExadataLinux_1'
    BootCurrent: 000C
    Timeout: 1 seconds
    BootOrder: 0000,000C,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000B
    Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
    Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
    Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
    Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
    Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
    Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
    Boot000B* Oracle Linux
    Boot000C* USB:SUN
    Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
    ```


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b. Configure the `Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1` device to be first in the boot order.

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 000B
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000B* USB:SUN
Boot000C* UEFI OS
```

18. Restart the system and update the boot order in the BIOS.

```
# reboot
```

Modify the boot order to set the `ExadataLinux_1` boot device as the first device.

a. Press F2 when booting the system.

b. Go to the Setup Utility.

c. Select **BOOT**.

d. Set `ExadataLinux_1` for Boot Option #1.

e. Exit the Setup Utility.

19. Run `reclaimdisks.sh` on restored database server.

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -free -reclaim
```

20. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.7 Recovering Exadata X6 or Earlier Database Servers with Customized Partitions

This procedure describes how to recover Oracle Exadata Database Servers for Oracle Exadata X6-2 or earlier running Oracle Linux from a snapshot-based backup when using customized partitions.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`).

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address.

   For example, on an NFS server with the IP address `nfs_ip`, where the directory `/export` is exported as an NFS mount, put the backup file (`mybackup.tar.bz2`) in the `/export` directory.

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2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` (or `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` for releases earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software 19c) to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.

5. Unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

6. Create the boot partition.

   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/sda
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      - If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3.0 or later:

        ```
        (parted) mklabel gpt
        ```

      - If you are running a release earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3.0:

        ```
        (parted) mklabel msdos
        ```

   c. Set the unit size as sector.

      ```
      (parted) unit s
      ```

   d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

      ```
      (parted) print
      ```

   e. Remove the partitions that will be re-created.

      ```
      (parted) rm <part#>
      ```


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f. Create a new first partition.

```
(parted) mkpart primary 63 1048639
```

g. Specify this is a bootable partition.

```
(parted) set 1 boot on
```

7. Create an additional primary (LVM) partition.

- If using Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0 or later — Create second primary (bios_grub) and third primary (LVM) partitions:

  a. Create a new second partition.

  ```
  (parted) mkpart primary 1048640 1050687
  ```

  b. Specify this is a GRUB BIOS partition.

  ```
  (parted) set 2 bios_grub on
  ```

  c. Create a new third partition.

  ```
  (parted) mkpart primary 1050688 1751949278
  ```

  d. Specify this is a physical volume.

  ```
  (parted) set 3 lvm on
  ```

  e. Write the information to disk, then quit.

  ```
  (parted) quit
  ```

- If using a release earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0:

  a. Create a new second partition.

  ```
  (parted) mkpart primary 1048640 -1
  ```

  b. Specify this is a physical volume.

  ```
  (parted) set 2 lvm on
  ```

  c. Write the information to disk, then quit.

  ```
  (parted) quit
  ```

8. Re-create the customized LVM partitions and create the file systems.

   a. Create the physical volume, volume group, and the logical volumes as follows:

   ```
   # lvm pvcreate /dev/sda2
   # lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda2
   ```

   b. Create the logical volume for the / (root) directory, a file system, and label it.

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- Create the logical volume:

  ```
  # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L40G VGExaDb
  ```

- If using Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.2.0 or later, then create the logical volume for the reserved partition.

  ```
  # lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse –L1G VGExaDb
  ```

  > **Note**
  >
  > Do not create any file system on this logical volume.

- Create the file system.
  - If you previously had an `ext4` file system, use the `mkfs.ext4` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
    ```

  - If you previously had an `ext3` file system, use the `mkfs.ext3` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext3 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
    ```

- Label the file system.

  ```
  # e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 DBSYS
  ```

c. Create the system swap space.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L24G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

d. Create the logical volume for the `/u01` directory, and label it.

- Create the logical volume:

  ```
  # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbOra1 -L100G VGExaDb
  ```

- Create the file system.
  - If you previously had an `ext4` file system, then use the `mkfs.ext4` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
    ```

  - If you previously had an `ext3` file system, then use the `mkfs.ext3` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext3 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
    ```

- Label the file system.

  ```
  # e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 DBORA
  ```

e. Create a file system on the `/boot` partition, and label it.

- Create the file system.

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  - If you previously had an `ext4` file system, use the `mkfs.ext4` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1
    ```

  - If you previously had an `ext3` file system, use the `mkfs.ext3` command:

    ```
    # mkfs.ext3 /dev/sda1
    ```

- Label the file system:

  ```
  # e2label /dev/sda1 BOOT
  ```

> **Note**
>
> For customized file system layouts, additional logical volumes can be created at this time. For customized layouts, different sizes may be used.

9. Create mount points for all the partitions to mirror the original system, and mount the respective partitions.

   For example, assuming `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for this, the mounted list of partitions may look like the following:

   ```
   /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 on /mnt
   /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 on /mnt/u01
   /dev/sda1 on /mnt/boot
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > For customized file system layouts with additional logical volumes, additional mount points need to be created during this step.

   The following is an example for Oracle Exadata X6-2 and earlier systems of how to mount the `root` file system, and create two mount points. In the commands below, *`filesystem_type`* specifies the applicable file system type; either `ext3` or `ext4`.

   ```
   # mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt -t filesystem_type
   # mkdir /mnt/u01 /mnt/boot
   # mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 /mnt/u01 -t filesystem_type
   # mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t filesystem_type
   ```

10. Bring up the network.

    - If the operating system is Oracle Linux 6 or later:

      ```
      # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
      # ip link set up eth0
      # ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
      ```

    - If the operating system is Oracle Linux 5:

      ```
      # ifconfig eth0 ip_address_for_eth0 netmask netmask_for_eth0 up
      ```


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11. Mount the NFS server where you have the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
    ```

12. Restore from backup.

    ```
    # tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/mybackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
    ```

13. Unmount the restored file systems, and remount the `/boot` partition.

    ```
    # umount /mnt/u01
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt
    # mkdir /boot
    # mount /dev/sda1 /boot -t filesystem_type
    ```

14. Set up the boot loader.

    In the following instructions, `/dev/sda1` is the `/boot` area.

    - If using Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0 or later:

      ```
      # grub2-install /dev/sda

      Installing for i386-pc platform.
      Installation finished. No error reported.
      ```

    - If using a release earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0:

      ```
      # grub
      grub> find /I_am_hd_boot
      grub> root (hdX,0)
      grub> setup (hdX)
      grub> quit
      ```

      In the preceding commands, the `find` command identifies the hard disk that contains the file `I_am_hd_boot`; for example `(hd0,0)`. Use the value that you observe to specify the *hdX* value in the GRUB `root` and `setup` commands.

15. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

16. Unmount the `/boot` partition.

    ```
    # umount /boot
    ```

17. Restart the system.

    ```
    # shutdown -r now
    ```

    This completes the restoration procedure for the server.

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18. If the recovery was on Oracle Exadata Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

2.11.8 Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery

After the Oracle Linux database server in Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack has been re-imaged, restored, or rescued, you can then reconfigure the eighth rack.

- Configuring Eighth Rack On X3-2 or Later Machines Running Oracle Exadata Storage Server Release 12.1.2.3.0 or Later
- Configuring Eighth Rack On X3-2 Machines Running Oracle Exadata Storage Server Release 12.1.2.2.3 or Earlier

2.11.8.1 Configuring Eighth Rack On X3-2 or Later Machines Running Oracle Exadata Storage Server Release 12.1.2.3.0 or Later

The following procedure should be performed after Oracle Linux database server in Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack has been re-imaged, restored, or rescued.

For X3-2 systems, use this method only if you are running Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.3.0 or later.

1. On the recovered server, check that the `resourcecontrol` utility exists in the `/opt/oracle.SupportTools` directory. If not, copy it from another database server to the recovered server.
2. Ensure proper permissions are set on the `resourcecontrol` utility.

   ```
   # chmod 740 /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol
   ```

3. Verify the current configuration.

   ```
   # dbmcli -e LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES coreCount
   ```

   See Table 2-3 for the number of cores allowed for each machine configuration. If the correct value is shown, then no configuration changes are necessary. If that value is not shown, then continue to step 4 of this procedure.
4. Change the enabled core configuration.

   ```
   # dbmcli -e ALTER DBSERVER pendingCoreCount=new_core_count FORCE
   ```

   new_core_count for an Eighth Rack is:

   - X8-2: 24
   - X7-2: 24
   - X6-2: 22
   - X5-2: 18
   - X4-8: 60
   - X4-2: 12

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5. Restart the server.

```
# reboot
```

6. Verify the changes to the configuration.

```
# dbmcli -e LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES coreCount
```

2.11.8.2 Configuring Eighth Rack On X3-2 Machines Running Oracle Exadata Storage Server Release 12.1.2.2.3 or Earlier

The following procedure should be performed after Oracle Linux database server in Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack has been re-imaged, restored, or rescued.

1. Copy the `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol` utility from another database server to the `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol` directory on the recovered server.
2. Ensure proper permissions are set on the utility.

```
# chmod 740 /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol
```

3. Verify the current configuration.

   The output from the command is shown in this example.

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol -show

  Validated hardware and OS. Proceed.
  Number of cores active: 8
```

   For an eighth rack configuration, eight cores should be enabled. If that value is shown, then no configuration changes are necessary. If that value is not shown, then continue to step 4 of this procedure.

> **Note**
>
> If there is an error similar to the following after running the utility, then restarting the server one or more times usually clears the error:
>
> ```
> Validated hardware and OS. Proceed.
> Cannot get ubisconfig export. Cannot Proceed. Exit.
> ```

4. Change the configuration for enabled cores.

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol -cores 8
```

5. Restart the server.

```
# shutdown -r now
```


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6. Verify the changes to the configuration.

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol -show
```

The following is an example of the expected output from the command for the database server:

```
This is a Linux database server.
Validated hardware and OS. Proceed.
Number of cores active per socket: 4
```

2.12 Re-Imaging the Oracle Exadata Database Server

The re-image procedure is necessary when a database server needs to be brought to an initial state for various reasons.

Some examples scenarios for re-imaging the database server are:

- You want to install a new server and need to use an earlier release than is in the image already installed on the server.
- You need to replace a damaged database server with a new database server.
- Your database server had multiple disk failures causing local disk storage failure and you do not have a database server backup.
- You want to repurpose the server to a new rack.

During the re-imaging procedure, the other database servers on Oracle Exadata are available. When the new server is added to the cluster, the software is copied from an existing database server to the new server. It is your responsibility to restore scripting, CRON jobs, maintenance actions, and non-Oracle software.

> **Note**
>
> The procedures in this section assume the database is Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2) or later.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, Secure Eraser is automatically started during re-imaging if the hardware supports Secure Eraser. This significantly simplifies the re-imaging procedure while maintaining performance. Now, when re-purposing a rack, you only have to image the rack and the secure data erasure is taken care of transparently as part of the process.

The following tasks describes how to re-image an Oracle Exadata Database Server running Oracle Linux:

- Contact Oracle Support Services
  If a failed server is being replaced, open a support request with Oracle Support Services.
- Download Latest Release of Cluster Verification Utility
  The latest release of the cluster verification utility (`cluvfy`) is available from My Oracle Support.

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- Remove the Database Server from the Cluster
  If you are repurposing a deployed server or reimaging a failed server, you must remove the server from the associated cluster before you reimage it. If you are reimaging the server for a different reason, skip this task and proceed with the reimaging task next.
- Image the Database Server
  After the database server has been installed or replaced, you can image the new database server.
- Configure the Re-imaged Database Server
  The re-imaged database server does not have any host names, IP addresses, DNS or NTP settings. The steps in this task describe how to configure the re-imaged database server.
- Prepare the Re-imaged Database Server for the Cluster
  This task describes how to ensure the changes made during initial installation are done to the re-imaged, bare metal database server.
- Apply Oracle Exadata System Software Patch Bundles to the Replacement Database Server
  Oracle periodically releases Oracle Exadata System Software patch bundles for Oracle Exadata.
- Clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the Replacement Database Server
  This procedure describes how to clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the replacement database server.
- Clone Oracle Database Homes to the Replacement Database Server
  The following procedure describes how to clone the Oracle Database homes to the replacement server.

2.12.1 Contact Oracle Support Services

If a failed server is being replaced, open a support request with Oracle Support Services.

The support engineer will identify the failed server, and send a replacement. The support engineer will ask for the output from the `imagehistory` command run from a running database server. The output provides a link to the `computeImageMaker` file that was used to image the original database server, and provides a means to restore the system to the same level.

2.12.2 Download Latest Release of Cluster Verification Utility

The latest release of the cluster verification utility (`cluvfy`) is available from My Oracle Support.

See My Oracle Support document KB138450 for download instructions and other information.

Related Topics

- Cluster Verification Utility (CLUVFY) FAQ (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB138450)

2.12.3 Remove the Database Server from the Cluster

If you are repurposing a deployed server or reimaging a failed server, you must remove the server from the associated cluster before you reimage it. If you are reimaging the server for a different reason, skip this task and proceed with the reimaging task next.

To remove an Exadata database server from an existing Oracle Grid Infrastructure cluster, following the procedure for Deleting a Cluster Node on Linux and UNIX Systems in the *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide*.

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> **Note**
>
> If the server being removed has failed or is inaccessible, you can skip any steps that require running commands on that server.

2.12.4 Image the Database Server

After the database server has been installed or replaced, you can image the new database server.

You can use installation media on a USB thumb drive, or a touchless option using PXE or ISO attached to the ILOM. See Imaging a New System in *Oracle Exadata Database Machine Installation and Configuration Guide* for the details.

2.12.5 Configure the Re-imaged Database Server

The re-imaged database server does not have any host names, IP addresses, DNS or NTP settings. The steps in this task describe how to configure the re-imaged database server.

You need the following information prior to configuring the re-imaged database server:

- Name servers
- Time zone, such as Americas/Chicago
- NTP servers
- IP address information for the management network
- IP address information for the client access network
- IP address information for the RDMA Network Fabric
- Canonical host name
- Default gateway

The information should be the same on all database servers in Oracle Exadata. The IP addresses can be obtained from DNS. In addition, a document with the information should have been provided when Oracle Exadata was installed.

The following procedure describes how to configure the re-imaged database server:

1. Power on the replacement database server. When the system boots, it automatically runs the Configure Oracle Exadata routine, and prompts for information.
2. Enter the information when prompted, and confirm the settings. The start up process will continue.

> **Note**
>
> - If the database server does not use all network interfaces, then the configuration process stops, and warns that some network interfaces are disconnected. It prompts whether to retry the discovery process. Respond with `yes` or `no`, as appropriate for the environment.
> - If bonding is used for the client access network, then it is set in the default active-passive mode at this time.

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2.12.6 Prepare the Re-imaged Database Server for the Cluster

This task describes how to ensure the changes made during initial installation are done to the re-imaged, bare metal database server.

> **Note**
>
> For Oracle VM systems, follow the procedure in Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster on Oracle VM Using OEDACLI.

1. Copy or merge the contents of the following files using files on a working database server as reference:
   a. Copy the contents of the `/etc/security/limits.conf` file.
   b. Merge the contents of the `/etc/hosts` files.
   c. Copy the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora` file.
   d. Update the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora` file with the IP_ADDRESS of the `ifcfg-bondib0` interface (in case of active/passive bonding) or `ib0` and `ib1` interfaces (in case of active/active bonding) of the replacement server.
   e. Copy the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora` file.

      The content of the `cellip.ora` file should be the same on all database servers.
   f. Configure additional network requirements, such as 10 GbE.
   g. Copy the `modprobe` configuration.

      The contents of the configuration file should be the same on all database servers.
      - Oracle Linux 5 or 6: The file is located at `/etc/modprobe.conf`.
      - Oracle Linux 7 or later: The file is located at `/etc/modprobe.d/exadata.conf`.
   h. Copy the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file.

      The contents of the file should be the same on all database servers.
   i. Update the `cellroute.ora`.

      Make a copy of the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellroute.ora` file. Modify the contents on the replacement server to use the local InfiniBand interfaces on the new node.
   j. Restart the database server so the network changes take effect.
2. Set up the users for the software owners on the replacement database server by adding groups.

   If you are using role-separated management, then the users are usually `oracle` and `grid`. If you use a single software owner, then the user is usually `oracle`. The group information is available on a working database server.
   a. Obtain the current group information from a working database server.

```
# id oracle
uid=1000(oracle) gid=1001(oinstall)
groups=1001(oinstall),1002(dba),1003(oper),1004(asmdba)
```


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b. Use the `groupadd` command to add the group information to the replacement database server.

```
# groupadd -g 1001 oinstall
# groupadd -g 1002 dba
# groupadd -g 1003 oper
# groupadd -g 1004 asmdba
```

c. Obtain the current user information from a working database server.

```
# id oracle uid=1000(oracle) gid=1001(oinstall) \
  groups=1001(oinstall),1002(dba),1003(oper),1004(asmdba)
```

d. Add the user information to the replacement database server.

```
# useradd -u 1000 -g 1001 -G 1001,1002,1003,1004 -m -d /home/oracle -s \
  /bin/bash oracle
```

e. Create the Oracle Base and Grid home directories, such as `/u01/app/oracle` and `/u01/app/12.2.0.1/grid`.

```
# mkdir -p /u01/app/oracle
# mkdir -p /u01/app/12.2.0.1/grid
# chown -R oracle:oinstall /u01/app
```

f. Change the ownership on the `cellip.ora` and `cellinit.ora` files.

The ownership is usually `oracle:oinstall`.

```
# chown -R oracle:oinstall /etc/oracle/cell/network-config
```

g. Secure the restored database server.

```
# chmod u+x /opt/oracle.SupportTools/harden_passwords_reset_root_ssh
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/harden_passwords_reset_root_ssh
```

The database server restarts. Log in as the `root` user when prompted by the system. You are prompted for a new password. Set the password to match the `root` password of the other database servers.

h. Set the password for the Oracle software owner.

The owner is usually `oracle`.

```
# passwd oracle
```

3. Set up SSH for the `oracle` account.

a. Log in to the `oracle` account on the replacement database server.

```
# su - oracle
```

b. Create the `dcli` group file on the replacement database server listing the servers in the Oracle cluster.

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c. Run the following command on the replacement database server.

```
$ dcli -g dbs_group -l oracle -k
```

d. Exit and log in again as the `oracle` user.

```
$ exit
# su - oracle
```

e. Verify SSH equivalency.

```
$ dcli -g dbs_group -l oracle date
```

4. Set up or copy any custom login scripts from a working database server to the replacement database server.

   In the following command, *replacement_server* is the name of the new server, such as `dm01db01`.

   ```
   $ scp .bash* oracle@replacement_server:.
   ```

2.12.7 Apply Oracle Exadata System Software Patch Bundles to the Replacement Database Server

Oracle periodically releases Oracle Exadata System Software patch bundles for Oracle Exadata.

If a patch bundle has been applied to the working database servers that was later than the release of the `computeImageMaker` file, then the patch bundle must be applied to the replacement Oracle Exadata Database Server. Determine if a patch bundle has been applied as follows:

- Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.1.2.3, the database servers did not maintain version history information. To determine the release number, log in to Oracle Exadata Storage Server, and run the following command:

  ```
  imageinfo -ver
  ```

  If the command shows a different release than the release used by the `computeImageMaker` file, then Oracle Exadata System Software patch has been applied to Oracle Exadata Database Machine and must be applied to the replacement Oracle Exadata Database Server.

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.1.2.3, the `imagehistory` command exists on the Oracle Exadata Database Server. Compare information on the replacement Oracle Exadata Database Server to information on a working Oracle Exadata Database Server. If the working database has a later release, then apply the Oracle Exadata Storage Server patch bundle to the replacement Oracle Exadata Database Server.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

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2.12.8 Clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the Replacement Database Server

This procedure describes how to clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the replacement database server.

In the following commands, *working_server* is a working database server, and *replacement_server* is the replacement database server. The commands in this procedure are run from a working database server as the Grid home owner. When the `root` user is needed to run a command, it will be called out.

1. Verify the hardware and operating system installation using the cluster verification utility (`cluvfy`).

   ```
   $ cluvfy stage -post hwos -n replacement_server,working_server -verbose
   ```

   The phrase `Post-check for hardware and operating system setup was successful` should appear at the end of the report. If the cluster verification utility fails to validate the storage on the replacement server, you can ignore those messages.

2. Verify peer compatibility.

   ```
   $ cluvfy comp peer -refnode working_server -n replacement_server  \
     -orainv oinstall -osdba dba | grep -B 3 -A 2 mismatched
   ```

   The following is an example of the output:

   ```
   Compatibility check: Available memory [reference node: dm01db02]
   Node Name Status Ref. node status Comment
   ------------ ---------------------- ---------------------- ----------
   dm01db01 31.02GB (3.2527572E7KB) 29.26GB (3.0681252E7KB) mismatched
   Available memory check failed
   Compatibility check: Free disk space for "/tmp" [reference node: dm01db02]
   Node Name Status Ref. node status Comment
   ------------ ---------------------- ---------------------- ----------
   dm01db01 55.52GB (5.8217472E7KB) 51.82GB (5.4340608E7KB) mismatched
   Free disk space check failed
   ```

   If the only failed components are related to the physical memory, swap space and disk space, then it is safe to continue.

3. Perform the requisite checks for adding the server.

   a. Ensure the *GRID_HOME*`/network/admin/samples` directory has permissions set to 750.

   b. Validate the addition of the database server.

      Run the following command as the `oracle` user. The command prompts for the password of the `root` user.

      ```
      $ cluvfy stage -pre nodeadd -n replacement_server -fixup -method root -
      verbose
      Enter "ROOT" password:
      ```


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If the only failed component is related to swap space, then it is safe to continue.

If the command returns an error, then set the following environment variable and rerun the command:

```
$ export IGNORE_PREADDNODE_CHECKS=Y
```

4. Add the replacement database server to the cluster.

   If you are using Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.1 or higher, include the `CLUSTER_NEW_NODE_ROLES` attribute, as shown in the following example.

   ```
   $ cd GRID_HOME/addnode

   $ ./addnode.sh -silent "CLUSTER_NEW_NODES={replacement_server}" \
        "CLUSTER_NEW_VIRTUAL_HOSTNAMES={replacement_server-vip}" \
        "CLUSTER_NEW_NODE_ROLES={hub}"
   ```

   The second command causes Oracle Universal Installer to copy the Oracle Clusterware software to the replacement database server. A message similar to the following is displayed:

   ```
   WARNING: A new inventory has been created on one or more nodes in this
   session.
   However, it has not yet been registered as the central inventory of this
   system. To register the new inventory please run the script at
   '/u01/app/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh' with root privileges on nodes
   'dm01db01'. If you do not register the inventory, you may not be able to
   update
   or patch the products you installed.

   The following configuration scripts need to be executed as the "root" user
   in
   each cluster node:

   /u01/app/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh #On nodes dm01db01

   /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid/root.sh #On nodes dm01db01
   ```

5. Run the configuration scripts.

   As the `root` user, first disable HAIP, then run the `orainstRoot.sh` and `root.sh` scripts on the replacement database server using the commands shown in the following example.

   ```
   # export HAIP_UNSUPPORTED=true
   # /u01/app/oraInventory/orainstRoot.sh
   Creating the Oracle inventory pointer file (/etc/oraInst.loc)
   Changing permissions of /u01/app/oraInventory.
   Adding read,write permissions for group.
   Removing read,write,execute permissions for world.
   Changing groupname of /u01/app/oraInventory to oinstall.
   The execution of the script is complete.

   # GRID_HOME/root.sh
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> Check *GRID_HOME*/install/ log files for the output of root.sh script.

If you are running Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 11.2, then the output file created by the script reports that the listener resource on the replaced database server failed to start. This is the expected output.

```
/u01/app/11.2.0/grid/bin/srvctl start listener -n dm01db01 \
...Failed
/u01/app/11.2.0/grid/perl/bin/perl \
-I/u01/app/11.2.0/grid/perl/lib \
-I/u01/app/11.2.0/grid/crs/install \
/u01/app/11.2.0/grid/crs/install/rootcrs.pl execution failed
```

After the scripts are run, the following message is displayed:

```
The Cluster Node Addition of /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid was successful.
Please check '/tmp/silentInstall.log' for more details.
```

6. Check the cluster.

```
$ GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl check cluster -all

**************************************************************
node1:
CRS-4537: Cluster Ready Services is online
CRS-4529: Cluster Synchronization Services is online
CRS-4533: Event Manager is online
**************************************************************
node2:
CRS-4537: Cluster Ready Services is online
CRS-4529: Cluster Synchronization Services is online
CRS-4533: Event Manager is online
**************************************************************
node3:
CRS-4537: Cluster Ready Services is online
CRS-4529: Cluster Synchronization Services is online
CRS-4533: Event Manager is online
```

7. If you are running Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 11.2, then re-enable the listener resource.

   Run the following commands on the replacement database server.

```
# GRID_HOME/grid/bin/srvctl enable listener -l LISTENER \
  -n replacement_server

# GRID_HOME/grid/bin/srvctl start listener -l LISTENER  \
  -n replacement_server
```

8. Start the disk groups on the replacement server.

   a. Check disk group status.

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In the following example, notice that disk groups are offline on the replacement server.

```
$ crsctl stat res -t
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Name           Target  State        Server                   State details
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Local Resources
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ora.DATAC1.dg
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node1                    STABLE
               OFFLINE OFFLINE      node2                    STABLE
ora.DBFS_DG.dg
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node1                    STABLE
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node2                    STABLE
ora.LISTENER.lsnr
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node1                    STABLE
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node2                    STABLE
ora.RECOC1.dg
               ONLINE  ONLINE       node1                    STABLE
               OFFLINE OFFLINE      node2                    STABLE
```

b. For each offline disk group, run the `START DISKGROUP` command for each disk group that is offline from either the original server or the replacement server.

```
$ srvctl start diskgroup -diskgroup dgname
```

Related Topics

- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*

2.12.9 Clone Oracle Database Homes to the Replacement Database Server

The following procedure describes how to clone the Oracle Database homes to the replacement server.

Run the commands from a working database server as the `oracle` user. When the `root` user is needed to run a command, it will be called out.

1. Add the Oracle Database `ORACLE_HOME` to the replacement database server using the following commands:

```
$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/addnode

$ ./addnode.sh -silent "CLUSTER_NEW_NODES={replacement_server}"
```

The second command causes Oracle Universal Installer to copy the Oracle Database software to the replacement database server.

```
WARNING: The following configuration scripts need to be executed as the
"root"
user in each cluster node.
/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/root.sh #On nodes dm01db01
To execute the configuration scripts:
Open a terminal window.
Log in as root.
```


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```
Run the scripts on each cluster node.
```

After the scripts are finished, the following messages appear:

```
The Cluster Node Addition of /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1 was
successful.
Please check '/tmp/silentInstall.log' for more details.
```

2. Run the following script on the replacement database server:

```
# /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/root.sh
```

Check the `/u01/app/orcale/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/install/root_`*`replacement_server`*`.com_`*`date`*`.log` file for the output of the script.

3. Run the Oracle Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) in interactive mode to add database instances to the target nodes.
   a. Start up DBCA.

```
$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/bin

$ ./dbca
```

   b. On the Database Operation screen, select **Instance Management**. Click **Next**.
   c. On the Instance Operation screen, select **Add an instance**. Click **Next**.
   d. On the Database List screen, select the cluster database to which you want to add an instance.
   e. The List Instance screen displays the current instances. Click **Next** to add a new instance.
   f. The Add Instance screen displays the default name and the newly added node to the cluster. Accept the defaults and click **Next**.
   g. On the Summary screen, verify the plan and click **Finish**.
   h. On the Progress screen, watch for 100% completion.
   i. On the Finish screen, acknowledge the confirmation that the new instance was successfully added.

   Verify that the instance has been added:

```
$ srvctl config database -db dbm01
```

   Verify the administrative privileges on the target node:

```
$ cd /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1/bin

$ ./cluvfy comp admprv -o db_config -d /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/
dbhome_1 -n new_node
```


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4. Ensure the instance parameters are set for the replaced database instance. The following is an example for the `CLUSTER_INTERCONNECTS` parameter.

```
SQL> SHOW PARAMETER cluster_interconnects

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------       --------    ------------------------
cluster_interconnects                string

SQL> ALTER SYSTEM SET cluster_interconnects='192.168.73.90' SCOPE=spfile
SID='dbm1';
```

5. Validate the configuration files as follows:
   - The *`Oracle_home`*`/dbs/init`*`SID`*`.ora` file points to the SPFILE in the Oracle ASM shared storage.
   - The password file that is copied in the *`Oracle_home`*`/dbs` directory has been changed to `orapw`*`SID`*.
6. Check that any services that incorporated this instance before and ensure the services are updated to include this replacement instance.
7. If this procedure was performed on Oracle Exadata Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Real Application Clusters Administration and Deployment Guide*

2.13 Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Database Servers

Elastic configurations provide a flexible and efficient mechanism to change the server configuration of your Oracle Exadata.

- Adding a New Database Server to the Cluster
  You can add a new database server to an existing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster running on Oracle Exadata.
- Moving an Existing Database Server to a Different Cluster
  You can repurpose an existing database server and move it to a different cluster within the same Oracle Exadata Rack.
- Dropping a Database Server from an Oracle RAC Cluster
  You can remove a database server that is a member of an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster.

Related Topics

- Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Storage Cells
  You can modify the capacity of your Oracle Exadata using elastic configuration.

2.13.1 Adding a New Database Server to the Cluster

You can add a new database server to an existing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster running on Oracle Exadata.

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1. Determine if the new database server needs to be re-imaged or upgraded.

   Check the image label of the database servers in the cluster to which you want to add the new database server.

   - If the image label of the new database server is *later*, or a newer release, than the image label of the existing database servers in the cluster and you do not wish to upgrade the existing servers, then reimage the new database server to the older version by completing the following tasks:
     - Download Latest Release of Cluster Verification Utility
     - Image the Database Server
     - Configure the Re-imaged Database Server
   - If the image label of the new database server is *earlier*, or an older release, than the image label of the existing database servers in the cluster, then an upgrade is required using patchmgr. See Updating Exadata Software for details.
2. Add the database server to the cluster by completing the following tasks:
   - For bare metal systems:
     - Prepare the Re-imaged Database Server for the Cluster
     - Clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the Replacement Database Server
     - Clone Oracle Database Homes to the Replacement Database Server
   - For Oracle VM systems:
     - Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster on Oracle VM Using OEDACLI
3. Download and run the latest version of Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

2.13.2 Moving an Existing Database Server to a Different Cluster

You can repurpose an existing database server and move it to a different cluster within the same Oracle Exadata Rack.

1. Remove the database server from the existing Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster.
   a. Stop Oracle Grid Infrastructure on the database server.

      ```
      $ Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
      ```

   b. Remove the database server from the cluster by completing the steps in Remove the Database Server from the Cluster.
2. Determine if the database server that is being repurposed needs to be reimaged.

   Check the image label of the existing database servers in the cluster to which you want to add the database server. If the image label of the database server being added does not match the image label of the existing database servers in the cluster, then reimage the database server being added. Complete the following tasks:

   - Contact Oracle Support Services
   - Download Latest Release of Cluster Verification Utility
   - Image the Database Server
   - Configure the Re-imaged Database Server

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If an upgrade is required, the upgrade may be performed using patchmgr. See Updating Exadata Software for details.

3. Add the database server to the cluster.

   Complete the following tasks:

   - Prepare the Re-imaged Database Server for the Cluster
   - Apply Oracle Exadata System Software Patch Bundles to the Replacement Database Server
   - Clone Oracle Grid Infrastructure to the Replacement Database Server
   - Clone Oracle Database Homes to the Replacement Database Server

4. Download and run the latest version of Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

Related Topics

- dbnodeupdate.sh and dbserver.patch.zip: Updating Exadata Database Server Software using the DBNodeUpdate Utility and patchmgr (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB444935)

2.13.3 Dropping a Database Server from an Oracle RAC Cluster

You can remove a database server that is a member of an Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster.

1. Stop Oracle Grid Infrastructure on the database server to be removed.

   ```
   $ Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
   ```

2. Remove the database server from the cluster by completing the steps in Remove the Database Server from the Cluster.
3. Download and run the latest Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

2.14 Managing Quorum Disks

- Using Quorum Disks
  Exadata uses quorum disks to maintain redundancy and high availability for critical Oracle ASM metadata and clusterware voting files on small Exadata systems.
- Creating Quorum Disks In New Oracle Exadata Deployments
- Overview of Quorum Disk Manager
  The Quorum Disk Manager utility enables you to create and manage quorum disks on the Exadata database servers.
- Software Requirements for Quorum Disk Manager
  You must satisfy the minimum software requirements to use the Quorum Disk Manager utility.
- quorumdiskmgr Reference
- Reconfigure Quorum Disk After Restoring a Database Server
  After restoring a database server, `lvdisplay` shows the quorum disk was not restored.
- Configure Quorum Disks for a High Redundancy Disk Group
- Remove Unnecessary Quorum Disks

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2.14.1 Using Quorum Disks

Exadata uses quorum disks to maintain redundancy and high availability for critical Oracle ASM metadata and clusterware voting files on small Exadata systems.

> **Note**
>
> Exadata only uses quorum disks in conjunction with Oracle ASM storage. Quorum disks are not required in conjunction with Oracle Exadata Exascale.

Oracle Clusterware uses voting files, also known as voting disks, as a quorum mechanism that ensures only one consistent set of nodes remains operational, which protects data integrity and cluster stability. Each node periodically writes a heartbeat (vote) to the voting files. The cluster uses these heartbeats to determine which nodes are active members of the cluster and which nodes to evict. To maintain high availability, the system maintains multiple voting file copies.

Each Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group stores critical metadata in an internal structure called the Partner Status Table (PST). The PST records disk metadata, including disk number, status (online or offline), partner disk number, failure group, and heartbeat status. Like the Clusterware voting files, the PST acts as a quorum mechanism to ensure that a disk group can mount safely. To maintain high availability, the system maintains multiple PST copies.

A **failure group** is a subset of the disks in an Oracle ASM disk group, which could fail at the same time because they share hardware. On Exadata, the storage in each storage server is automatically treated as a separate failure group.

To tolerate a simultaneous double storage failure, Oracle recommends using a minimum of five failure groups to store the PST and clusterware voting files. To tolerate a single failure, Oracle recommends a minimum of three failure groups. In line with these recommendations, each high redundancy disk groups requires a minimum of five failure groups. This configuration ensures that the entire system can tolerate a simultaneous double storage failure. Systems that use normal redundancy ASM disk groups can only tolerate a single failure. On such systems, a minimum of three failure groups are required for the PST and clusterware voting files.

A **quorum failure group** is a special type of failure group that does not contain user data. A quorum failure group contains only a quorum disk, which may be used to store copies of the PST and clusterware voting files. Quorum failure groups (and quorum disks) are only required on Exadata systems that do not contain enough storage servers to provide the required minimum number of failure groups. The most common requirement for quorum failure groups (and quorum disks) is on Exadata systems with high redundancy ASM disk groups and fewer than 5 Exadata storage servers.

You can create quorum failure groups (and quorum disks) with Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) as part of the Exadata deployment process or create and manage them later using the Quorum Disk Manager Utility.

Quorum disks are implemented on Exadata database servers using iSCSI devices. The iSCSI quorum disk implementation leverages high performance and high availability by using the Exadata RDMA Network Fabric. As illustrated in the following diagram, the quorum disks leverages a multipath device where each path corresponds to a separate iSCSI device for

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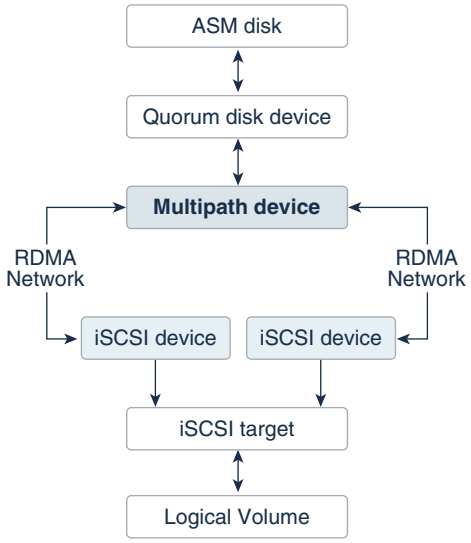
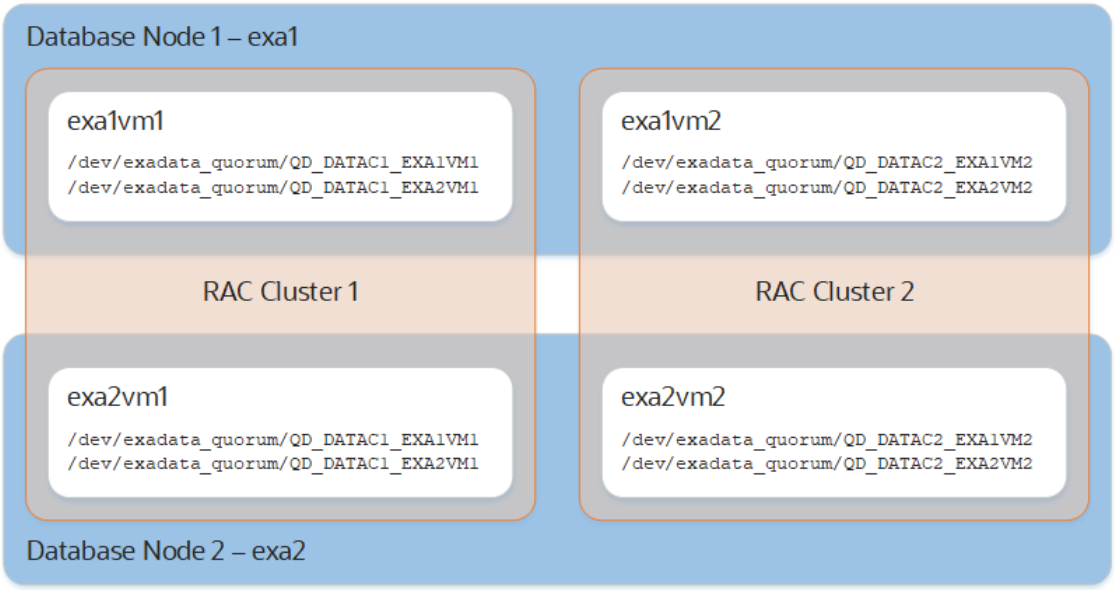
each RDMA Network Fabric port on the database node (one for `ib0` or `re0` and the other for `ib1` or `re1`).

Figure 2-1 Multipath Device Connects to Both iSCSI Devices in an Active-Active System



Quorum disks can be used on bare metal Exadata implementations or in conjunction with Virtual Machine (VM) clusters. On systems with VM clusters, the quorum disk devices reside in the VM guests as illustrated in the following diagram.

Figure 2-2 Quorum Disk Devices on VMs



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> **Note**
>
> For pkey-enabled environments, the interfaces used for discovering the targets should be the pkey interfaces used for the Oracle Clusterware communication. These interfaces are listed using the following command:
>
> ```
> Grid_home/bin/oifcfg getif | grep cluster_interconnect | awk
> '{print $1}'
> ```

Related Topics

- Operational Steps for Recovery after Losing a Disk Group in an Exadata Environment (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB318209)
- Oracle ASM Failure Groups

2.14.2 Creating Quorum Disks In New Oracle Exadata Deployments

Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) automatically creates quorum disks as required by your specified system configuration.

For example, if your system contains two Exadata database servers and three storage servers and you deploy a bare metal configuration with only high redundancy ASM disk groups, then OEDA automatically creates quorum disks on both of the database servers.

2.14.3 Overview of Quorum Disk Manager

The Quorum Disk Manager utility enables you to create and manage quorum disks on the Exadata database servers.

The Quorum Disk Manager utility (`quorumdiskmgr`) can create and manage all the necessary components for implementing quorum disks, including the iSCSI configuration, the iSCSI targets, the iSCSI LUNs, and the iSCSI devices.

Related Topics

- quorumdiskmgr Reference

2.14.4 Software Requirements for Quorum Disk Manager

You must satisfy the minimum software requirements to use the Quorum Disk Manager utility.

To use this feature, the following releases are required:

- Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.3.0 and above
- Patch 23200778 for all Oracle Database homes
- Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.1.0.2.160119 with patches 22722476 and 22682752, or Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.1.0.2.160419 and above

  For new deployments, Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) installs the patches automatically.

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2.14.5 quorumdiskmgr Reference

The quorum disk manager utility (`quorumdiskmgr`) runs on each database server to enable you to create and manage iSCSI quorum disks on database servers. You use `quorumdiskmgr` to create, list, alter, and delete iSCSI quorum disks on database servers. The utility is installed on database servers when they are shipped.

- Syntax for the Quorum Disk Manager Utility
- quorumdiskmgr Objects
- Creating a Quorum Disk Configuration (--create --config)
  The `--create --config` action creates a quorum disk configuration.
- Creating a Target (--create --target)
  The `--create --target` action creates a target that will be used to create the devices to add to the specified Oracle ASM disk group.
- Creating a Device (--create --device)
  The `--create --device` action creates devices by discovering and logging into targets on database servers with an RDMA Network Fabric IP address in the specified list of IP addresses.
- Listing Quorum Disk Configurations (--list --config)
  The `--list --config` action lists the quorum disk configurations.
- Listing Targets (--list --target)
  The `--list --target` action lists the attributes of targets.
- Listing Devices (--list --device)
  The `--list --device` action lists the attributes of devices, including device path, size, host name and ASM disk group name.
- Deleting Configurations (--delete --config)
  The `--delete --config` action deletes quorum disk configurations.
- Deleting Targets (--delete --target)
  The `--delete --target` action deletes the targets created for quorum disks on database servers.
- Deleting Devices (--delete --device)
  The `--delete --device` command deletes quorum disk devices.
- Changing Owner and Group Values (--alter --config)
  The `--alter --config` action changes the owner and group configurations.
- Changing the RDMA Network Fabric IP Addresses (--alter --target)
  The `--alter --target` command changes the RDMA Network Fabric IP addresses of the database servers that have access to the local target created for the specified Oracle ASM disk group.

2.14.5.1 Syntax for the Quorum Disk Manager Utility

The quorum disk manager utility is a command-line tool. It has the following syntax:

```
quorumdiskmgr --verb --object [--options]
```

verb is an action performed on an object. It is one of: `alter`, `create`, `delete`, `list`.

object is an object on which the command performs an action.

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options extend the use of a command combination to include additional parameters for the command.

When using the quorumdiskmgr utility, the following rules apply:

- Verbs, objects, and options are case-sensitive except where explicitly stated.
- Use the double quote character around the value of an option that includes spaces or punctuation.

2.14.5.2 quorumdiskmgr Objects

Object	Description
`config`	The quorum disk configurations include the owner and group of the ASM instance to which the iSCSI quorum disks will be added, and the list of network interfaces through which local and remote iSCSI quorum disks will be discovered.
`target`	A target is an endpoint on each database server that waits for an iSCSI initiator to establish a session and provides required IO data transfer.
`device`	A device is an iSCSI device created by logging into a local or remote target.

2.14.5.3 Creating a Quorum Disk Configuration (--create --config)

The `--create --config` action creates a quorum disk configuration.

The configuration must be created before any targets or devices can be created.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --config [--owner owner --group group]
  --network-iface-list network-iface-list
```

Parameters

The following table lists the parameters for the `--create --config` action:

Parameter	Description
`--owner`	Specifies the owner of the Oracle ASM instance to which the quorum disks will be added. This is an optional parameter. The default value is `oracle`.
`--group`	Specifies the group of the Oracle ASM instance to which the quorum disks will be added. This is an optional parameter. The default value is `dba`.
`--network-iface-list`	Specifies the list of RDMA Network Fabric interface names through which the local and remote targets will be discovered.

Example 2-5 Create a Quorum Disk Configuration for a System with InfiniBand Network Fabric

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --config --owner=grid --group=asmadmin --network-iface-
list="ib0, ib1"
```


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Example 2-6 Create a Quorum Disk Configuration for a System with RoCE Network Fabric

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --config --owner=grid --group=asmadmin --network-iface-
list="re0, re1"
```

2.14.5.4 Creating a Target (--create --target)

The `--create --target` action creates a target that will be used to create the devices to add to the specified Oracle ASM disk group.

The `--create --target` action creates a target that can be accessed by database servers with an RDMA Network Fabric IP address in the specified IP address list.

After a target is created, the `asm-disk-group`, `host-name`, and `size` attributes cannot be changed.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --target --asm-disk-group asm_disk_group --visible-to
ip_list
   [--host-name host_name] [--size size]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
`--asm-disk-group`	Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group to which the device created from the target will be added. The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.
`--visible-to`	Specifies a list of RDMA Network Fabric IP addresses. Database servers with an RDMA Network Fabric IP address in the list will have access to the target.
`--host-name`	Specifies the host name of the database server on which `quorumdiskmgr` runs. The total length of the values for `asm-disk-group` and `host-name` cannot exceed 26 characters. If the host name is too long, a shorter host name can be specified as long as a different host name is specified for each database server in the rack. This is an optional parameter. The default value is the host name of the database server on which `quorumdiskmgr` runs. The value of `host-name` is not case-sensitive.
`--size`	Specifies the size of the target. This is an optional parameter. The default value is 128 MB.

Example 2-7 Creating a Target For Oracle ASM Disk Group Devices

This example shows how to create a target for devices added to the `DATAC1` disk group. That target is only visible to database servers that have an RDMA Network Fabric IP address of 192.168.10.45 or 192.168.10.46.

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --target --asm-disk-group=datac1 --visible-
to="192.168.10.45, 192.168.10.46"
 --host-name=db01
```


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2.14.5.5 Creating a Device (--create --device)

The `--create --device` action creates devices by discovering and logging into targets on database servers with an RDMA Network Fabric IP address in the specified list of IP addresses.

The created devices will be automatically discovered by the Oracle ASM instance with the owner and group specified during configuration creation.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --device --target-ip-list target_ip_list
```

Parameters

- `--target-ip-list`: Specifies a list of RDMA Network Fabric IP addresses.

  `quorumdiskmgr` discovers targets on database servers that have an IP address in the list, then logs in to those targets to create devices.

Example

Example 2-8 Creating Devices From a Target For an Oracle ASM Disk Group

This example shows how to create devices using targets on database servers that have an IP address of 192.168.10.45 or 192.168.10.46.

```
quorumdiskmgr --create --device --target-ip-list="192.168.10.45,
192.168.10.46"
```

2.14.5.6 Listing Quorum Disk Configurations (--list --config)

The `--list --config` action lists the quorum disk configurations.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --list --config
```

Sample Output

Example 2-9 Listing the quorum disk configuration on rack with InfiniBand Network Fabric

```
$ quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: grid
Group: dba
ifaces: exadata_ib1 exadata_ib0
```

Example 2-10 Listing the quorum disk configuration on rack with RoCE Network Fabric

```
$ quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: grid
```


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```
Group: dba
ifaces: exadata_re1 exadata_re0
```

2.14.5.7 Listing Targets (--list --target)

The `--list --target` action lists the attributes of targets.

The target attributes listed include target name, size, host name, Oracle ASM disk group name, the list of IP addresses (a `visible-to` IP address list) indicating which database servers have access to the target, and the list of IP addresses (a `discovered-by` IP address list) indicating which database servers have logged into the target.

If an Oracle ASM disk group name is specified, the action lists all local targets created for the specified Oracle ASM disk group. Otherwise, the action lists all local targets created for quorum disks.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --list --target [--asm-disk-group asm_disk_group]
```

Parameters

- `--asm-disk-group`: Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group. `quorumdiskmgr` displays all local targets for this Oracle ASM disk group. The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.

Example 2-11 Listing the Target Attributes for a Specific Oracle ASM Disk Group

This example shows how to list the attributes of the target for the `DATAC1` disk group.

```
quorumdiskmgr --list --target --asm-disk-group=datac1
Name: iqn.2015-05.com.oracle:qd--datac1_db01
Size: 128 MB
Host name: DB01
ASM disk group name: DATAC1
Visible to: iqn.1988-12.com.oracle:192.168.10.23,
iqn.1988-12.com.oracle:192.168.10.24,
 iqn.1988-12.com.oracle:1b48248af770, iqn.1988-12.com.oracle:7a4a399566
Discovered by: 192.168.10.47, 192.168.10.46
```

> **Note**
>
> For systems installed using a release prior to Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0, the `Name` might appear as `iqn.2015-05.com.oracle:QD_DATAC1_DB01`. Also, the `Visible to` field displays IP addresses instead of names.

2.14.5.8 Listing Devices (--list --device)

The `--list --device` action lists the attributes of devices, including device path, size, host name and ASM disk group name.

- If only the Oracle ASM disk group name is specified, then the output includes all the devices that have been added to the Oracle ASM disk group.
- If only the host name is specified, then the output includes all the devices created from the targets on the host.

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- If both an Oracle ASM disk group name and a host name are specified, then the output includes a single device created from the target on the host that has been added to the Oracle ASM disk group.
- If neither an Oracle ASM disk group name or a host name is specified, then the output includes all quorum disk devices.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --list --device [--asm-disk-group asm_disk_group] [--host-name
host_name]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
`--asm-disk-group`	Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group to which devices have been added. The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.
`--host-name`	Specifies the host name of the database server from whose targets devices are created. The value of `host-name` is not case-sensitive.

Example 2-12 Listing Device Attributes for an Oracle ASM Disk Group

This example shows how to list the attributes for devices used by the `DATAC1` disk group.

```
$ quorumdiskmgr --list --device --asm-disk-group datac1
Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_DB01
Size: 128 MB
Host name: DB01
ASM disk group name: DATAC1

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_DB02
Size: 128 MB
Host name: DB02
ASM disk group name: DATAC1
```

2.14.5.9 Deleting Configurations (--delete --config)

The `--delete --config` action deletes quorum disk configurations.

The configurations can only be deleted when there are no targets or devices present.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --delete --config
```

2.14.5.10 Deleting Targets (--delete --target)

The `--delete --target` action deletes the targets created for quorum disks on database servers.

If an Oracle ASM disk group name is specified, then this command deletes all the local targets created for the specified Oracle ASM disk group. Otherwise, this command deletes all local targets created for quorum disks.

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Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --delete --target [--asm-disk-group asm_disk_group]
```

Parameters

- `--asm-disk-group`: Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group. Local targets created for this disk group will be deleted.

  The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.

Example 2-13 Deleting Targets Created for an Oracle ASM Disk Group

This example shows how to delete targets created for the `DATAC1` disk group.

```
quorumdiskmgr --delete --target --asm-disk-group=datac1
```

2.14.5.11 Deleting Devices (--delete --device)

The `--delete --device` command deletes quorum disk devices.

- If only an Oracle ASM disk group name is specified, then the command deletes all the devices that have been added to the Oracle ASM disk group.
- If only a host name is specified, then the command deletes all the devices created from the targets on the host.
- If both an Oracle ASM disk group name and a host name are specified, then the command deletes a single device created from the target on the host and that has been added to the Oracle ASM disk group.
- If neither an Oracle ASM disk group name nor a host name is specified, then the command deletes all quorum disk devices.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --delete --device [--asm-disk-group asm_disk_group] [--host-
name host_name]
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
`--asm-disk-group`	Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group whose device you want to delete. The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.
`--host-name`	Specifies the host name of the database server. Devices created from targets on this host will be deleted. The value of `host-name` is not case-sensitive.

Example 2-14 Deleting Quorum Disk Devices Created from Targets on a Specific Host

This example shows how to delete all the quorum disk devices that were created from the targets on the host `DB01`.

```
quorumdiskmgr --delete --device --host-name=db01
```


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2.14.5.12 Changing Owner and Group Values (--alter --config)

The `--alter --config` action changes the owner and group configurations.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --alter --config --owner owner --group group
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
`--owner`	Specifies the new owner for the quorum disk configuration. This parameter is optional. If not specified, the owner is unchanged.
`--group`	Specifies the new group for the quorum disk configuration. This parameter is optional. If not specified, the group is unchanged.

Example 2-15 Changes the Owner and Group Configuration for Quorum Disk Devices

This example shows how to change the assigned owner and group for quorum disk devices.

```
quorumdiskmgr --alter --config --owner=grid --group=dba
```

2.14.5.13 Changing the RDMA Network Fabric IP Addresses (--alter --target)

The `--alter --target` command changes the RDMA Network Fabric IP addresses of the database servers that have access to the local target created for the specified Oracle ASM disk group.

Syntax

```
quorumdiskmgr --alter --target --asm-disk-group asm_disk_group --visible-to
ip_list
```

Parameters

Parameter	Description
`--asm-disk-group`	Specifies the Oracle ASM disk group to which the device created from the target will be added. The value of `asm-disk-group` is not case-sensitive.
`--visible-to`	Specifies a list of RDMA Network Fabric IP addresses. Database servers with an RDMA Network Fabric IP address in the list will have access to the target.

Example 2-16 Changing the RDMA Network Fabric IP Addresses for Accessing Targets

This example shows how to change the RDMA Network Fabric IP address list that determines which database servers have access to the local target created for `DATAC1` disk group

```
quorumdiskmgr --alter --target --asm-disk-group=datac1 --visible-
to="192.168.10.45, 192.168.10.47
```


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2.14.6 Reconfigure Quorum Disk After Restoring a Database Server

After restoring a database server, `lvdisplay` shows the quorum disk was not restored.

When you restore a database server, Exadata image rescue mode restores the layout of disks and file systems, with the exception of custom partitions, including quorum disks. These files must be recreated after being restored from backup.

The logical volumes created for quorum disks are in `/dev/VGExaDb` and have the name-prefix `LVDbVd*`.

1. Using the configuration backed up under `/etc/lvm/archive`, make a logical volume (LV) for the quorum disk on every node.

   For example, you would use a command similar to the following, but using values from the backup configuration information.

   ```
   # lvcreate -L 128MB -n <LVName> VGExaDb
   ```

2. Reboot all database servers.

   ```
   # shutdown -r now
   ```

3. After the servers restart, verify the quorum disks are restored.

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
   Owner: grid
   Group: dba
   ifaces: exadata_ib1 exadata_ib0

   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target
   Name: iqn.2015-05.com.oracle:QD_DATAC1_DB01
   Host name: DB01
   ASM disk group name: DATAC1
   Size: 128 MB
   Visible to: 192.168.10.45, 192.168.10.46
   Discovered by: 192.168.10.45, 192.168.10.46

   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device
   Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_DB01
   Host name: DB01
   ASM disk group name: DATAC1
   Size: 128 MB

   Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAL1_DB01
   Host name: DB01
   ASM disk group name: DATAC1
   Size: 128 MB
   ```

4. Query the cluster to see if all voting disks are available.

   ```
   # crsctl query css votedisk
   ##  STATE    File Universal Id                  File
   Name                              Disk group
   --  -----    -----------------
   ```


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```
---------------------------------    ----------
 1. ONLINE   ca2f1b57873f4ff4bf1dfb78824f2912   (o/192.168.10.42/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm12) [DATAC1]
 2. ONLINE   a8c3609a3dd44f53bf17c89429c6ebe6   (o/192.168.10.43/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm13) [DATAC1]
 3. ONLINE   4948b73db0514f47bf94ee53b98fdb51   (/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_
DATAC1_DB02)   [DATAC1]
 4. ONLINE   cafb7e95a5be4f00bf10bc094469cad9   (o/192.168.10.44/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm14) [DATAC1]
Located 4 voting disk(s).
```

Notice that there is one voting disk missing, for the recovered database server (`DB01`).

If you query `V$ASM_DISK`, you can see that the quorum disk was offlined by the recovery process.

```
SQL> SELECT label, path, mode_status, header_status, mount_status
     FROM v$asm_disk
     WHERE path LIKE '/dev/%';

LABEL                 PATH                           MODE_STATUS
HEADER_STATUS                  MOUNT_S
--------------------- ------------------------------ --------------------
------------------------------ -------
QD_DATAC1_DB01        /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_ ONLINE
CANDIDATE                      CLOSED

QD_DATAC1_DB02        /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_ ONLINE
MEMBER                         CACHED
```

5. Drop the unavailable quorum disk from the Oracle ASM disk group using the `FORCE` option.

   This step is only required if the previous step shows the quorum disk as part of the ASM disk group in the `V$ASM_DISK` query output.

   ```
   SQL> alter diskgroup DATA_C1 drop quorum disk QD_DATAC1_DB01 force;
   ```

6. Add the quorum disk back to the Oracle ASM disk group.

   ```
   SQL> alter diskgroup DATA_C1 add quorum failgroup DB01
        disk '/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_DB01';
   ```

   If the command fails with an error indicating that the disk already belongs to the disk group, run the command with the `FORCE` option.

   ```
   SQL> alter diskgroup DATA_C1 add quorum failgroup DB01
        disk '/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_DB01' force;
   ```

7. Requery `V$ASM_DISK` to verify that the quorum disks are available.

   ```
   SQL> SELECT label, path, mode_status, header_status, mount_status
        FROM v$asm_disk
        WHERE path LIKE '/dev/%';

   LABEL                 PATH                           MODE_STATUS
   ```


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```
HEADER_STATUS                  MOUNT_S
------------------- ------------------------------ --------------------
------------------------------ -------
QD_DATAC1_DB01       /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_ ONLINE
MEMBER                         CACHED

QD_DATAC1_DB02       /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATAC1_ ONLINE
MEMBER                         CACHED
```

8. Query the cluster to verify all voting disks are now available.

```
# crsctl query css votedisk
##  STATE    File Universal Id                  File
Name                                Disk group
--  -----    -----------------
-----------------------------------    -----------
 1. ONLINE   ca2f1b57873f4ff4bf1dfb78824f2912   (o/192.168.10.42/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm12) [DATAC1]
 2. ONLINE   a8c3609a3dd44f53bf17c89429c6ebe6   (o/192.168.10.43/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm13) [DATAC1]
 3. ONLINE   4948b73db0514f47bf94ee53b98fdb51   (/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_
DATAC1_DB02)   [DATAC1]
 4. ONLINE   cafb7e95a5be4f00bf10bc094469cad9   (o/192.168.10.44/
DATAC1_CD_09_celadm14) [DATAC1]
 5. ONLINE   4dca8fb7bd594f6ebf8321ac23e53434   (/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_
DATAC1_DB01)   [DATAC1]
Located 5 voting disk(s).
```

2.14.7 Configure Quorum Disks for a High Redundancy Disk Group

To ensure data availability and integrity, each Oracle ASM high redundancy disk group with fewer than five failure groups (storage servers) requires quorum disks. Oracle Exadata Exachk verifies compliance with this requirement.

Additionally, beginning with Oracle Grid Infrastructure 19c release update 19.14, high redundancy sparse disk groups also support quorum disks.

Use this procedure to check your system and configure quorum disks as needed.

Perform the following checks before configuring quorum disks:

1. Connect to your Oracle ASM instance as an ASM administrator, and run the following query to identify high redundancy disk groups with less than five failure groups and without the required quorum disks:

```
SQL> SELECT dg.name DISK_GROUP_NAME, dg.state, dg.type REDUNDANCY,
COUNT(distinct d.failgroup) FAILURE_GROUPS
     FROM v$asm_diskgroup dg JOIN v$asm_disk d USING (group_number)
     WHERE dg.type = 'HIGH' AND group_number NOT IN
         ( SELECT group_number
           FROM v$asm_disk
           WHERE failgroup_type = 'QUORUM'
           HAVING COUNT(group_number) < 2
           GROUP BY group_number )
     HAVING count(distinct d.failgroup) < 5
     GROUP BY dg.name, dg.state, dg.type;
```


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```
DISK_GROUP_NAME                STATE       REDUNDANCY FAILURE_GROUPS
------------------------------ ----------- ---------- --------------
SPAR1                          MOUNTED     HIGH                    3
```

The example output shows one disk group, named SPAR1, without the required quorum disks. The commands in the remainder of this procedure build on this example. Where necessary, ensure that you modify the example commands to suit your environment.

> **Note**
>
> If no rows are returned, no further action is required.

2. Validate the status of any existing quorum disks.

   For example:

```
SQL> set lines 160
SQL> set pages 100
SQL> SELECT dg.name disk_group, d.name, d.mode_status, d.state,
d.header_status
     FROM v$asm_diskgroup dg JOIN v$asm_disk d USING (group_number)
     WHERE d.failgroup_type = 'QUORUM' ;

DISK_GROUP                     NAME                           MODE_STATUS
STATE    HEADER_STATUS
------------------------------ ------------------------------ -----------
-------- ------------
DATA1                          QD_DATA1_DBNODE01              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
DATA1                          QD_DATA1_DBNODE02              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
RECO1                          QD_RECO1_DBNODE01              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
RECO1                          QD_RECO1_DBNODE02              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
```

   For existing quorum disks, check that MODE_STATUS=ONLINE, STATE=NORMAL, and each quorum disk is a member of the corresponding disk group.

> **Note**
>
> If an existing quorum disk has an issue, stop and contact Oracle Support for assistance.

Use the following procedure to add quorum disks to a high redundancy disk group with less than five failure groups:

1. Check and if necessary create quorum disk configurations on all database nodes.

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As the root OS user, run /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config on each database node. For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: grid
Group: asmadmin
ifaces: exadata_re0 exadata_re1
Initiatior name: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: grid
Group: asmadmin
ifaces: exadata_re0 exadata_re1
Initiatior name: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55
```

Quorum disk configuration must exist on all cluster nodes. If absent on any node, use quorumdiskmgr to create and confirm the required configuration. For example:

```
[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --
config --owner=grid --group=asmadmin --network-iface-list="re0, re1"
[INFO     ] [Info] Successfully created iface exadata_re0 with
iface.net_ifacename re0
[INFO     ] [Info] Successfully created iface exadata_re1 with
iface.net_ifacename re1
[INFO     ] [Success] created quorumdisk configurations

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: grid
Group: asmadmin
ifaces: exadata_re0 exadata_re1
Initiatior name: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55
```

2. Obtain cluster interconnect interface names and IP addresses for each database node.
   a. To determine the cluster interconnect interface names, run the oifcfg utility from the Oracle Grid Infrastructure (GI) home as the root OS user.

      For example:

      ```
      [root@dbnode01 ~]# /u01/app/19.22.0.0/grid/bin/oifcfg getif
      bondeth0  10.128.0.0  global  public
      re0  192.168.8.0  global  cluster_interconnect,asm
      re1  192.168.8.0  global  cluster_interconnect,asm
      ```

      In the example output, the interface names are re0 and re1.

      > **Note**
      >
      > Alternatively, depending on the Exadata platform and deployment type, the interface names could be clre0 and clre1 or ib0 and ib1.

   b. On each database node, use the cluster interconnect interface names to obtain the associated IP addresses.

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For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]# ip addr show re0 | grep inet
    inet 192.168.8.53/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global noprefixroute
re0
[root@dbnode01 ~]# ip addr show re1 | grep inet
    inet 192.168.8.54/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global noprefixroute
re1

[root@dbnode02 ~]# ip addr show re0 | grep inet
    inet 192.168.8.55/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global noprefixroute
re0
[root@dbnode02 ~]# ip addr show re1 | grep inet
    inet 192.168.8.56/24 brd 192.168.8.255 scope global noprefixroute
re1
```

In the example output, the IP addresses are:

- On `dbnode01`: `192.168.8.53`, `192.168.8.54`.
- On `dbnode02`: `192.168.8.55`, `192.168.8.56`.

3. Create quorum disk targets for the disk group on all database nodes.

   On each cluster node, as the `root` OS user, run:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --target --asm-disk-
   group=<DISKGROUP_NAME> --visible-to="<IP1>,<IP2>,<IP3>,<IP4>"
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --
   target --asm-disk-group=SPAR1 --visible-
   to="192.168.8.53,192.168.8.54,192.168.8.55,192.168.8.56"

   [INFO     ] [Success] Created logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/
   LVDbVdDBNODE01SPAR1.
   [INFO     ] [Success] Created backstore QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01.
   [INFO     ] [Success] Created target iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--spar1--
   dbnode01.

   [root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --
   target --asm-disk-group=SPAR1 --visible-
   to="192.168.8.53,192.168.8.54,192.168.8.55,192.168.8.56"

   [INFO     ] [Success] Created logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/
   LVDbVdDBNODE02SPAR1.
   [INFO     ] [Success] Created backstore QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02.
   [INFO     ] [Success] Created target iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--spar1--
   dbnode02.
   ```

   Verify the newly created targets by running:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target
   ```


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For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target

...

Name: iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--spar1--dbnode01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Visible to: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.54,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55, iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.56
Discovered by: 192.168.8.53, 192.168.8.55, 192.168.8.56

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target

...

Name: iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--spar1--dbnode02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Visible to: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.54,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55, iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.56
Discovered by: 192.168.8.53, 192.168.8.55
```

> **Note**
>
> The example output is truncated for brevity. The command output normally shows all quorum disk targets on the current node.

4. Create the quorum disk devices on all database nodes.

   On each cluster node, as the `root` OS user, run:

   ```
   /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --device --target-ip-
   list="<IP1>,<IP2>,<IP3>,<IP4>"
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   [root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --
   device --target-ip-
   list="192.168.8.53,192.168.8.54,192.168.8.55,192.168.8.56"

   [INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
   IP address 192.168.8.54
   [INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
   IP address 192.168.8.55
   [INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
   IP address 192.168.8.56

   [root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --create --
   device --target-ip-
   list="192.168.8.53,192.168.8.54,192.168.8.55,192.168.8.56"
   ```


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```
[INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
IP address 192.168.8.53
[INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
IP address 192.168.8.54
[INFO     ] [Success] created all device(s) from target(s) on machine with
IP address 192.168.8.56
```

Verify the newly created devices by running:

```
/opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device
```

For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]#  /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device

...

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Size: 128 MB

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Size: 128 MB

[root@dbnode02 ~]#  /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device

...

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Size: 128 MB

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: SPAR1
Size: 128 MB
```

> **Note**
>
> The example output is truncated for brevity. The command output normally shows all quorum disk devices on the system.

5. Confirm new quorum disk devices are visible as `CANDIDATE` disks in Oracle ASM.

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Connect to your Oracle ASM instance as an ASM administrator, and run the following query to check the device status.

```
SQL> set linesize 200 pagesize 100
SQL> col path format a50
SQL> select inst_id, label, path, mode_status, header_status
     from gv$asm_disk
     where path like '/dev/exadata_quorum/%'
     order by header_status, inst_id;

   INST_ID LABEL
PATH                                               MODE_STATUS
HEADER_STATUS
---------- ------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------- ----------- ------------
         1 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02               /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02               ONLINE      CANDIDATE
         1 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01               /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01               ONLINE      CANDIDATE
         2 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01               /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01               ONLINE      CANDIDATE
         2 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02               /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02               ONLINE      CANDIDATE
...
```

For each newly created quorum disk, ensure that the header status is `CANDIDATE`.

> **Note**
>
> The example output is truncated for brevity. The query output normally shows all quorum disk devices on the system.

If the newly created quorum disks are not visible, it is most likely because they are not discovered by the Oracle ASM `asm_diskstring` parameter. If this is the case on your system, you must update the `asm_diskstring` parameter to discover the newly created quorum disks.

For example:

a. Check the `asm_diskstring` parameter:

```
SQL> show parameter asm_diskstring

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ -----------
------------------------------------------------------------------
asm_diskstring                       string      o/*/DATA1_*, o/*/
RECO1_*, o/*/SPAR1_*, /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA*
```


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b. Take a backup of the ASM server parameter file (spfile) before making any changes.

```
SQL> create pfile='/tmp/asm_spfile_bakup.ora' from spfile;

File created.
```

c. Update the `asm_diskstring` parameter:

```
SQL> alter system set asm_diskstring='o/*/DATA1_*', 'o/*/RECO1_*', 'o/*/
SPAR1_*', '/dev/exadata_quorum/*' scope=both sid='*';
```

After updating the ASM disk discovery string, rerun the query to confirm that the new quorum disk devices are visible as `CANDIDATE` disks in Oracle ASM.

6. Add the new quorum disk devices to the disk group.

Connect to your Oracle ASM instance as an ASM administrator, and run:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP <DISKGROUP_NAME> ADD
     QUORUM FAILGROUP <FAILGROUP_NAME1> DISK '<DEVICE_PATH1>'
     QUORUM FAILGROUP <FAILGROUP_NAME2> DISK '<DEVICE_PATH2>';
```

For example:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP SPAR1 ADD
     QUORUM FAILGROUP DBNODE01 DISK '/dev/exadata_quorum/QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01'
     QUORUM FAILGROUP DBNODE02 DISK '/dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02';
```

Verify the quorum disk status and membership in ASM using the same query as in the previous step.

```
SQL> set linesize 200 pagesize 100
SQL> col path format a50
SQL> select inst_id, label, path, mode_status, header_status
     from gv$asm_disk
     where path like '/dev/exadata_quorum/%'
     order by header_status, inst_id;

   INST_ID LABEL
PATH                                               MODE_STATUS
HEADER_STATUS
---------- ------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------- ----------- ------------
         1 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02              /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02              ONLINE      MEMBER
         1 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01              /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01              ONLINE      MEMBER
         2 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01              /dev/exadata_quorum/
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE01              ONLINE      MEMBER
         2 QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02              /dev/exadata_quorum/
```


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```
QD_SPAR1_DBNODE02               ONLINE      MEMBER
...
```

For each newly added quorum disk, ensure that the header status is now `MEMBER`.

> **Note**
>
> The example output is truncated for brevity. The query output normally shows all quorum disk devices on the system.

7. Run Exachk to verify the quorum disk configuration.

   Ensure that your environment passes the Exachk validation for correct quorum disk setup.

Quorum disks are now configured for your high redundancy disk group in compliance with Oracle Exadata best practices.

Perform regular checks on quorum disk status and rerun Exachk after major configuration changes or Oracle software updates.

2.14.8 Remove Unnecessary Quorum Disks

Quorum disks are required to ensure data availability and integrity only when an Oracle ASM disk group has an insufficient number of failure groups. For Oracle ASM high redundancy disk groups, quorum disks are required when fewer than five failure groups exist. For normal redundancy disk groups, quorum disks are required when fewer than three failure groups exist.

If storage capacity increases to the point where quorum failure groups are no longer required, you can remove the unnecessary quorum disks. Note that removing unnecessary quorum disks is not mandatory. However, to simplify the system configuration and avoid potential misunderstanding and misconfiguration caused by their presence, Oracle recommends cleanly relocating voting files and removing the unnecessary quorum disks.

Use this procedure to check your system and remove unnecessary quorum disks.

Perform the following checks before removing quorum disks:

1. Connect to your Oracle ASM instance as an ASM administrator and run the following query to determine whether the system contains unnecessary quorum disks:

```
SQL> SELECT dg.name DISK_GROUP_NAME, dg.state, dg.type REDUNDANCY,
d.failgroup_type FAILGROUP_TYPE, COUNT(distinct d.failgroup) FAILURE_GROUPS
     FROM v$asm_diskgroup dg JOIN v$asm_disk d USING (group_number)
     GROUP BY dg.name, dg.state, dg.type, d.failgroup_type;

DISK_GROUP_NAME                STATE       REDUNDANCY FAILGROUP_TYPE
FAILURE_GROUPS
------------------------------ ----------- ---------- ---------------
--------------
DATA1                          MOUNTED     HIGH
QUORUM                       2
DATA1                          MOUNTED     HIGH
REGULAR                      7
RECO1                          MOUNTED     HIGH
REGULAR                      7
```


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The example output shows that all high redundancy disk groups (DATA1 and RECO1) have seven regular failure groups, which is above the threshold where quorum disks are required. Therefore, the quorum failure groups are no longer required and can be removed. The commands in the remainder of this procedure build on this example. Modify the example commands as needed for your environment.

> **Note**
>
> Do not proceed if your system has insufficient regular failure groups and still requires quorum failure groups.

2. Gather details about the quorum disks.

   For example:

```
SQL> SELECT dg.name disk_group, d.failgroup_type, d.name, d.mode_status,
d.state, d.header_status
     FROM v$asm_diskgroup dg JOIN v$asm_disk d USING (group_number)
     WHERE d.failgroup_type = 'QUORUM' ;

DISK_GROUP     FAILGROUP_TYPE  NAME                           MODE_STATUS
STATE    HEADER_STATUS
-------------- --------------- ------------------------------ -----------
-------- ------------
DATA1          QUORUM          QD_DATA1_DBNODE01              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
DATA1          QUORUM          QD_DATA1_DBNODE02              ONLINE
NORMAL   MEMBER
```

   Note the name of each quorum disk. Also, check that MODE_STATUS=ONLINE, STATE=NORMAL, and that each quorum disk belongs to the corresponding disk group.

> **Note**
>
> If any quorum disk has an issue, stop and contact Oracle Support.

3. Take note of the quorum disk devices, targets, and configuration details.

   As the root OS user, run the following commands on every database node and note the output:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device

# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target

# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
```

   For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]#  /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device
```


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```
Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA1_DBNODE01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Size: 128 MB

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA1_DBNODE02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Size: 128 MB

[root@dbnode02 ~]#  /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --device

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA1_DBNODE01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Size: 128 MB

Device path: /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA1_DBNODE02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Size: 128 MB


[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target

...

Name: iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--data1--dbnode01
Host name: dbnode01
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Visible to: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.54,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55, iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.56
Discovered by: 192.168.8.53, 192.168.8.55, 192.168.8.56

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target

...

Name: iqn.2015-05.com.example:qd--data1--dbnode02
Host name: dbnode02
ASM disk group name: DATA1
Visible to: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.54,
iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55, iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.56
Discovered by: 192.168.8.53, 192.168.8.55


[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: oracle
Group: dba
ifaces: exadata_re0 exadata_re1
Initiator name: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.53

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --config
Owner: oracle
```


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```
Group: dba
ifaces: exadata_re0 exadata_re1
Initiator name: iqn.1988-12.com.example:192.168.8.55
```

Use the following procedure to remove unnecessary quorum disks:

1. Check the location of the Oracle Clusterware voting files and move them if necessary.

   As the Oracle Grid Infrastructure (GI) software owner, run `crsctl query css votedisk` on any GI cluster node.

   For example:

   ```
   $ crsctl query css votedisk

   ##  STATE    File Universal Id                File Name Disk group
   --  -----    -----------------                --------- ---------
    1. ONLINE   08652539d6694f8bbfaddd2036a03f71 (/dev/exadata_quorum/
   QD_DATA1_DBNODE01) [DATA1]
    2. ONLINE   e98aeb23a2854f3bbf3d5643be65e288 (o/203.0.113.17;203.0.113.18/
   DATA1_CD_03_celadm05) [DATA1]
    3. ONLINE   f6651f5154e34f74bfbb568ecd649be2 (/dev/exadata_quorum/
   QD_DATA1_DBNODE02) [DATA1]
    4. ONLINE   fe499a5fe64c4f55bf7b3c7017fa05c4 (o/203.0.113.9;203.0.113.10/
   DATA1_CD_05_celadm01) [DATA1]
    5. ONLINE   3ba9bea664314f1bbf8a2916eef10f5d (o/203.0.113.15;203.0.113.16/
   DATA1_CD_07_celadm04) [DATA1]
   Located 5 voting disk(s).
   ```

   Compare the voting file names with the quorum disk device names that you previously gathered to determine whether any voting file resides on a quorum disk.

   If no voting files reside on quorum disk devices, skip directly to the next step. Otherwise, run `crsctl replace votedisk +<DISKGROUP_NAME>` to move all voting disks to regular failure groups associated with the specified disk group.

   For example:

   ```
   $ crsctl replace votedisk +RECO1
   ```

   See also Adding, Deleting, or Migrating Voting Files in *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide*.

2. Drop the quorum disks from the disk group.

   Connect to your Oracle ASM instance as an ASM administrator and drop each quorum disk identified above (in prerequisite step 2).

   For example:

   ```
   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP QUORUM DISK QD_DATA1_DBNODE01;

   Diskgroup altered.

   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP QUORUM DISK QD_DATA1_DBNODE02;

   Diskgroup altered.
   ```


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If a quorum disk is inaccessible, you can use the `FORCE` keyword. For example:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP DATA1 DROP QUORUM DISK QD_DATA1_DBNODE01 FORCE;
```

Monitor the operation by querying `gv$asm_operation`, and proceed only when no rows are returned for the disk group.

3. Remove the quorum disk devices, targets, and configuration metadata.

   Use the information that you gathered above (in prerequisite step 3).

   a. Delete all quorum disk devices across all database nodes.

      On each cluster node, as the `root` OS user, run the following command:

      ```
      # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --device --asm-disk-
      group <DISKGROUP_NAME> --host-name <HOST_NAME>
      ```

      You may need to run the command multiple times on each node to cover all of the quorum disk devices across all the database nodes.

      For example:

      ```
      [root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
      device --asm-disk-group DATA1 --host-name dbnode01
      [INFO     ] [Success] deleted device /dev/exadata_quorum/
      QD_DATA1_DBNODE01.

      [root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
      device --asm-disk-group DATA1 --host-name dbnode02
      [INFO     ] [Success] deleted device /dev/exadata_quorum/
      QD_DATA1_DBNODE02.

      [root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
      device --asm-disk-group DATA1 --host-name dbnode01
      [INFO     ] [Success] deleted device /dev/exadata_quorum/
      QD_DATA1_DBNODE01.

      [root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
      device --asm-disk-group DATA1 --host-name dbnode02
      [INFO     ] [Success] deleted device /dev/exadata_quorum/
      QD_DATA1_DBNODE02.
      ```

      Proceed only when no quorum disk devices are visible on any database nodes (no output is returned from the `quorumdiskmgr --list --device` command). For example:

      ```
      [root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --
      device

      [root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --
      device
      ```

   b. Remove the quorum disk targets on all database nodes.

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On each cluster node, as the `root` OS user, run:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --target --asm-disk-
group <DISKGROUP_NAME>
```

For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
target --asm-disk-group DATA1
[INFO     ] [Success] removed target iqn.2015-05.com.oracle:qd--data1--
dbnode01
[INFO     ] [Success] removed backstore QD_DATA1_DBNODE01
[INFO     ] [Success] removed logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/
LVDbVdDBNODE01DATA1

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
target --asm-disk-group DATA1
[INFO     ] [Success] removed target iqn.2015-05.com.oracle:qd--data1--
dbnode02
[INFO     ] [Success] removed backstore QD_DATA1_DBNODE02
[INFO     ] [Success] removed logical volume /dev/VGExaDb/
LVDbVdDBNODE02DATA1
```

c. Delete the quorum configuration metadata on all of the database nodes.

On each cluster node, as the `root` OS user, run:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --config
```

For example:

```
[root@dbnode01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
config
[INFO     ] [Success] deleted quorum disk configurations

[root@dbnode02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --
config
[INFO     ] [Success] deleted quorum disk configurations
```

4. Update the Oracle ASM disk group discovery string.

Modify the `asm_diskstring` parameter to remove the discovery path for quorum disks.

For example:

a. Check the `asm_diskstring` parameter setting:

```
SQL> show parameter asm_diskstring

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ -----------
------------------------------------------------------------------------
asm_diskstring                       string      o/*/DATA1_*, o/*/
RECO1_*, /dev/exadata_quorum/QD_DATA*
```


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b. Take a backup of the ASM server parameter file (spfile) before making any changes.

```
SQL> create pfile='/tmp/asm_spfile_bakup.ora' from spfile;

File created.
```

c. Update the `asm_diskstring` parameter, removing the discovery path for quorum disks:

```
SQL> alter system set asm_diskstring='o/*/DATA1_*', 'o/*/RECO1_*'
scope=both sid='*';
```

d. Verify the updated `asm_diskstring` parameter setting:

```
SQL> show parameter asm_diskstring

NAME                                 TYPE        VALUE
------------------------------------ -----------
------------------------------------
asm_diskstring                       string      o/*/DATA1_*, o/*/
RECO1_*
```

2.15 Using vmetrics

The vmetrics package enables you to display system statistics gathered by the vmetrics service.

- About the vmetrics Package
  The vmetrics service collects the statistics required for SAP monitoring of Oracle VM domains.
- Installing and Starting the vmetrics Service
- Files in the vmetrics Package
- Displaying the Statistics
- Adding Metrics to vmetrics

2.15.1 About the vmetrics Package

The vmetrics service collects the statistics required for SAP monitoring of Oracle VM domains.

You can access the system statistics from the management domain (dom0) or the user domain (domU). The vmetrics service runs on the management domain, collects the statistics, and pushes them to the xenstore. This allows the user domains to access the statistics.

System statistics collected by the vmetrics service are shown below, with sample values:

```
com.sap.host.host.VirtualizationVendor=Oracle Corporation;
com.sap.host.host.VirtProductInfo=Oracle VM 3;
com.sap.host.host.PagedInMemory=0;
com.sap.host.host.PagedOutMemory=0;
com.sap.host.host.PageRates=0;
com.sap.vm.vm.uuid=2b80522b-060d-47ee-8209-2ab65778eb7e;
com.sap.host.host.HostName=sc10adm01.example.com;
com.sap.host.host.HostSystemInfo=sc10adm01;
com.sap.host.host.NumberOfPhysicalCPUs=24;
```


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```
com.sap.host.host.NumCPUs=4;
com.sap.host.host.TotalPhyMem=98295;
com.sap.host.host.UsedVirtualMemory=2577;
com.sap.host.host.MemoryAllocatedToVirtualServers=2577;
com.sap.host.host.FreeVirtualMemory=29788;
com.sap.host.host.FreePhysicalMemory=5212;
com.sap.host.host.TotalCPUTime=242507.220000;
com.sap.host.host.Time=1453150151;
com.sap.vm.vm.PhysicalMemoryAllocatedToVirtualSystem=8192;
com.sap.vm.vm.ResourceMemoryLimit=8192;
com.sap.vm.vm.TotalCPUTime=10160.1831404;
com.sap.vm.vm.ResourceProcessorLimit=4;
```

2.15.2 Installing and Starting the vmetrics Service

To install the vmetrics service, run the `install.sh` script as the root user on dom0:

```
[root@scac10adm01]# cd /opt/oracle.SupportTools/vmetrics
[root@scac10adm01]# ./install.sh
```

The `install.sh` script verifies that it is running on dom0, stops any vmetrics services currently running, copies the package files to `/opt/oracle.vmetrics`, and copies `vmetrics.svc` to `/etc/init.d`.

To start the vmetrics service on dom0, run the following command as the root user on dom0:

```
[root@scac10adm01 vmetrics]# service vmetrics.svc start
```

The commands to gather the statistics are run every 30 seconds.

2.15.3 Files in the vmetrics Package

The vmetrics package contains the following files:

File	Description
`install.sh`	This file installs the package.
`vm-dump-metrics`	This script reads the statistics from the xenstore and displays them in XML format.
`vmetrics`	This Python script runs the system commands and uploads them to the xenstore. The system commands are listed in the `vmetrics.conf` file.
`vmetrics.conf`	This XML file specifies the metrics that the dom0 should push to the xenstore, and the system commands to run for each metric.
`vmetrics.svc`	The `init.d` file that makes vmetrics a Linux service.

2.15.4 Displaying the Statistics

Once the statistics have been pushed to the xenstore, you can view the statistics on dom0 and domU by running either of the following commands:

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> **Note**
>
> On domU's, ensure that the `xenstoreprovider` and `ovmd` packages are installed.
>
> `xenstoreprovider` is the library which communicates with the ovmapi kernel infrastructure.
>
> `ovmd` is a daemon that handles configuration and reconfiguration events and provides a mechanism to send/receive messages between the VM and the Oracle VM Manager.
>
> The following command installs the necessary packages on Oracle Linux 5 and 6 to support the Oracle VM API.
>
> ```
> # yum install ovmd xenstoreprovider
> ```

- The `/usr/sbin/ovmd -g vmhost` command displays the statistics on one line. The `sed` command breaks up the line into multiple lines, one statistic per line. You need to run this command as the root user.

  ```
  root@scac10db01vm04 ~]# /usr/sbin/ovmd -g vmhost |sed 's/; */;\n/g;s/:"/:"\n/g'
  com.sap.host.host.VirtualizationVendor=Oracle Corporation;
  com.sap.host.host.VirtProductInfo=Oracle VM 3;
  com.sap.host.host.PagedInMemory=0;
  com.sap.host.host.PagedOutMemory=0;
  com.sap.host.host.PageRates=0;
  com.sap.vm.vm.uuid=2b80522b-060d-47ee-8209-2ab65778eb7e;
  com.sap.host.host.HostName=scac10adm01.example.com;
  com.sap.host.host.HostSystemInfo=scac10adm01;
  com.sap.host.host.NumberOfPhysicalCPUs=24;
  com.sap.host.host.NumCPUs=4;
  ...
  ```

- The `vm-dump-metrics` command displays the metrics in XML format.

  ```
  [root@scac10db01vm04 ~]# ./vm-dump-metrics
  <metrics>
  <metric type='real64' context='host'>
  <name>TotalCPUTime</name>
  <value>242773.600000</value>
  </metric>
  <metric type='uint64' context='host'>
  <name>PagedOutMemory</name>
  <value>0</value>
  </metric>
  ...
  ```

  Note that you have copy the `vm-dump-metrics` command to the domU's from which you want to run the command.

2.15.5 Adding Metrics to vmetrics

You can add your own metric to be collected by the vmetrics service.

1. In `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/vmetrics/vmetrics.conf`, add the new metric and the system commands to retrieve and parse that metric. For example:

   ```
   <metric type="uint32" context="host">
    <name>NumCPUs</name>
   ```


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```
 <action>grep -c processor /proc/cpuinfo</action>
 <action2>xm list | grep '^Domain-0' |awk '{print $4}'</action2>
</metric>
```

In the <name> element, enter the name of the new metric.

In the <action> and <action2> elements, specify the system command for the new metric. You only need to have <action2>, but you can use <action> as a fallback in case <action2> does not work on some systems.

Note that any action that needs the name of the vm should be done with `scas07client07vm01`. When vmetrics runs, it swaps out this dummy name for the actual domU names that are running in the dom0.

2. In `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/vmetrics/vmetrics`, add the metric in the list `gFieldsList`. Prefix the metric name with "`host`" if the metric is about the host (dom0) or with "`vm`" if the metric is about the vm (domU). For example:

   Suppose the `gFieldsList` looks like this:

   ```
   gFieldsList = [ 'host.VirtualizationVendor',
       'host.VirtProductInfo',
       'host.PagedInMemory',
       'vm.ResourceProcessorLimit' ]
   ```

   If you are adding a new metric called "NumCPUs" (as shown in the example in step 1), and this metric is intended to tell the domU how many cpu's the dom0 has available, then `gFieldsList` would now look like:

   ```
   gFieldsList = [ 'host.VirtualizationVendor',
       'host.VirtProductInfo',
       'host.PagedInMemory',
       'vm.ResourceProcessorLimit',
       'host.NumCPUs']
   ```

3. (optional) In `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/vmetrics/vm-dump-metrics`, add the new metric if you want the new metric to be included in the XML output.

   If you skip this step, you can view the new metric using the `ovmd -g vmhost` command.

2.16 Using FIPS mode

On database servers running Oracle Linux 7 or later, you can enable the kernel to run in FIPS mode.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0, you can enable and disable the Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) compatibility mode on Oracle Exadata database servers running Oracle Linux 7 or later.

After you enable or disable FIPS mode, you must reboot the server for the action to take effect.

To enable, disable, and get status information about FIPS mode, use the utility at `/opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control` with the `fips-mode` option:

- To display the current FIPS mode setting, run:

  ```
  # /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
  ```

- To enable FIPS mode, run:

  ```
  # /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --enable
  ```


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Then, reboot the server to finalize the action.

- To disable FIPS mode, run:

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --disable
```

Then, reboot the server to finalize the action.

- To display information warning about the removal of non-FIPS compliant SSH keys while activating FIPS mode, run:

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --info
```

> **Note**
>
> Enabling FIPS mode also limits the SSH server Ciphers and MACs for FIPS compliance. If you are using a non-FIPS compliant SSH configuration, then you can be locked out after you reboot the server to activate FIPS mode. To avoid being locked out, carefully review your SSH host keys and configuration before activating FIPS mode.

The following example shows the typical command sequence and command output for enabling and disabling FIPS mode on a server.

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
[2020-04-14 09:19:45 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1101] FIPS mode is disabled

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --enable
[2020-04-14 09:30:10 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1107] Using only FIPS compliant
SSH host keys and sshd configuration updated in /etc/ssh/sshd_config
[2020-04-14 09:30:10 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1103] FIPS mode is set to
enabled. A reboot is required to effect this change.

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
[2020-04-14 09:30:14 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1101] FIPS mode is configured but
not activated. A reboot is required to activate.

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --info
[2020-04-14 09:30:25 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1102] **NOTICE: Non FIPS
compliant
SSH host keys will be removed. A reboot is required to enable FIPS mode.

# reboot

...

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
[2020-04-14 09:23:15 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1103] FIPS mode is configured and
active

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --disable
[2020-04-14 09:40:37 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1103] FIPS mode is set to
disabled. A reboot is required to effect this change.
```


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```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
[2020-04-14 09:40:37 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1103] FIPS mode is disabled but
is active. A reboot is required to deactivate FIPS mode.

# reboot

...

# /opt/oracle.cellos/host_access_control fips-mode --status
[2020-04-14 09:46:22 -0700] [INFO] [IMG-SEC-1101] FIPS mode is disabled
```

2.17 Managing Exadata Database Server Power Consumption

Oracle Exadata includes power management capabilities that enable users to reduce power consumption on Exadata database servers.

- Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Powering Off Unused CPU Cores
- Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Setting a Power Consumption Target
- Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Using a Low Power Mode

2.17.1 Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Powering Off Unused CPU Cores

Starting with the Oracle Exadata X11M system family and Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, a group of unused database server CPU cores is automatically powered off to save energy.

This capability uses the `pendingCoreCount` attribute setting, which specifies the number of active CPU cores on each database server.

On each Oracle Exadata X11M database server, you can automatically power off 64 unused CPU cores (32 CPU cores on each socket) by setting the `pendingCoreCount` attribute to 128 or lower and then rebooting the server. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER pendingCoreCount=128
```

Powering off these unused CPU cores provides substantial energy savings without affecting overall system performance.

When required, you can power on and enable the unpowered CPU cores by setting the `pendingCoreCount` attribute to a value above 128 and then rebooting the server.

> **Note**
>
> On database servers configured with virtual machines (VMs), ensure that the `pendingCoreCount` attribute value is always greater than or equal to the sum of the virtual CPUs (vCPUs) in all of the VMs.

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Related Topics

- Increasing the Number of Active Cores on Database Servers
  You can increase the number of active cores on Oracle Exadata using capacity-on-demand.

2.17.2 Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Setting a Power Consumption Target

Starting with the Oracle Exadata X11M system family and Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, you can specify a power consumption target for the each database server.

Using this capability, you can limit database server power consumption to fulfill regulatory requirements, control cooling requirements, or meet environmental targets.

Note that limiting the server power consumption also constrains the peak server processing capacity. When processing demands are lower than the processing capacity available under the power consumption target, limiting power consumption does not affect performance. However, system performance is impacted when the workload requires more processing capacity than is available under the power consumption target. Typically, there is a good correlation between power consumption and server processing capacity. For example, if you reduce power consumption by 10%, you should expect a similar reduction in peak processing capacity.

The `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue` attribute defines the server's expected maximum power consumption (in Watts).

For example, on each 2-socket Oracle Exadata X11M database server with 192 CPU cores, `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=800`. And, on a single-socket Oracle Exadata X11M-Z database server with 32 CPU cores, `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=240`.

You can view the prescribed value for each server by listing the attribute value. For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes cpuTargetWattsMaxValue
```

The `cpuTargetWatts` attribute controls the power consumption target for the server. By default, the power consumption target is disabled and the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute contains no value. To specify a database server power consumption target, you can set the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER cpuTargetWatts=720
```

When setting the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute, permitted values are between 50% and 100% of the server `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue` value in increments of 20 Watts for each server CPU socket.

For example, on a 2-socket X11M database server with 192 CPU cores, where `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=800`, you can set the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `400`, `440`, `480`, and so on up to `800`. And, on a single-socket X11M-Z database server with 32 CPU cores, where the `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=240`, you can set the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `120`, `140`, `160`, and so on up to `240`.

You can also disable the power consumption target by resetting the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `NULL` or to an empty string (`""`).

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At any time, you can view the current power consumption target by listing the attribute value. For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes cpuTargetWatts
```

2.17.3 Reducing Database Server Power Consumption by Using a Low Power Mode

Starting with the Oracle Exadata X11M system family and Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, you can reduce database server power consumption by using a low power mode during low-demand periods.

Using this capability, you can define a schedule to automatically switch the server into a low power mode during predictable low-demand periods, such as overnight or on weekends. At any point, you can manually switch the low power mode on or off. At all times, the system monitors demand and automatically switches off the low power mode to protect system performance if required.

To specify a low power mode schedule on a database server, you can set the `lowPowerModeSchedule` attribute. The `lowPowerModeSchedule` attribute value contains one or more entries that define the start time, duration in minutes (up to `1440`), and frequency (`daily` or `weekly`) of each scheduled low power mode period.

For example, the following command creates a low power mode schedule with three entries:

- The first entry schedules low power mode to run from 6 pm to 6 am the next day on every day starting from January 3, 2025.
- The second entry schedules low power mode to run from 6 am to 6 pm every Saturday starting from January 4, 2025.
- The third entry schedules low power mode to run from 6 am to 6 pm every Sunday starting from January 5, 2025.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
lowPowerModeSchedule=((startTimestamp="2025-01-03T18:00:00-07:00",durationMinu
tes=1440,frequency=daily),

(startTimestamp="2025-01-04T06:00:00-07:00",durationMinutes=1440,frequency=wee
kly),

(startTimestamp="2025-01-05T06:00:00-07:00",durationMinutes=1440,frequency=wee
kly))
```

In the previous example, the low power mode schedule is completely overwritten by the specified entries. You can also modify an existing schedule. To add to an existing schedule, you can use the += operator. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
lowPowerModeSchedule+=((startTimestamp="2024-01-06T06:00:00-07:00",durationMin
utes=120,frequency=weekly))
```


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Likewise, you can remove specific entries from an existing schedule by using the `-=` operator. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER lowPowerModeSchedule-
=((startTimestamp="2025-01-03T18:00:00-07:00",durationMinutes=1440,frequency=d
aily))
```

To remove all entries in the low power mode schedule, specify `lowPowerModeSchedule=NULL`. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER lowPowerModeSchedule=NULL
```

At any point, you can view the current low power mode schedule by listing the `lowPowerModeSchedule` attribute value. For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes lowPowerModeSchedule
```

In addition to specifying a low power mode schedule, you can manually regulate the low power mode by setting the `lowPowerModeUntil` attribute as follows:

- You can manually switch on the low power mode until a specified time. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER lowPowerModeUntil="2025-01-10T23:30:00-07:00"
  ```

- You can immediately switch off the low power mode by setting `lowPowerModeUntil=""` or `lowPowerModeUntil=NULL`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER lowPowerModeUntil=""
  ```

  You can use this setting to switch off a scheduled low power mode period or a manually started period.

- You can immediately switch off the low power mode and disable the low power mode schedule by setting `lowPowerModeUntil=NEVER`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER lowPowerModeUntil=NEVER
  ```

  To re-enable the low power mode schedule, set the `lowPowerModeUntil` attribute to any value other than `NEVER`.

At any point, you can view the current `lowPowerModeUntil` attribute value. For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes lowPowerModeUntil
```

During any low power mode period, the system continually monitors itself to protect system performance. When any active workload is detected for five minutes, low power mode is automatically switched off. An active workload is characterized by any of the following:

- CPU utilization exceeds 30%.
- I/O utilization exceeds 30%.
- Throughput on the client network or RDMA Network Fabric exceeds 200 MB/sec.

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When low power mode is automatically switched off because of an active workload, it remains off until the next scheduled period or until you manually switch it on.

2.18 Optimizing Exadata Database Server Memory Management using Large Memory Pages

System memory is organized using units known as pages. On a Linux x86-based system, a standard memory page is 4 KB (4096 bytes). So, a system with 512 GB of memory must manage more than 134 million standard memory pages, a system with 1 TB of memory must manage more than 268 million pages, and so on. Consequently, for modern systems with significant amounts of memory, the fundamental task of memory management can have a noticeable impact on system performance, impacting both bare-metal systems and virtual machines (VMs).

To ease the memory management burden, you can configure the operating system to manage part of the system memory using large memory pages (also known as Huge Pages on Linux). By default, each large memory page on Linux is 2 MB, replacing 512 standard memory pages. So, for example, a system can manage 512 GB of memory using 262,144 large memory pages instead of more than 134,000,000 standard pages.

Oracle Exadata is an engineered system optimized for running Oracle Database. Both Exadata and Oracle Database are ideally suited to using large memory pages. Oracle Database is architected around a shared memory cache known as the System Global Area (SGA), and Exadata systems can contain terabytes of system memory, facilitating large individual SGAs and the consolidation of many databases on a single system.

Although the SGA size for each database can vary depending on the workload type and volume, Oracle databases perform optimally when the entire SGA resides in large memory pages. The ideal number of large memory pages is based on the aggregate size of all SGAs for databases running on the system. For example, using a large page size of 2 MB, a 50 GB (51200 MB) SGA requires 25600 large pages (51200/2). In practice, some additional pages are needed to accommodate fresh page alignment for different parts of the SGA.

Oracle Database uses the `USE_LARGE_PAGES` database initialization parameter to control the use of large memory pages for the SGA. To maximize performance and stability on Exadata, Oracle recommends always using large memory pages for the SGA. In line with this recommendation, starting with Oracle Database 19c Release Update 19.27 and Oracle Database 23ai Release Update 23.8, the database only starts on Exadata if it is configured to use large memory pages for the SGA.

Furthermore, for the SGA, Oracle recommends using static Linux Huge Pages, which are configured by setting Linux kernel parameters and allocated at system boot time. Oracle does not recommend using Transparent Huge Pages for the SGA because the dynamic acquisition of large memory pages can fail when system memory is fragmented or when multiple databases start concurrently.

Consequently, on Exadata, Oracle recommends setting `USE_LARGE_PAGES=ONLY`, and all new databases created using Exadata automation tools are configured with `USE_LARGE_PAGES=ONLY` by default. This includes databases created using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) and databases created on a cloud-based Exadata deployment under Oracle Cloud Infrastructure (OCI). When `USE_LARGE_PAGES=ONLY`, the database only starts if sufficient large pages are available to contain the SGA. In this case, the system administrator must configure the operating system kernel parameters to ensure enough large pages are available to cover all databases.

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Additionally, starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1, Transparent Huge Pages are enabled on Exadata database servers (bare-metal servers and VMs) with Oracle Linux UEK7 (or later) using `transparent_hugepage=madvise`. This Linux kernel setting allows compatible applications to use dynamically allocated large memory pages. Using this setting and starting with Oracle Database 23ai, key portions of the database binary are maintained in dynamically allocated large memory pages, optimizing resource utilization for the associated memory management operations. Notwithstanding, Oracle still does not recommend using Transparent Huge Pages for the Oracle Database SGA.

Related Topics

- Oracle Linux: HugePages What It Is... and What It Is Not... (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB141360)
- Oracle Linux: HugePages on Oracle Linux 64-bit (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB150354)
- Starting DBRU 19.27 and 23.8 Small Pages Are Not Allowed for RDBMS SGA In Exadata. (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB174916)

2.19 Exadata Database Server LED Indicator Descriptions

The indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata database servers help you to verify the system status and identify components that require servicing.

For information about the various indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata database servers, see the section entitled *Troubleshooting Using the Server Front and Back Panel Status Indicators* in the server service manual for your system.

See Related Documentation for a list of the server service manuals.

Additionally, on Oracle Exadata database servers, the Do Not Service LED is not illuminated by Exadata software. The Do Not Service LED is included only on Oracle Exadata X7-2 and later database servers.

2.20 Exadata Database Server Images

The Exadata database server models have different external layouts and physical appearance.

- Oracle Exadata X11M Database Server Images
- Oracle Exadata X10M Database Server Images
- Oracle Server X9-2 Database Server Images
  Oracle Server X9-2 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X9M-2.
- Oracle Server X8-2 Database Server Images
  Oracle Server X8-2 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X8M-2 and X8-2.
- Oracle Server X7-2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server Images

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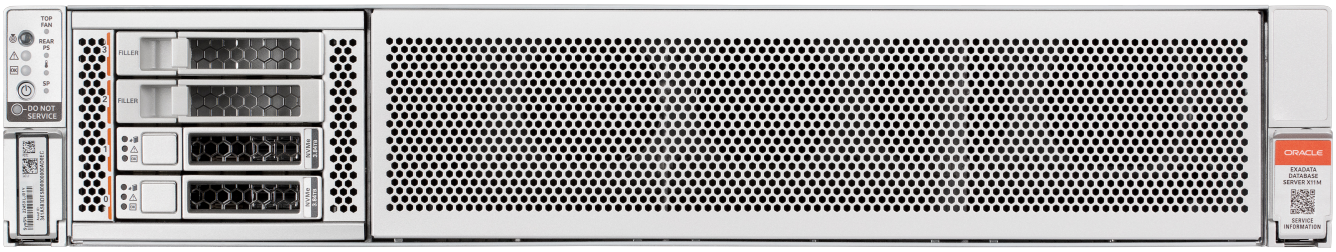
- Oracle Server X8-8 Database Server Images
  Oracle Server X8-8 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X9M-8, X8M-8, and X8-8.
- Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server Images
- Oracle Server X5-8 and X6-8 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server Images
- Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server Images

2.20.1 Oracle Exadata X11M Database Server Images

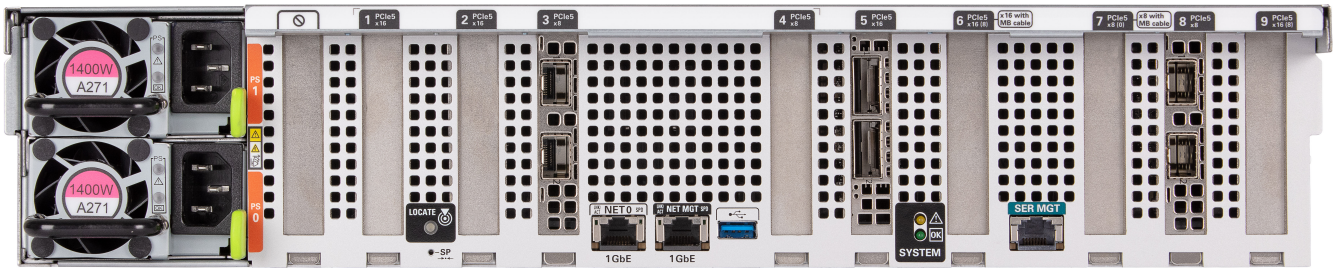
The following image shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata X11M database server.

Figure 2-3 Front View of an Oracle Exadata X11M Database Server



The following image shows a rear view of an Oracle Exadata X11M database server. This image shows a server with two dual-port network interface cards (in PCI slot 3 and slot 8).

Figure 2-4 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata X11M Database Server



2.20.2 Oracle Exadata X10M Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata X10M database server.

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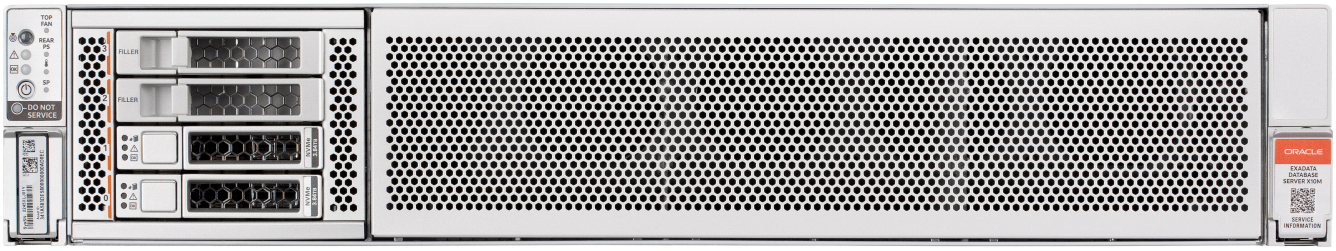
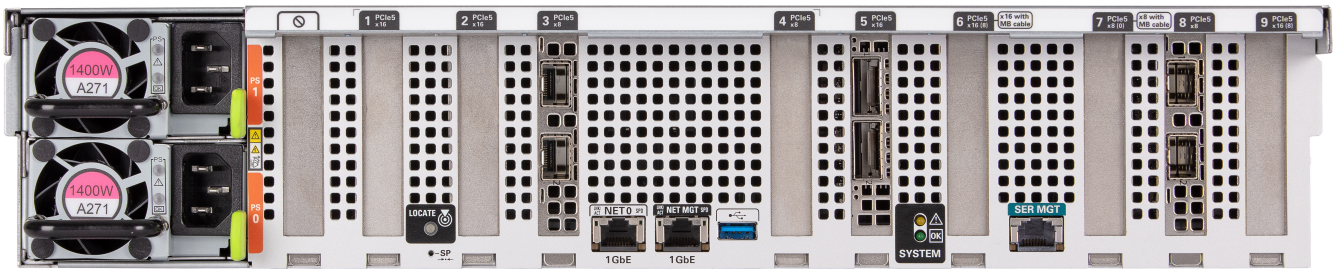
Figure 2-5 Front View of an Oracle Exadata X10M Database Server



The following image shows a rear view of an Oracle Exadata X10M database server. This image shows a server with two dual-port network interface cards (in PCI slot 3 and slot 8).

Figure 2-6 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata X10M Database Server



2.20.3 Oracle Server X9-2 Database Server Images

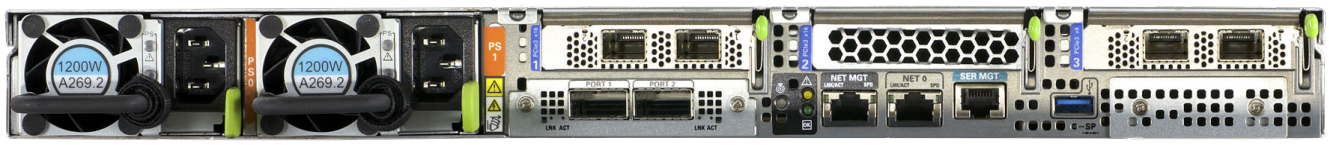
Oracle Server X9-2 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X9M-2.

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X9-2 Database Servers.

Figure 2-7 Front View of Oracle Server X9-2 Database Servers

The following image shows a rear view of Oracle Server X9-2. This image shows a server with two dual-port 25 Gb/s network interface cards (in PCI slot 1 and slot3).

Figure 2-8 Rear View of Oracle Server X9-2 Database Servers



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2.20.4 Oracle Server X8-2 Database Server Images

Oracle Server X8-2 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X8M-2 and X8-2.

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X8-2 Database Servers.

Figure 2-9 Front View of Oracle Server X8-2 Database Servers

The following image shows the rear view of the Oracle Server.

Figure 2-10 Rear View of Oracle Server X8-2 Database Servers

2.20.5 Oracle Server X7-2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X7-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-11 Front View of Oracle Server X7-2 Oracle Database Server

The following image shows the rear view of Oracle Server.

Figure 2-12 Rear View of X7-2 Oracle Database Server

2.20.6 Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-13 Front View of Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server

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The following image shows the rear view of Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server.

The top hard disk drives are, from left to right HDD1, and HDD3. The lower drives are, from left to right, HDD0, and HDD2.

Figure 2-14 Rear View of Oracle Server X6-2 Oracle Database Server

2.20.7 Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-15 Front View of Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server

The following image shows the rear view of Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server.

The top hard disk drives are, from left to right HDD1, and HDD3. The lower drives are, from left to right, HDD0, and HDD2.

Figure 2-16 Rear View of Oracle Server X5-2 Oracle Database Server

2.20.8 Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-17 Front View of Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server

The following image shows the rear view of Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server.

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Figure 2-18 Rear View of Sun Server X4-2 Oracle Database Server

2.20.9 Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-19 Front View of Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server

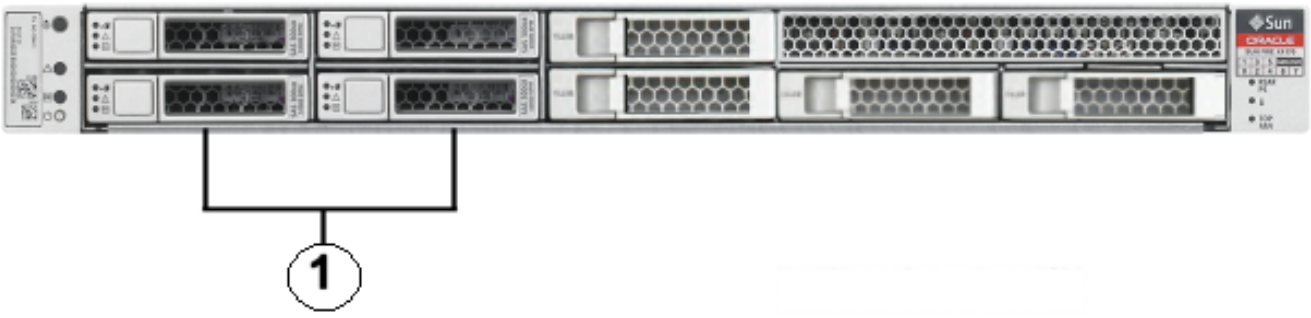
The following image shows the rear view of Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-20 Rear View of Sun Server X3-2 Oracle Database Server

2.20.10 Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-21 Front View of Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server



1. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right HDD1, and HDD3. The lower drives are, from left to right, HDD0, and HDD2.

The following image shows the rear view of Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server.

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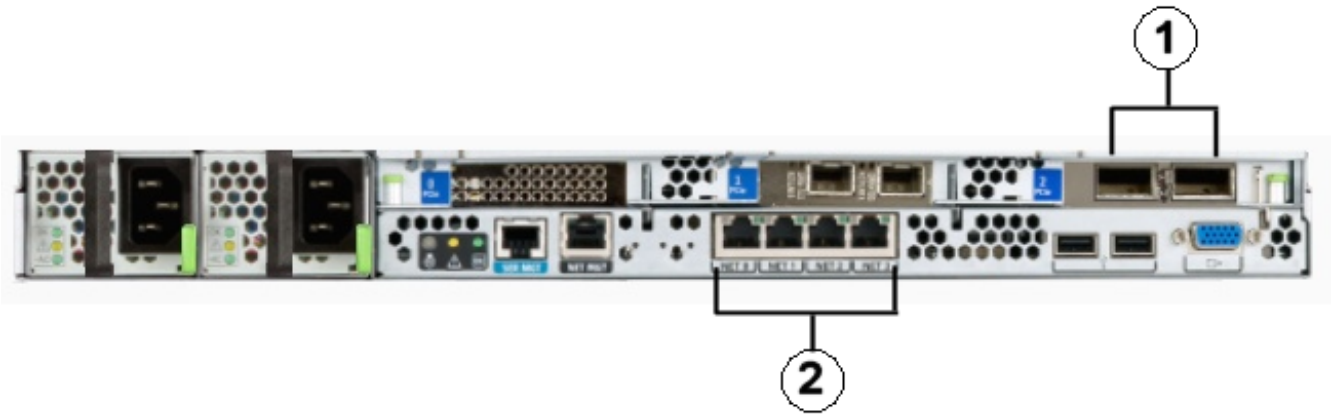
Figure 2-22 Rear View of Sun Fire X4170 M2 Oracle Database Server

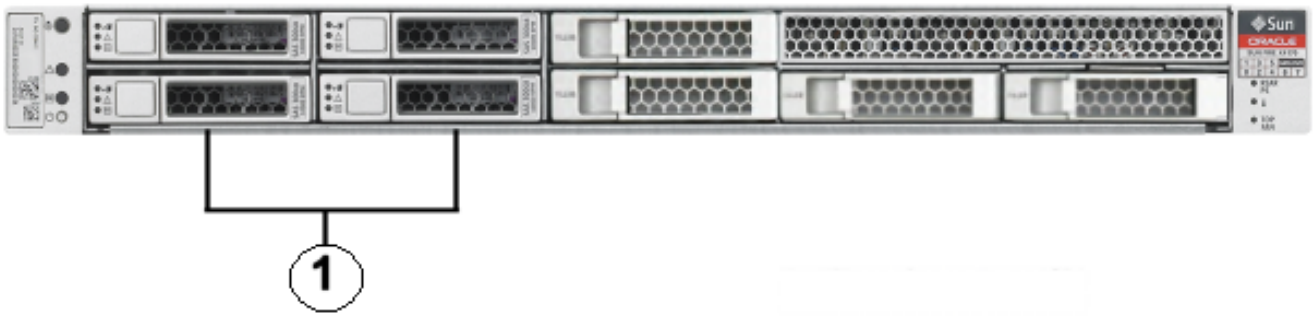


1. InfiniBand host channel adapter
2. Gigabit Ethernet ports

2.20.11 Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-23 Front View of Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server



1. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right HDD1, and HDD3. The lower drives are, from left to right, HDD0, and HDD2.

The following image shows the rear view of Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server.

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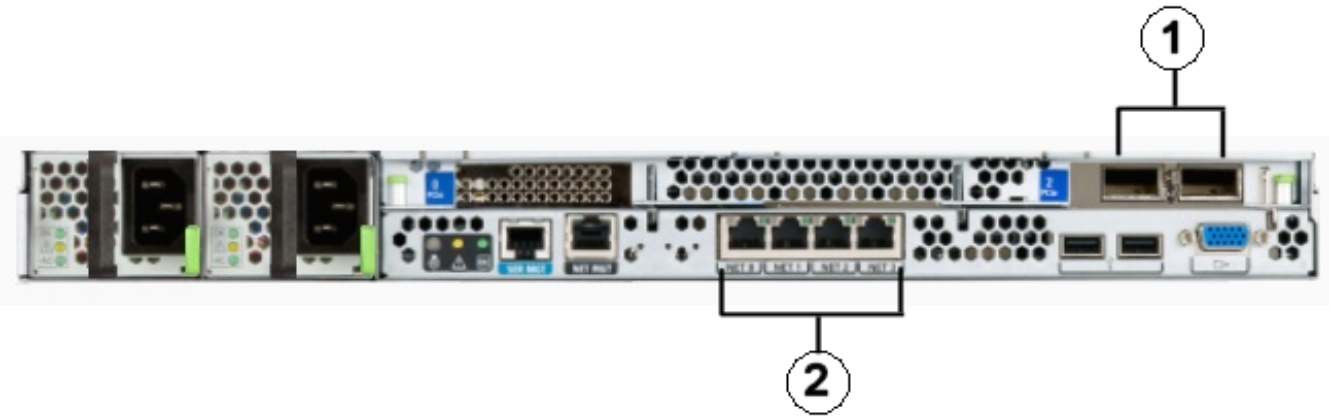
Figure 2-24 Rear View of Sun Fire X4170 Oracle Database Server



1. RDMA Network Fabric host channel adapter
2. Gigabit Ethernet ports

2.20.12 Oracle Server X8-8 Database Server Images

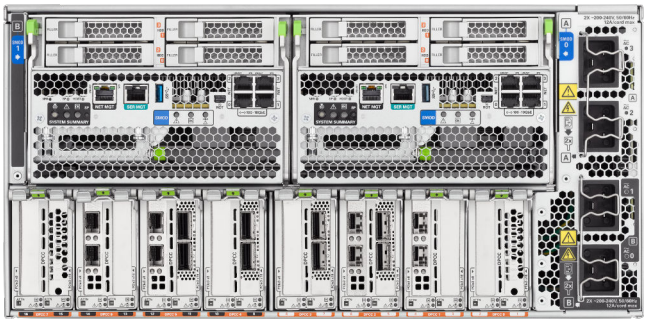
Oracle Server X8-8 is used as the database server in Oracle Exadata X9M-8, X8M-8, and X8-8.

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X8-8 Database Server.

Figure 2-25 Front View of Oracle Database Server X8-8

The following image shows the rear view of Oracle Database Server X8-8.

Figure 2-26 Rear View of Oracle Database Server X8-8



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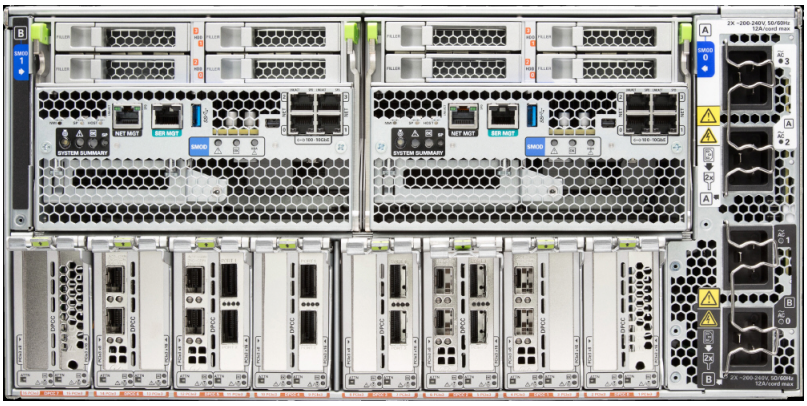
2.20.13 Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-27 Front View of Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server

The following image shows the rear view of Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-28 Rear View of Oracle Server X7-8 Oracle Database Server



2.20.14 Oracle Server X5-8 and X6-8 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Oracle Server X5-8 Oracle Database Server.

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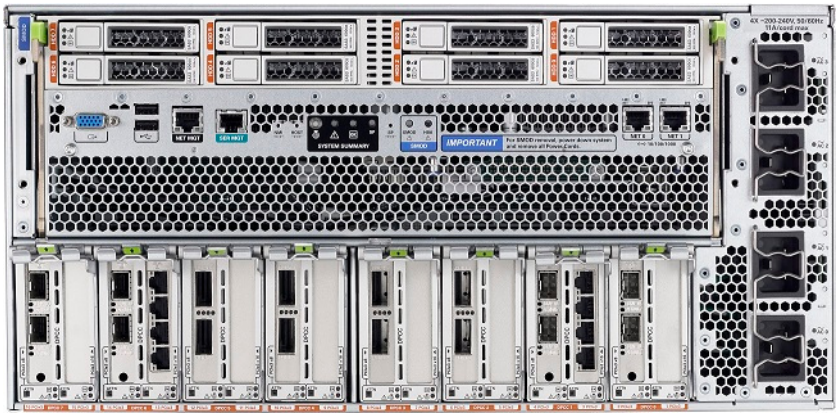
Figure 2-29 Front View of Oracle Server X5-8 Oracle Database Server

The following image shows the back view of Oracle Server X5-8 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-30 Back View of Oracle Server X5-8 Oracle Database Server



2.20.15 Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-31 Front View of Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server

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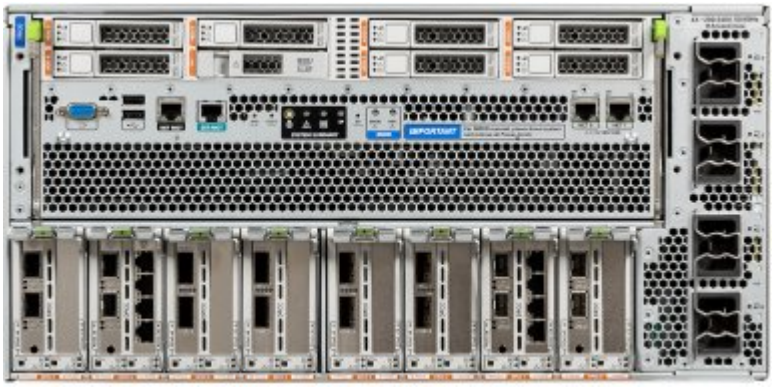
The following image shows the rear view of Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server.

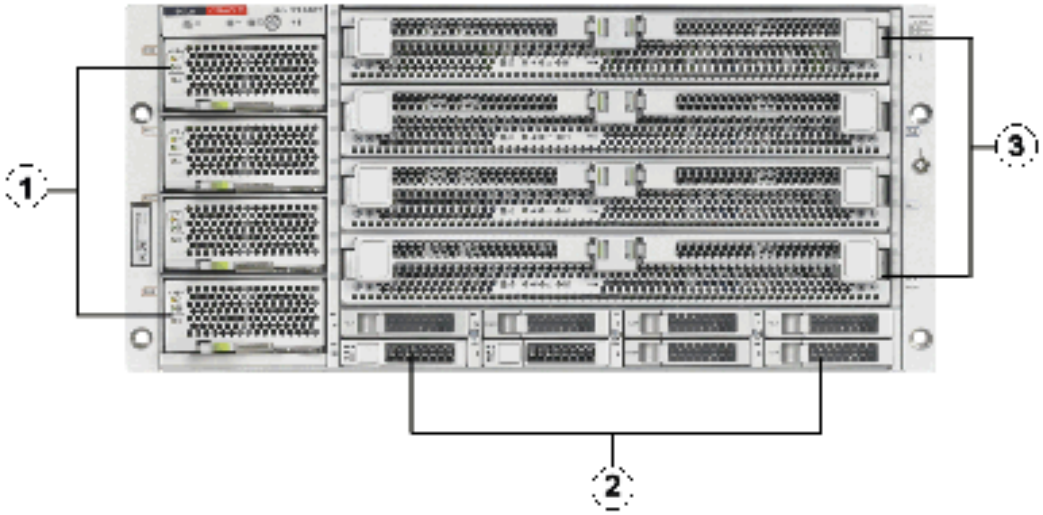
Figure 2-32 Rear View of Sun Server X4-8 Oracle Database Server



2.20.16 Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-33 Front View of Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server



1. Power supplies.
2. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right, XL4, XL5, XL6, and XL7. The lower drives are, from left to right, XL0, XL1, XL2, and XL3.
3. CPU modules. The modules are, from bottom to top, BL0, BL1, BL2, and BL3.

The following image shows the rear view of Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server.

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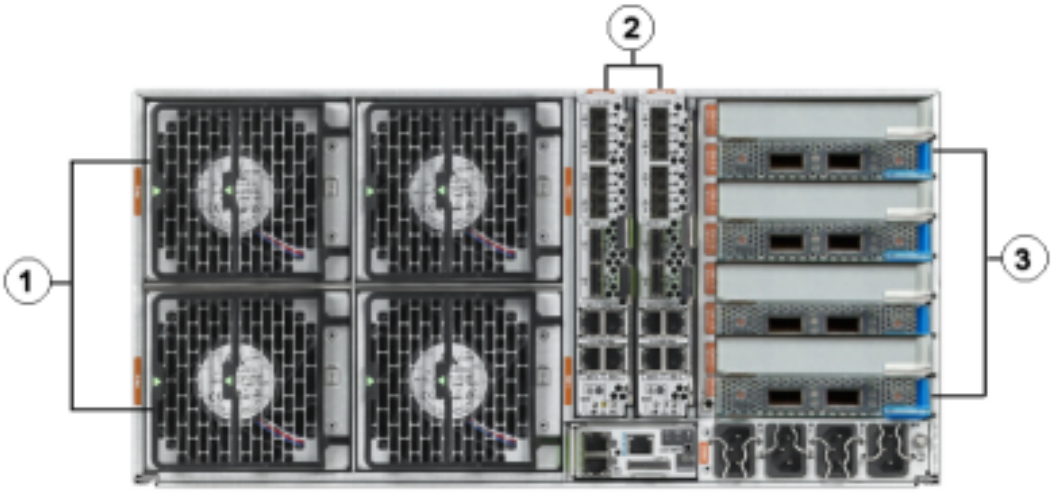
Figure 2-34 Rear View of Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server

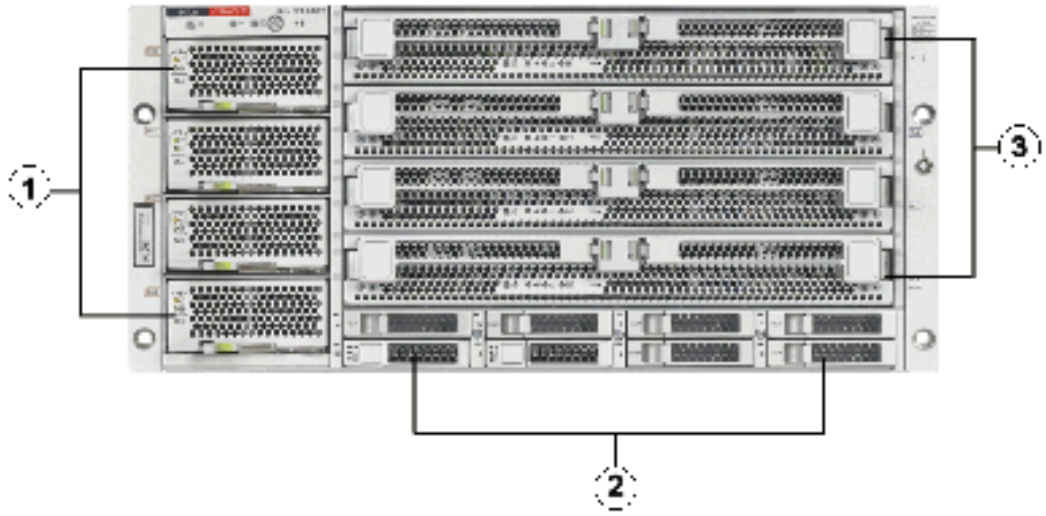


1. Fan modules.
2. Network Express Module.
3. InfiniBand EM (CX2) dual port PCI Express modules.

2.20.17 Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server Images

The following image shows the front view of Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-35 Front View of Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server



1. Power supplies.
2. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right, XL4, XL5, XL6, and XL7. The lower drives are, from left to right, XL0, XL1, XL2, and XL3.

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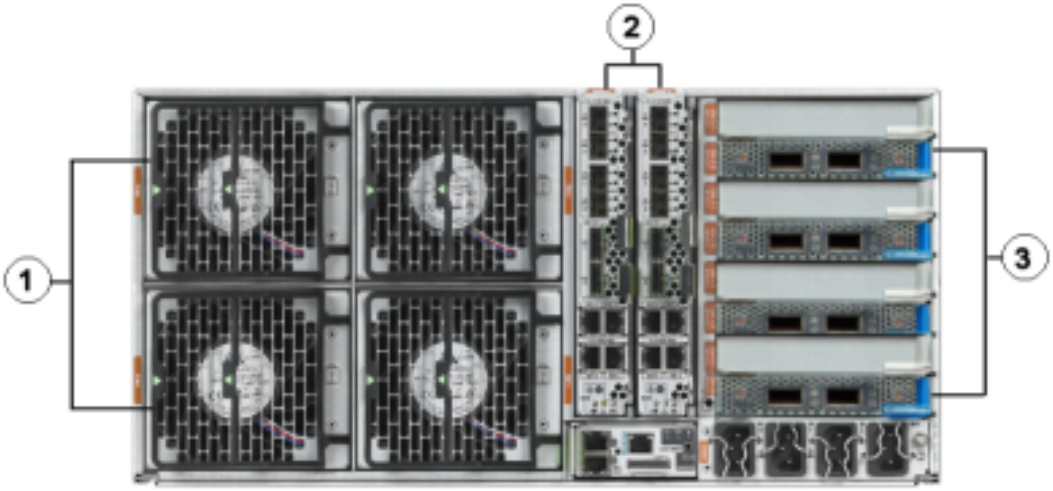
3. CPU modules. The modules are, from bottom to top, BL0, BL1, BL2, and BL3.

The following image shows the rear view of Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server.

Figure 2-36 Rear View of Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server



1. Fan modules.
2. Network Express Module.
3. InfiniBand EM (CX2) dual port PCI Express modules.

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3

Maintaining Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Oracle Exadata Storage Servers contain disks and memory devices that might require maintenance.

> **Note**
>
> - All procedures in this chapter are applicable to Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.
> - For ease of reading, the name "Oracle Exadata Rack" is used when information refers to both Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.

- Maintaining Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
  This section describes how to perform maintenance on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers.
- Using Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers
  Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Server offers a lower cost storage option that can be used for infrequently accessed, older, or regulatory data.
- Maintaining the Hard Disks of Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
- Maintaining Flash Disks on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
- Maintaining PMEM Devices on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
  Persistent memory (PMEM) devices reside in Exadata X8M-2 and X9M-2 storage server models with High Capacity (HC) or Extreme Flash (EF) storage.
- Maintaining the M.2 Disks of Oracle Exadata Storage Server
  Oracle Exadata X7 and later systems come with two internal M.2 devices that contain the system area.
- Using the Oracle Exadata System Software Rescue Procedure
  In the rare event that the system disks fail simultaneously, you must use the Oracle Exadata Storage Server rescue procedure to recover the system.
- Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Storage Cells
  You can modify the capacity of your Oracle Exadata using elastic configuration.
- Managing Disk Controller Batteries
  This section applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache. Newer disk controllers use a supercapacitor that does not require maintenance or replacement.
- Managing F20 PCIe Energy Storage Modules
  Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe cards are used in Oracle Exadata X3 models.
- Exadata Storage Server LED Indicator Descriptions
  The indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata storage servers help you to verify the system status and identify components that require servicing.
- Exadata Storage Server Images
  The Exadata Storage Server models have different external layouts and physical appearance.

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3.1 Maintaining Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

This section describes how to perform maintenance on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers.

- Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server
  When performing maintenance on Exadata Storage Servers, it may be necessary to power down or restart the cell.
- Checking the Status of an ASM Rebalance Operation
  You can check the status of an Oracle ASM rebalance operation.
- Enabling Network Connectivity with the Diagnostic ISO
  If a storage server does not restart, the diagnostic ISO may be needed to access the cell so it can be manually repaired.

3.1.1 Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server

When performing maintenance on Exadata Storage Servers, it may be necessary to power down or restart the cell.

If Exadata Storage Server is to be shut down when one or more databases are running, then you must verify that taking Exadata Storage Server offline will not impact Oracle ASM disk group and database availability. The ability to take Exadata Storage Server offline without affecting database availability depends on the level of Oracle ASM redundancy used on the affected disk groups. Availability also depends on the current status of disks in other Exadata Storage Servers that have mirror copies of data for the Exadata Storage Server that you are taking offline.

1. Optional: Configure the grid disks to remain offline after restarting the cell.

   If you are planning to have multiple restarts, or you want to control when the Exadata Storage Server becomes active again, then you can perform this step. Making the grid disks inactive allows you to verify the planned maintenance activity was successful before making the grid disks available again.

   a. Set the grid disks to inactive.

      ```
      CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE
      ```

   b. Wait at least 30 seconds, or until Oracle ASM has completed taking the corresponding Oracle ASM disks offline.

      This step is very important if you are using versions of Oracle Exadata System Software before release 18.1. If you put the commands into a script, then make sure to add a `sleep` command with a value over 30 seconds.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you set the grid disks to inactive, then you must complete step 6 later to activate the grid disks.

2. Stop the cell services.

   ```
   CellCLI> ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES ALL
   ```


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The preceding command checks if any disks are offline, in predictive failure status, or need to be copied to its mirror. If Oracle ASM redundancy is intact, then the command takes the grid disks offline in Oracle ASM, and then stops the cell services. If the following error is displayed, then it may not be safe to stop the cell services because a disk group may be forced to dismount due to redundancy.

```
Stopping the RS, CELLSRV, and MS services...
The SHUTDOWN of ALL services was not successful.
CELL-01548: Unable to shut down CELLSRV because disk group DATA, RECO may
be
forced to dismount due to reduced redundancy.
Getting the state of CELLSRV services... running
Getting the state of MS services... running
Getting the state of RS services... running
```

If the `CELL-01548` error occurs, then restore Oracle ASM disk group redundancy and retry the command when disk status is back to normal for all the disks.

3. Shut down the Exadata Storage Server.

   See Powering Off Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

4. After performing the maintenance, restart the Exadata Storage Server. The cell services are started automatically. As part of the Exadata Storage Server startup, all grid disks are automatically changed to `ONLINE` in Oracle ASM.

5. Verify that all grid disks have been successfully brought online.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name, asmmodestatus
   ```

   Wait until `asmmodestatus` shows `ONLINE` or `UNUSED` for all grid disks.

6. Optional: Change the grid disks status to `ONLINE`.

   This step is only necessary when step 1 has been performed. If step 1 was not performed, then the grid disks were set to online automatically when the Exadata Storage Server was restarted.

   ```
   CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL ACTIVE
   ```

3.1.2 Checking the Status of an ASM Rebalance Operation

You can check the status of an Oracle ASM rebalance operation.

- The rebalance operation may have completed successfully. Check the Oracle ASM alert logs to confirm.
- The rebalance operation may be currently running. Check the `GV$ASM_OPERATION` view to determine if the rebalance operation is still running.
- The rebalance operation may have failed. Check the `V$ASM_OPERATION.ERROR` view to determine if the rebalance operation failed.
- Rebalance operations from multiple disk groups can be done on different Oracle ASM instances in the same cluster if the physical disk being replaced contains Oracle ASM disks from multiple disk groups. One Oracle ASM instance can run one rebalance operation at a time. If all Oracle ASM instances are busy, then rebalance operations are queued.

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> **Note**
>
> Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.0 and Oracle Database release 12.1.0.2 with BP4, alerts are generated for ASM rebalance operations. In earlier releases, the administrator had to check the status of the operation.

3.1.3 Enabling Network Connectivity with the Diagnostic ISO

If a storage server does not restart, the diagnostic ISO may be needed to access the cell so it can be manually repaired.

The diagnostic ISO should be used after other boot methods, such as using the USB, do not work.

The following procedure enables networking with the diagnostic ISO so files can be transferred to repair the cell:

1. Restart the system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

2. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

3. Use the following command to avoid pings:

   ```
   alias ping="ping -c"
   ```

4. Make a directory named `/etc/network`.

5. Make a directory named `/etc/network/if-pre-up.d`.

6. Add the following lines to the `/etc/network/interfaces` file:

   ```
   iface eth0 inet static
   address IP_address_of_cell
   netmask netmask_of_cell
   gateway gateway_IP_address_of_cell
   ```


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7. Bring up the eth0 interface using the following command:

```
ifup eth0
```

   There may be some warning messages, but the interface is operational.

8. Use either FTP or the `wget` command to retrieve the files to repair the cell.

3.2 Using Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers

Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Server offers a lower cost storage option that can be used for infrequently accessed, older, or regulatory data.

- About Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers
  Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers help you extend the operational and management benefits of Exadata Database Machine to rarely accessed data that must be kept online.
- What Data Can Be Stored on Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers?
  Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers are intended provide lower-cost storage for infrequently accessed, older, or regulatory data.
- Enabling Smart Scan on Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers
  If you purchase Oracle Exadata System Software licenses for your Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers, then you can enable features such as Smart Scan and Storage Indexes to improve performance.

3.2.1 About Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers

Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers help you extend the operational and management benefits of Exadata Database Machine to rarely accessed data that must be kept online.

Each XT storage server includes twelve high-capacity disk drives, with the overall hardware specification optimized to reduce cost. Oracle Exadata System Software licensing is optional for XT storage servers, with some software features disabled unless licensed. However, Hybrid Columnar Compression is included and does not require Oracle Exadata System Software licensing.

XT storage servers use the same RDMA Network Fabric as other servers in your Oracle Exadata Rack. They add storage capacity while remaining transparent to applications and SQL. You can continue to use the same security, encryption, and operational model as with your other Exadata storage servers.

You can add XT storage servers to existing Oracle Exadata Rack configurations. The initial deployment requires at least two XT storage servers. However, for high redundancy, you need at least three XT storage servers. After the initial setup, you can add more XT storage servers as needed. XT storage servers follow the same placement patterns as High Capacity (HC) and Extreme Flash (EF) storage servers.

After you add XT storage servers to your rack, you can create new Oracle ASM disk groups to use the additional storage. For XT storage, the default disk group name is `XTND`, but you can choose a different name.

Beginning with Exadata Storage Server X11M XT, you can also build Oracle Exadata Exascale storage pools using XT storage. However, earlier XT storage server models are not permitted with Exascale.

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In general, an Oracle ASM disk group or Exascale storage pool must not combine storage from different server types. Therefore, you cannot add XT storage to existing disk groups or storage pools that use non-XT storage.

XT storage servers provide fully integrated storage for Oracle Database. You can use XT storage with database features such as Oracle Partitioning and Oracle Advanced Compression.

3.2.2 What Data Can Be Stored on Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers?

Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers are intended provide lower-cost storage for infrequently accessed, older, or regulatory data.

XT storage servers help you to keep all your required data online and available for queries. This includes data such as:

- Historical data
- Images, BLOBs, contracts, and other large table-based objects
- Compliance and regulatory data
- Local backups

The XT storage servers can also provide storage for development databases which have less stringent performance requirements compared to production databases.

3.2.3 Enabling Smart Scan on Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers

If you purchase Oracle Exadata System Software licenses for your Oracle Exadata Extended (XT) Storage Servers, then you can enable features such as Smart Scan and Storage Indexes to improve performance.

1. Procure or transfer Oracle Exadata System Software licenses.

   All drives must be licensed to enable Smart Scan.

2. Modify the `enableSmartStorage` attribute for the XT storage servers.

   You do not need to stop the storage servers first. Simply run the following command on each XT storage server that is licensed:

   ```
   cellcli -e ALTER CELL enableSmartStorage=true
   ```

3. Verify the cell has been modified.

   ```
   cellcli -e "LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES name, status, enableSmartStorage"
   ```

Related Topics

- Licensing Information

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3.3 Maintaining the Hard Disks of Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Every Oracle Exadata Storage Server in Oracle Exadata Rack has a system area, which is where the Oracle Exadata System Software system software resides. In Oracle Exadata X7 and later systems, two internal M.2 devices contain the system area. In all other systems, the first two disks of Oracle Exadata Storage Server are system disks and the portions on these system disks are referred to as the system area.

In Oracle Exadata X7 and later systems, all the hard disks in the cell are data disks. In systems prior to Oracle Exadata X7, the non-system area of the system disks, referred to as data partitions, is used for normal data storage. All other disks in the cell are data disks.

Starting in Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.0, if there is a disk failure, then Oracle Exadata System Software sends an alert stating that the disk can be replaced, and, after all data has been rebalanced out from that disk, turns on the blue OK to Remove LED for the hard disk with predictive failure. In Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than 11.2.3.2.0, the amber Fault-Service Required LED was turned on for a hard disk with predictive failure, but not the blue LED. In these cases, it is necessary to manually check if all data has been rebalanced out from the disk before proceeding with disk replacement.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0 and Oracle Exadata X7 systems, there is an additional white Do Not Service LED that indicates when redundancy is reduced to inform system administrators or field engineers that the storage server should not be powered off for services. When redundancy is restored, Oracle Exadata System Software automatically turns off the Do Not Service LED to indicate that the cell can be powered off for services.

For a hard disk that has failed, both the blue OK to Remove LED and the amber Fault-Service Required LED are turned on for the drive indicating that disk replacement can proceed. The behavior is the same in all releases. The drive LED light is a solid light in Oracle Exadata System Software releases 11.2.3.2.0 and later; the drive LED blinks in earlier releases.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Exadata Rack is online and available while replacing the Oracle Exadata Storage Server physical disks.

This section contains the following topics:

- Monitoring the Status of Hard Disks
  You can monitor the status of a hard disk by checking its attributes with the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.
- Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Disk Failure
- Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Disk Problems
  You may need to replace a hard disk because the disk is in `warning - predictive failure` status.
- Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Bad Performance
  A single bad hard disk can degrade the performance of other good disks. It is better to remove the bad disk from the system than let it remain.

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- Replacing a Hard Disk Proactively
  Exadata Storage software has a complete set of automated operations for hard disk maintenance, when a hard disk has failed or has been flagged as a problematic disk. But there are situations where a hard disk has to be removed proactively from the configuration.
- Moving All Drives to Another Exadata Storage Server
  It may necessary to move all drives from one Exadata Storage Server to another Exadata Storage Server.
- Repurposing a Hard Disk
  You may want to delete all data on a disk, and then use the disk for another purpose.
- Removing and Replacing the Same Hard Disk
  What happens if you accidentally remove the wrong hard disk?
- Re-Enabling a Hard Disk That Was Rejected
  If a physical disk was rejected because it was inserted into the wrong slot, you can re-enable the disk.

Related Topics

- LED Status Descriptions
  The LEDs on the Oracle Exadata Rack components help you identify the component that needs servicing.
- Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) Web site
- Bare Metal Restore Procedure for Compute Nodes on an Exadata Environment (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB381801)

3.3.1 Monitoring the Status of Hard Disks

You can monitor the status of a hard disk by checking its attributes with the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.

For example, a hard disk status equal to `failed` (the status for failed hard disks was `critical` in earlier releases), or `warning - predictive failure` is probably having problems and needs to be replaced. The disk firmware maintains the error counters, and marks a drive with `Predictive Failure` when internal thresholds are exceeded. The drive, not the cell software, determines if it needs replacement.

- Use the CellCLI command `LIST PHSYICALDISK` to determine the status of a hard disk:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype=harddisk AND status!=normal
DETAIL
         name:                     8:4
         deviceId:              12
           deviceName:                /dev/sde
           diskType:                   HardDisk
         enclosureDeviceId:      8
         errOtherCount:          0
         luns:                   0_4
           makeModel:                 "HGST    H7280A520SUN8.0T"
         physicalFirmware:         PD51
         physicalInsertTime:      2016-11-30T21:24:45-08:00
         physicalInterface:     sas
         physicalSerial:            PA9TVR
         physicalSize:               7.153663907200098T
```


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```
         slotNumber:                 4
         status:                       failed
```

When disk I/O errors occur, Oracle ASM performs bad extent repair for read errors due to media errors. The disks will stay online, and no alerts are sent. When Oracle ASM gets a read error on a physically-addressed metadata block, it does not have mirroring for the blocks, and takes the disk offline. Oracle ASM then drops the disk using the `FORCE` option.

The Oracle Exadata Storage Server hard disk statuses are as follows:

- Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3 and later:
  - normal
  - normal - dropped for replacement
  - normal - confinedOnline
  - normal - confinedOnline - dropped for replacement
  - not present
  - failed
  - failed - dropped for replacement
  - failed - rejected due to incorrect disk model
  - failed - rejected due to incorrect disk model - dropped for replacement
  - failed - rejected due to wrong slot
  - failed - rejected due to wrong slot - dropped for replacement
  - warning - confinedOnline
  - warning - confinedOnline - dropped for replacement
  - warning - peer failure
  - warning - poor performance
  - warning - poor performance - dropped for replacement
  - warning - poor performance, write-through caching
  - warning - predictive failure, poor performance
  - warning - predictive failure, poor performance - dropped for replacement
  - warning - predictive failure, write-through caching
  - warning - predictive failure
  - warning - predictive failure - dropped for replacement
  - warning - predictive failure, poor performance, write-through caching
  - warning - write-through caching
- Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2:
  - normal
  - normal - confinedOnline
  - not present
  - failed
  - failed - rejected due to incorrect disk model

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  - failed - rejected due to wrong slot
  - warning - confinedOnline
  - warning - peer failure
  - warning - poor performance
  - warning - poor performance, write-through caching
  - warning - predictive failure, poor performance
  - warning - predictive failure, write-through caching
  - warning - predictive failure
  - warning - predictive failure, poor performance, write-through caching
  - warning - write-through caching
- Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.1.1 and earlier:
  - normal
  - critical
  - poor performance
  - predictive failure
  - not present

Related Topics

- LIST PHYSICALDISK
- About Oracle ASM Disk Repair Timer

3.3.2 Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Disk Failure

A hard disk outage can cause a reduction in performance and data redundancy. Therefore, the disk should be replaced with a new disk as soon as possible. When the disk fails, the Oracle ASM disks associated with the grid disks on the hard disk are automatically dropped with the `FORCE` option, and an Oracle ASM rebalance follows to restore the data redundancy.

An Exadata alert is generated when a disk fails. The alert includes specific instructions for replacing the disk. If you have configured the system for alert notifications, then the alert is sent by e-mail to the designated address.

After the hard disk is replaced, the grid disks and cell disks that existed on the previous disk in that slot are re-created on the new hard disk. If those grid disks were part of an Oracle ASM group, then they are added back to the disk group, and the data is rebalanced on them, based on the disk group redundancy and `ASM_POWER_LIMIT` parameter.

> **Note**
>
> For storage servers running Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.0 with Oracle Database release 12.1.0.2 with BP4, Oracle ASM sends an e-mail about the status of a rebalance operation. In earlier releases, the administrator had to check the status of the operation.
>
> For earlier releases, check the rebalance operation status as described in Checking the Status of an ASM Rebalance Operation.

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The following procedure describes how to replace a hard disk due to disk failure:

1. Determine the failed disk using the following command:

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE diskType=HardDisk AND status=failed DETAIL
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command. The slot number shows the location of the disk, and the status shows that the disk has failed.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE diskType=HardDisk AND status=failed DETAIL

            name:                   28:5
            deviceId:               21
            diskType:               HardDisk
            enclosureDeviceId:      28
            errMediaCount:          0
            errOtherCount:          0
            foreignState:           false
            luns:                   0_5
            makeModel:              "SEAGATE ST360057SSUN600G"
            physicalFirmware:       0705
            physicalInterface:      sas
            physicalSerial:         A01BC2
            physicalSize:           558.9109999993816G
            slotNumber:             5
            status:                 failed
   ```

2. Ensure the blue OK to Remove LED on the disk is lit before removing the disk.
3. Replace the hard disk on Oracle Exadata Storage Server and wait for three minutes. The hard disk is hot-pluggable, and can be replaced when the power is on.
4. Confirm the disk is online.

   When you replace a hard disk, the disk must be acknowledged by the RAID controller before you can use it. This does not take long.

   Use the `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command similar to the following to ensure the status is `NORMAL`.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE name=28:5 ATTRIBUTES status
   ```

5. Verify the firmware is correct using the `ALTER CELL VALIDATE CONFIGURATION` command.

In rare cases, the automatic firmware update may not work, and the LUN is not rebuilt. This can be confirmed by checking the `ms-odl.trc` file.

See Also

- *Oracle AI Database Reference* for information about the `V$ASM_OPERATION` view
- *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for information about the rebalance operation

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3.3.3 Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Disk Problems

You may need to replace a hard disk because the disk is in `warning - predictive failure` status.

The `predictive failure` status indicates that the hard disk will soon fail, and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. The Oracle ASM disks associated with the grid disks on the hard drive are automatically dropped, and an Oracle ASM rebalance relocates the data from the predictively failed disk to other disks.

If the drop did not complete before the hard drive dies, then refer to Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Disk Failure.

An alert is sent when the disk is removed. After replacing the hard disk, the grid disks and cell disks that existed on the previous disk in the slot are re-created on the new hard disk. If those grid disks were part of an Oracle ASM disk group, then they are added back to the disk group, and the data is rebalanced based on disk group redundancy and the `ASM_POWER_LIMIT` parameter.

> **Note**
>
> On Oracle Exadata Storage Servers running Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.0 with Oracle Database release 12.1.0.2 with BP4, Oracle ASM sends an e-mail about the status of a rebalance operation. In earlier releases, the administrator had to check the status of the operation.
>
> For earlier releases, check the rebalance operation status as described in Checking the Status of an ASM Rebalance Operation.

1. Determine which disk is the failing disk.

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE diskType=HardDisk AND status= \
        "warning - predictive failure" DETAIL
```

The following is an example of the output. The slot number shows the location of the disk, and the status shows the disk is expected to fail.

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE diskType=HardDisk AND status= \
         "warning - predictive failure" DETAIL
         name:                   28:3
         deviceId:               19
         diskType:               HardDisk
         enclosureDeviceId:      28
         errMediaCount:          0
         errOtherCount:          0
         foreignState:           false
         luns:                   0_3
         makeModel:              "SEAGATE ST360057SSUN600G"
         physicalFirmware:       0705
         physicalInterface:      sas
         physicalSerial:         E07L8E
         physicalSize:           558.9109999993816G
```


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```
         slotNumber:             3
         status:                 warning - predictive failure
```

2. Ensure the blue OK to Remove LED on the disk is lit before removing the disk.
3. Wait until the Oracle ASM disks associated with the grid disks on the hard disk have been successfully dropped. To determine if the grid disks have been dropped, query the `V$ASM_DISK_STAT` view on the Oracle ASM instance.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> On all systems prior to Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, the disks in the first two slots are system disks which store the operating system and Oracle Exadata System Software. One system disk must be in working condition to keep up the server.
>
> Wait until `ALTER CELL VALIDATE CONFIGURATION` shows no `mdadm` errors, which indicates the system disk resynchronization has completed, before replacing the other system disk.

4. Replace the hard disk on Oracle Exadata Storage Server and wait for three minutes. The hard disk is hot-pluggable, and can be replaced when the power is on.
5. Confirm the disk is online.

   When you replace a hard disk, the disk must be acknowledged by the RAID controller before you can use it. This does not take long. Use the `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command to ensure the status is `NORMAL`.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE name=28:3 ATTRIBUTES status
   ```

6. Verify the firmware is correct using the `ALTER CELL VALIDATE CONFIGURATION` command.

> **ⓘ See Also**
>
> - *Oracle AI Database Reference* for information about the `V$ASM_OPERATION` view
> - *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for information about tuning rebalance operations.
> - *Oracle AI Database Reference* for information about querying the `V$ASM_DISK_STAT` view
> - `ALTER CELL VALIDATE CONFIGURATION` command in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*

3.3.4 Replacing a Hard Disk Due to Bad Performance

A single bad hard disk can degrade the performance of other good disks. It is better to remove the bad disk from the system than let it remain.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2, an underperforming disk is automatically identified and removed from active configuration. Oracle Exadata Database Machine then runs a set of performance tests. When poor disk performance is detected by

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CELLSRV, the cell disk status changes to `normal - confinedOnline`, and the hard disk status changes to `warning - confinedOnline`.

The following conditions trigger disk confinement:

- Disk stopped responding. The cause code in the storage alert log is `CD_PERF_HANG`.
- Slow cell disk such as the following:
  - High service time threshold (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_ABS`)
  - High relative service time threshold (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_RLTV`)
- High read or write latency such as the following:
  - High latency on writes (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_WT`)
  - High latency on reads (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_RD`)
  - High latency on reads and writes (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_RW`)
  - Very high absolute latency on individual I/Os happening frequently (cause code `CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_ERR`)
- Errors such as I/O errors (cause code `CD_PERF_IOERR`).

If the disk problem is temporary and passes the tests, then it is brought back into the configuration. If the disk does not pass the tests, then it is marked as `poor performance`, and Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) submits a service request to replace the disk. If possible, Oracle ASM takes the grid disks offline for testing. If Oracle ASM cannot take the disks offline, then the cell disk status stays at `normal - confinedOnline` until the disks can be taken offline safely.

The disk status change is associated with the following entry in the cell alert history:

```
MESSAGE ID date_time info "Hard disk entered confinement status. The LUN
 n_m changed status to warning - confinedOnline. CellDisk changed status to
normal
 - confinedOnline. Status: WARNING - CONFINEDONLINE  Manufacturer: name  Model
 Number: model  Size: size  Serial Number: serial_number  Firmware:
fw_release
 Slot Number: m  Cell Disk: cell_disk_name  Grid Disk: grid disk 1, grid disk
2
 ... Reason for confinement: threshold for service time exceeded"
```

The following would be logged in the storage cell alert log:

```
CDHS: Mark cd health state change cell_disk_name  with newState HEALTH_BAD_
ONLINE pending HEALTH_BAD_ONLINE ongoing INVALID cur HEALTH_GOOD
Celldisk entering CONFINE ACTIVE state with cause CD_PERF_SLOW_ABS
activeForced: 0
inactiveForced: 0 trigger HistoryFail: 0, forceTestOutcome: 0 testFail: 0
global conf related state: numHDsConf: 1 numFDsConf: 0 numHDsHung: 0
numFDsHung: 0
...
```


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> **Note**
>
> In releases earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2, use the `CALIBRATE` command to identify a bad hard disk, and look for very low throughput and IOPS for each hard disk.

The following procedure describes how to remove a hard disk once the bad disk has been identified:

1. Illuminate the hard drive service LED to identify the drive to be replaced using a command similar to the following, where *disk_name* is the name of the hard disk to be replaced, such as `20:2`:

   ```
   cellcli -e 'alter physicaldisk disk_name serviceled on'
   ```

2. Find all the grid disks on the bad disk.

   For example:

   ```
   [root@exa05celadm03 ~]# cellcli -e "list physicaldisk 20:11 attributes
   name, id"
           20:11 RD58EA
   [root@exa05celadm03 ~]# cellcli -e "list celldisk where
   physicalDisk='RD58EA'"
           CD_11_exa05celadm03 normal
   [root@exa05celadm03 ~]# cellcli -e "list griddisk where
   cellDisk='CD_11_exa05celadm03'"
           DATA_CD_11_exa05celadm03 active
           DBFS_CD_11_exa05celadm03 active
           RECO_CD_11_exa05celadm03 active
           TPCH_CD_11_exa05celadm03 active
   ```

3. Direct Oracle ASM to stop using the bad disk immediately.

   ```
   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup_name DROP DISK asm_disk_name;
   ```

4. Ensure the blue OK to Remove LED on the disk is lit before removing the disk.
5. Ensure that the Oracle ASM disks associated with the grid disks on the bad disk have been successfully dropped by querying the `V$ASM_DISK_STAT` view.
6. Remove the badly-performing disk. An alert is sent when the disk is removed.
7. When a new disk is available, install the new disk in the system. The cell disks and grid disks are automatically created on the new hard disk.

> **Note**
>
> When a hard disk is replaced, the disk must be acknowledged by the RAID controller before it can be used. The acknowledgement does not take long, but use the `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command to ensure the status is `NORMAL`.

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See Also

- *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*
- *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for information about dropping a disk from a disk group

3.3.5 Replacing a Hard Disk Proactively

Exadata Storage software has a complete set of automated operations for hard disk maintenance, when a hard disk has failed or has been flagged as a problematic disk. But there are situations where a hard disk has to be removed proactively from the configuration.

In the CellCLI `ALTER PHYSICALDISK` command, the `DROP FOR REPLACEMENT` option checks if a normal functioning hard disk can be removed safely without the risk of data loss. However, after the execution of the command, the grid disks on the hard disk are inactivated on the storage cell and set to offline in the Oracle ASM disk groups.

To proactively replace a hard disk, follow this procedure:

1. Identify the LUN, cell disk, and grid disk associated with the hard disk.

   Use a command similar to the following where, *X:Y* identifies the hard disk name of the drive you are replacing.

   ```
   # cellcli –e "list diskmap" | grep 'X:Y'
   ```

   The output should be similar to the following:

   ```
      20:5            KEBTDJ          5                       normal
   559G
       CD_05_exaceladm01    /dev/sdf
       "DATAC1_CD_05_exaceladm01, DBFS_DG_CD_05_exaceladm01,
        RECOC1_CD_05_exaceladm01"
   ```

   To get the LUN, issue a command similar to the following:

   ```
   CellCLI> list lun where deviceName='/dev/sdf/'
            0_5     0_5     normal
   ```

2. Drop the disk.

   - If you are using at least Oracle Exadata System Software release 21.2.0, use the following command to drop the physical disk while maintaining redundancy:

     ```
     CellCLI> alter physicaldisk X:Y drop for replacement maintain
     redundancy nowait
     ```

     Do not proceed until you see a storage server alert indicating that the disk is dropped. You can monitor the storage server alerts by examining the output from the CellCLI `LIST ALERTHISTORY` command.

   - If you are using an Oracle Exadata System Software release before 21.2.0, do the following:

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a. Drop the affected grid disks from the Oracle ASM disk groups in normal mode.

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup_name DROP DISK asm_disk_name;
```

b. Wait for the ASM rebalance operation to complete before continuing.

c. Drop the physical disk.

Use a command similar to the following where, *X:Y* identifies the hard disk name of the drive you are replacing.

```
CellCLI> alter physicaldisk X:Y drop for replacement
```

3. Ensure that the blue `OK to Remove` LED on the disk is lit before removing the disk.
4. Replace the new hard disk.
5. Verify the LUN, cell disk and grid disk associated with the hard disk were created.

```
CellCLI> list lun lun_name
CellCLI> list celldisk where lun=lun_name
CellCLI> list griddisk where celldisk=celldisk_name
```

6. Verify the grid disk was added to the Oracle ASM disk groups.

The following query should return no rows.

```
SQL> SELECT path,header_status FROM v$asm_disk WHERE group_number=0;
```

The following query shows whether all the failure groups have the same number of disks:

```
SQL> SELECT group_number, failgroup, mode_status, count(*) FROM v$asm_disk
     GROUP BY group_number, failgroup, mode_status;
```

3.3.6 Moving All Drives to Another Exadata Storage Server

It may necessary to move all drives from one Exadata Storage Server to another Exadata Storage Server.

This need may occur when there is a chassis-level component failure, such as a motherboard or ILOM failure, or when troubleshooting a hardware problem.

1. Back up the files in the following directories:
   - `/etc/hosts`
   - `/etc/modprobe.conf`
   - `/etc/sysconfig/network`
   - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`
2. Safely inactivate all grid disks and shut down Exadata Storage Server.

Refer to "Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server". Make sure the Oracle ASM `disk_repair_time` attribute is set to a sufficiently large enough value so Oracle ASM does not drop the disks before the grid disks can be activated in another Exadata Storage Server.

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3. Move the hard disks, flash disks, disk controller and USB flash drive from the original Exadata Storage Server to the new Exadata Storage Server.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> - Ensure the first two disks, which are the system disks, are in the same first two slots. Failure to do so causes the Exadata Storage Server to function improperly.
> - Ensure the flash cards are installed in the same PCIe slots as the original Exadata Storage Server.

4. Power on the new Exadata Storage Server using either the service processor interface or by pressing the power button.
5. Log in to the console using the service processor or the KVM switch.
6. Check the files in the following directories. If they are corrupted, then restore them from the backups.
   - `/etc/hosts`
   - `/etc/modprobe.conf`
   - `/etc/sysconfig/network`
   - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`
7. Use the `ifconfig` command to retrieve the new MAC address for eth0, eth1, eth2, and eth3. For example:

```
# ifconfig eth0
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:14:4F:CA:D9:AE
          inet addr:10.204.74.184  Bcast:10.204.75.255  Mask:255.255.252.0
          inet6 addr: fe80::214:4fff:feca:d9ae/64 Scope:Link
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:141455 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:6340 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
          RX bytes:9578692 (9.1 MiB)  TX bytes:1042156 (1017.7 KiB)
          Memory:f8c60000-f8c80000
```

8. Edit the `ifcfg-eth0` file, `ifcfg-eth1` file, `ifcfg-eth2` file, and `ifcfg-eth3` file in the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory to change the HWADDR value based on the output from step 7. The following is an example of the `ifcfg-eth0` file:

```
#### DO NOT REMOVE THESE LINES ####
#### %GENERATED BY CELL% ####
DEVICE=eth0
BOOTPROTO=static
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=10.204.74.184
NETMASK=255.255.252.0
NETWORK=10.204.72.0
BROADCAST=10.204.75.255
GATEWAY=10.204.72.1
HOTPLUG=no
```


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```
IPV6INIT=no
HWADDR=00:14:4F:CA:D9:AE
```

9. Restart Exadata Storage Server.
10. Activate the grid disks using the following command:

    ```
    CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL ACTIVE
    ```

    If the Oracle ASM disk on the disks on the cell have not been dropped, then they change to `ONLINE` automatically, and start getting used.
11. Validate the configuration using the following command:

    ```
    CellCLI> ALTER CELL VALIDATE CONFIGURATION
    ```

12. Activate the ILOM for ASR.

See Also

- *Oracle Auto Service Request Quick Installation Guide for Oracle Exadata Database Machine*
- *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*

  for information about the CellCLI utility
- *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for information about disk repair time

3.3.7 Repurposing a Hard Disk

You may want to delete all data on a disk, and then use the disk for another purpose.

Before repurposing a hard disk, ensure that you have copies of the data that is on the disk.

If you use this procedure for the system disks, then only the data partitions are erased, not the system partitions.

1. Use the CellCLI `LIST` command to display the Exadata Storage Server objects on the disk.

   For example, you can use the `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command to view the full list of physical disk devices.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK
            20:0   D174LX    normal
            20:1   D149R0    normal
            ...
   ```

   You can also use the `LIST LUN` command to view information about the LUN residing on each physical disk. For example:

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST LUN WHERE physicalDrives='20:0' DETAIL
     name:              0_0
     deviceName:        /dev/sda
   ```


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```
  diskType:          HardDisk
  id:                0_0
  isSystemLun:       TRUE
  lunSize:           557.861328125G
  lunUID:            0_0
  physicalDrives:    20:0
  raidLevel:         0
  lunWriteCacheMode: "WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct, No Write Cache if
Bad BBU"
  status:            normal
```

You can use the `LIST DISKMAP` command to view information about the cell disk and grid disks that reside on each device. For example:

```
# cellcli -e "list diskmap" | grep 20:0

   20:0            K68DWJ          0                       normal  559G
   CD_00_burd01celadm01    /dev/sda3
   "DATAC1_CD_00_burd01celadm01, RECOC1_CD_00_burd01celadm01"
```

2. From Oracle ASM, drop the Oracle ASM disks on the hard disk using the following command:

   ```
   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup_name DROP DISK asm_disk_name;
   ```

3. From Exadata Storage Server, drop the cell disks and grid disks on the hard disk using the following command:

   ```
   CellCLI> DROP CELLDISK celldisk_on_this_lun FORCE
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> To overwrite all data on the cell disk, use the `ERASE` option with the `DROP CELLDISK` command. The following is an example of the command:
>
> ```
> CellCLI> DROP CELLDISK CD_03_cell01 ERASE=1pass NOWAIT
>
> CellDisk CD_03_cell01 erase is in progress
> ```
>
> If the hardware component supports cryptographic erasure, it is automatically used to provide optimal security and erasure performance. For example:
>
> ```
> CellCLI> DROP CELLDISK CD_03_cell01 erase=7pass FORCE;
>
> Because cell disks CD_03_cell01 qualify for crypto erasure, the
> more efficient
> crypto erasure method will be used instead of the specified
> multipass overwrite method.
>
> Cell disks CD_03_cell01 have been successfully crypto-erased.
> CellDisk CD_03_cell01 successfully dropped
> ```
>
> Each erasure operation generates a certificate under `/var/log/cellos/`, which certifies that the hardware component was erased securely.

4. Drop the drive for hot removal. For example:

   ```
   CellCLI> ALTER PHYSICALDISK 20:0 DROP FOR REPLACEMENT
   ```

5. Ensure the blue OK to Remove LED on the disk is lit before removing the disk.

   > **Caution**
   >
   > Ensure the disk blue LED is turned on before removing the drive. Do not remove the drive if the disk blue LED is unlit, or it may cause your system to crash.

6. Remove the disk to be repurposed, and insert a new disk.
7. Wait for the new hard disk to be added as a LUN.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST LUN
   ```

   The cell disks and grid disks are automatically be created on the new hard disk, and the grid disks are added to the Oracle ASM group.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*

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3.3.8 Removing and Replacing the Same Hard Disk

What happens if you accidentally remove the wrong hard disk?

If you inadvertently remove the wrong hard disk, then put the disk back. It will automatically be added back in the Oracle ASM disk group, and its data is resynchronized.

> **Note**
>
> When replacing disk due to disk failure or disk problems, the LED is lit on the disk for identification.

3.3.9 Re-Enabling a Hard Disk That Was Rejected

If a physical disk was rejected because it was inserted into the wrong slot, you can re-enable the disk.

Run the following command:

> **Caution**
>
> The following command removes all data on the physical disk.

```
CellCLI> ALTER PHYSICALDISK hard_disk_name reenable force
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Physical disk 20:0 was reenabled.
```

3.4 Maintaining Flash Disks on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Data is mirrored across Exadata Cells, and write operations are sent to at least two storage cells. If a flash card in one Oracle Exadata Storage Server has problems, then the read and write operations are serviced by the mirrored data in another Oracle Exadata Storage Server. No interruption of service occurs for the application.

If a flash card fails while in write-back mode, then Oracle Exadata System Software determines the data in the flash cache by reading the data from the mirrored copy. The data is then written to the cell that had the failed flash card. The location of the data lost in the failed flash cache is saved by Oracle Exadata System Software at the time of the flash failure. Resilvering then starts by replacing the lost data with the mirrored copy. During resilvering, the grid disk status is `ACTIVE -- RESILVERING WORKING`. If the cache is in write-through mode, then the data in the failed device is already present on the data grid disk, so there is no need for resilvering.

- Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Failure
  Each Oracle Exadata Storage Server is equipped with flash devices.
- About Flash Disk Degraded Performance Statuses
  If a flash disk has degraded performance, you might need to replace the disk.

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- Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Problems
- Performing a Hot Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk
  Starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, flash disks are hot-pluggable on both Extreme Flash (EF) and High Capacity (HC) storage servers.
- Enabling Write Back Flash Cache
  Write operations serviced by flash instead of by disk are referred to as **write-back flash cache**.
- Disabling Write Back Flash Cache
  You can disable the Write-Back Flash Cache by enabling Write-Through Flash Cache.
- Monitoring Exadata Smart Flash Cache Usage Statistics

3.4.1 Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Failure

Each Oracle Exadata Storage Server is equipped with flash devices.

Starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, the flash devices are hot-pluggable on the Oracle Exadata Storage Servers. When performing a hot-pluggable replacement of a flash device on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers for X7 or later, the disk status should be `Dropped for replacement`, and the power LED on the flash card should be off, which indicates the flash disk is ready for online replacement.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> Removing a card with power LED on could result in a system crash. If a failed disk has a status of `Failed – dropped for replacement` but the power LED is still on, contact Oracle Support Services.

For Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and earlier, the flash devices are hot-pluggable on Extreme Flash (EF) storage servers, but not on High Capacity (HC) storage servers. On HC storage servers, you need to power down the storage servers before replacing them.

To identify a failed flash disk, use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype=flashdisk AND status=failed DETAIL
```

The following is an example of the output from an Extreme Flash storage server:

```
         name:                   NVME_10
         deviceName:             /dev/nvme7n1
         diskType:               FlashDisk
         luns:                   0_10
         makeModel:              "Oracle NVMe SSD"
         physicalFirmware:       8DV1RA13
         physicalInsertTime:     2016-09-28T11:29:13-07:00
         physicalSerial:         CVMD426500E21P6LGN
         physicalSize:           1.4554837569594383T
         slotNumber:             10
         status:                 failed
```


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The following is an example of the output from an Oracle Flash Accelerator F160 PCIe Card:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=flashdisk AND STATUS=failed DETAIL

         name:                   FLASH_5_1
         deviceName:             /dev/nvme1n1
         diskType:               FlashDisk
         luns:                   5_1
         makeModel:              "Oracle Flash Accelerator F160 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:       8DV1RA13
         physicalInsertTime:     2016-11-30T21:24:45-08:00
         physicalSerial:         1030M03UYM
         physicalSize:           1.4554837569594383T
         slotNumber:             "PCI Slot: 5; FDOM: 1"
         status:                 failed
```

The following is an example of the output from a Sun Flash Accelerator F40 PCIe card:

```
         name:                   FLASH_5_3
         diskType:               FlashDisk
         luns:                   5_3
         makeModel:              "Sun Flash Accelerator F40 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:       TI35
         physicalInsertTime:     2012-07-13T15:40:59-07:00
         physicalSerial:         5L002X4P
         physicalSize:           93.13225793838501G
         slotNumber:             "PCI Slot: 5; FDOM: 3"
         status:                 failed
```

For the PCIe cards, the `name` and `slotNumber` attributes show the PCI slot and the FDOM number. For Extreme Flash storage servers, the `slotNumber` attribute shows the NVMe slot on the front panel.

On Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7 and later systems, all flash disks are in the form of an Add-in-Card (AIC), which is inserted into a PCIe slot on the motherboard. The `slotNumber` attribute shows the PCI number and FDOM number, regardless of whether it is an EF or HC storage server.

If an flash disk is detected to have failed, then an alert is generated indicating that the flash disk, as well as the LUN on it, has failed. The alert message includes either the PCI slot number and FDOM number or the NVMe slot number. These numbers uniquely identify the field replaceable unit (FRU). If you have configured the system for alert notification, then an alert is sent by e-mail message to the designated address.

A flash disk outage can cause reduction in performance and data redundancy. The failed disk should be replaced with a new flash disk at the earliest opportunity. If the flash disk is used for flash cache, then the effective cache size for the storage server is reduced. If the flash disk is used for flash log, then flash log is disabled on the disk thus reducing the effective flash log size. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then the Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disks associated with these grid disks are automatically dropped with the `FORCE` option from the Oracle ASM disk group, and a rebalance operation starts to restore the data redundancy.

The following procedure describes how to replace an FDOM due to disk failure on High Capacity storage servers that do not support online flash replacement. Replacing an NVMe drive on Extreme Flash storage servers is the same as replacing a physical disk: you can just

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remove the NVMe drive from the front panel and insert a new one. You do not need to shut down the storage server.

1. Shut down the storage server. See "Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server"
2. Replace the failed flash disk based on the PCI number and FDOM number. A white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected storage server.
3. Power up the storage server. The cell services are started automatically. As part of the storage server startup, all grid disks are automatically `ONLINE` in Oracle ASM.
4. Verify that all grid disks have been successfully put online using the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name, asmmodestatus
         data_CD_00_testceladm10     ONLINE
         data_CD_01_testceladm10     ONLINE
         data_CD_02_testceladm10     ONLINE
         ...
```

   Wait until `asmmodestatus` shows `ONLINE` or `UNUSED` for all grid disks.

The new flash disk is automatically used by the system. If the flash disk is used for flash cache, then the effective cache size increases. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then the grid disks are re-created on the new flash disk. If those grid disks were part of an Oracle ASM disk group, then they are added back to the disk group, and the data is rebalanced on them based on the disk group redundancy and `ASM_POWER_LIMIT` parameter.

See Also

- Performing a Hot Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk
- V$ASM_OPERATION in *Oracle AI Database Reference*
- ASM_POWER_LIMIT in *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide*
- The appropriate PCIe Card User's Guide for your system, which is listed in "Related Documentation"

3.4.2 About Flash Disk Degraded Performance Statuses

If a flash disk has degraded performance, you might need to replace the disk.

You may need to replace a flash disk because the disk is has one of the following statuses:

- `warning - predictive failure`
- `warning - poor performance`
- `warning - write-through caching`
- `warning - peer failure`

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> **Note**
>
> For Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than release 11.2.3.2.2, the status is `not present`.

An alert is generated when a flash disk is in `predictive failure`, `poor performance`, `write-through caching` or `peer failure` status. The alert includes specific instructions for replacing the flash disk. If you have configured the system for alert notifications, then the alerts are sent by e-mail message to the designated address.

predictive failure

Flash disk `predictive failure` status indicates that the flash disk will fail soon, and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. If the flash disk is used for flash cache, then it continues to be used as flash cache. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then the Oracle ASM disks associated with these grid disks are automatically dropped, and Oracle ASM rebalance relocates the data from the predictively failed disk to other disks.

When a flash disk has `predictive failure` due to one flash disk, then the data is copied. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then Oracle ASM re-partners the associated partner, and does a rebalance. If the flash disk is used for write back flash cache, then the data is flushed from the flash disks to the grid disks.

To identify a `predictive failure` flash disk, use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=flashdisk AND STATUS=  \
'warning - predictive failure' DETAIL

         name:               FLASH_1_1
         deviceName:         /dev/nvme3n1
         diskType:           FlashDisk
         luns:               1_1
         makeModel:          "Oracle Flash Accelerator F160 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:   8DV1RA13
         physicalInsertTime: 2016-11-30T21:24:45-08:00
         physicalSerial:     CVMD519000251P6KGN
         physicalSize:       1.4554837569594383T
         slotNumber:         "PCI Slot: 1; FDOM: 1"
         status:             warning - predictive failure
```

poor performance

Flash disk `poor performance` status indicates that the flash disk demonstrates extremely poor performance, and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2, an under-performing disk is automatically identified and removed from active configuration. If the flash disk is used for flash cache, then flash cache is dropped from this disk thus reducing the effective flash cache size for the storage server. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then the Oracle ASM disks associated with the grid disks on this flash disk are automatically dropped with `FORCE` option, if possible. If `DROP...FORCE` cannot succeed due to offline partners, then the grid disks are automatically dropped normally, and Oracle ASM rebalance relocates the data from the poor performance disk to other disks.

Oracle Exadata Database Machine then runs a set of performance tests. When poor disk performance is detected by CELLSRV, the cell disk status changes to `normal -`

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`confinedOnline`, and the physical disk status changes to `warning - confinedOnline`. The following conditions trigger disk confinement:

- Disk stopped responding. The cause code in the storage alert log is CD_PERF_HANG.
- Slow cell disk such as the following:
  - High service time threshold (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_ABS)
  - High relative service time threshold (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_RLTV)
- High read or write latency such as the following:
  - High latency on writes (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_WT)
  - High latency on reads (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_RD)
  - High latency on reads and writes (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_RW)
  - Very high absolute latency on individual I/Os happening frequently (cause code CD_PERF_SLOW_LAT_ERR)
- Errors such as I/O errors (cause code CD_PERF_IOERR).

If the disk problem is temporary and passes the tests, then it is brought back into the configuration. If the disk does not pass the tests, then it is marked as `poor performance`, and Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) submits a service request to replace the disk. If possible, Oracle ASM takes the grid disks offline for testing. If Oracle ASM cannot take the disks offline, then the cell disk status stays at `normal - confinedOnline` until the disks can be taken offline safely.

To identify a `poor performance` flash disk, use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=flashdisk AND STATUS= \
'warning - poor performance' DETAIL

         name:                FLASH_1_4
         diskType:            FlashDisk
         luns:                1_4
         makeModel:           "Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:    D20Y
         physicalInsertTime:  2012-09-27T13:11:16-07:00
         physicalSerial:      508002000092e70FMOD2
         physicalSize:        22.8880615234375G
         slotNumber:          "PCI Slot: 1; FDOM: 3"
         status:              warning - poor performance
```

The disk status change is associated with the following entry in the cell alert history:

```
MESSAGE ID date_time info "Hard disk entered confinement status. The LUN
 n_m changed status to warning - confinedOnline. CellDisk changed status to
normal
 - confinedOnline. Status: WARNING - CONFINEDONLINE  Manufacturer: name  Model
 Number: model  Size: size  Serial Number: serial_number  Firmware:
fw_release
 Slot Number: m  Cell Disk: cell_disk_name  Grid Disk: grid disk 1, grid disk
2
 ... Reason for confinement: threshold for service time exceeded"
```


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The following would be logged in the storage server alert log:

```
CDHS: Mark cd health state change cell_disk_name  with newState HEALTH_BAD_
ONLINE pending HEALTH_BAD_ONLINE ongoing INVALID cur HEALTH_GOOD
Celldisk entering CONFINE ACTIVE state with cause CD_PERF_SLOW_ABS
activeForced: 0
inactiveForced: 0 trigger HistoryFail: 0, forceTestOutcome: 0 testFail: 0
global conf related state: numHDsConf: 1 numFDsConf: 0 numHDsHung: 0
numFDsHung: 0
...
```

> **Note**
>
> In Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than release 11.2.3.2, use the `CALIBRATE` command to identify a bad flash disk, and look for very low throughput and IOPS for each flash disk.
>
> If a flash disk exhibits extremely poor performance, then it is marked as `poor performance`. The flash cache on that flash disk is automatically disabled, and the grid disks on that flash disk are automatically dropped from the Oracle ASM disk group.

write-through caching

Flash disk `write-through caching` status indicates the capacitors used to support data cache on the PCIe card have failed, and the card should be replaced as soon as possible.

peer failure

Flash disk `peer failure` status indicates one of the flash disks on the same Sun Flash Accelerator PCIe card has failed or has a problem. For example, if FLASH_5_3 fails, then FLASH_5_0, FLASH_5_1, and FLASH_5_2 have peer failure status. The following is an example:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK
         36:0            L45F3A          normal
         36:1            L45WAE          normal
         36:2            L45WQW          normal
...
         FLASH_5_0       5L0034XM        warning - peer failure
         FLASH_5_1       5L0034JE        warning - peer failure
         FLASH_5_2       5L002WJH        warning - peer failure
         FLASH_5_3       5L002X4P        failed
```

When CellSRV detects a predictive or peer failure in any flash disk used for write back flash cache and only one FDOM is bad, then the data on the bad FDOM is resilvered, and the data on the other three FDOMs is flushed. CellSRV then initiates an Oracle ASM rebalance for the disks if there are valid grid disks. The bad disk cannot be replaced until the tasks are completed. MS sends an alert when the disk can be replaced.

3.4.3 Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Problems

Oracle Exadata Storage Server is equipped with four PCIe cards. Each card has four flash disks (FDOMs) for a total of 16 flash disks. The four PCIe cards are present on PCI slot

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numbers 1, 2, 4, and 5. Starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, you can replace the PCIe cards without powering down the storage server. See Performing a Hot Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk.

In Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and earlier systems, the PCIe cards are not hot-pluggable. The Oracle Exadata Storage Server must be powered down before replacing the flash disks or cards.

Starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, each flash card on both High Capacity and Extreme Flash storage servers is a field-replaceable unit (FRU). The flash cards are also hot-pluggable, so you do not have to shut down the storage server before removing the flash card.

On Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5 and X6 systems, each flash card on High Capacity and each flash drive on Extreme Flash are FRUs. This means that there is no peer failure for these systems.

On Oracle Exadata Database Machine X3 and X4 systems, because the flash card itself is a FRU, if any FDOMs were to fail, the Oracle Exadata System Software would automatically put the rest of FDOMs on that card to peer failure so that the data can be moved out to prepare for the flash card replacement.

On Oracle Exadata Database Machine V2 and X2 systems, each FDOM is a FRU. There is no peer failure for flash for these systems.

Determining when to proceed with disk replacement depends on the release, as described in the following:

- For Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than 11.2.3.2:

  Wait until the Oracle ASM disks have been successfully dropped by querying the `V$ASM_DISK_STAT` view before proceeding with the flash disk replacement. If the normal drop did not complete before the flash disk fails, then the Oracle ASM disks are automatically dropped with the `FORCE` option from the Oracle ASM disk group. If the `DROP` command did not complete before the flash disk fails, then refer to Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Failure.

- For Oracle Exadata System Software releases 11.2.3.2 and later:

  An alert is sent when the Oracle ASM disks have been dropped, and the flash disk can be safely replaced. If the flash disk is used for write-back flash cache, then wait until none of the grid disks are cached by the flash disk. Use the following command to check the `cachedBy` attribute of all the grid disks. The cell disk on the flash disk should not appear in any grid disk's `cachedBy` attribute.

  ```
  CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name, cachedBy
  ```

  If the flash disk is used for both grid disks and flash cache, then wait until receiving the alert, and the cell disk is not shown in any grid disk's `cachedBy` attribute.

The following procedure describes how to replace a flash disk on High Capacity storage servers for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and earlier due to disk problems.

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> **Note**
>
> On Extreme Flash storage servers for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and all storage servers for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7 and later, you can just remove the flash disk from the front panel and insert a new one. You do not need to shut down the storage server.

1. Stop the cell services using the following command:

   ```
   CellCLI> ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES ALL
   ```

   The preceding command checks if any disks are offline, in `predictive failure` status or need to be copied to its mirror. If Oracle ASM redundancy is intact, then the command takes the grid disks offline in Oracle ASM, and then stops the cell services. If the following error is displayed, then it may not be safe to stop the cell services because a disk group may be forced to dismount due to redundancy.

   ```
   Stopping the RS, CELLSRV, and MS services...
   The SHUTDOWN of ALL services was not successful.
   CELL-01548: Unable to shut down CELLSRV because disk group DATA, RECO may
   be
   forced to dismount due to reduced redundancy.
   Getting the state of CELLSRV services... running
   Getting the state of MS services... running
   Getting the state of RS services... running
   ```

   If the error occurs, then restore Oracle ASM disk group redundancy and retry the command when disk status is back to normal for all the disks.
2. Shut down the storage server.
3. Replace the failed flash disk based on the PCI number and FDOM number. A white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected storage server.
4. Power up the storage server. The cell services are started automatically. As part of the storage server startup, all grid disks are automatically `ONLINE` in Oracle ASM.
5. Verify that all grid disks have been successfully put online using the following command:

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name, asmmodestatus
   ```

   Wait until `asmmodestatus` shows `ONLINE` or `UNUSED` for all grid disks.

The new flash disk is automatically used by the system. If the flash disk is used for flash cache, then the effective cache size increases. If the flash disk is used for grid disks, then the grid disks are re-created on the new flash disk. If those gird disks were part of an Oracle ASM disk group, then they are added back to the disk group, and the data is rebalanced on them based on the disk group redundancy and the `ASM_POWER_LIMIT` parameter.

Related Topics

- Replacing a Flash Disk Due to Flash Disk Failure
  Each Oracle Exadata Storage Server is equipped with flash devices.

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- Shutting Down Exadata Storage Server
  When performing maintenance on Exadata Storage Servers, it may be necessary to power down or restart the cell.
- V$ASM_OPERATION

> **See Also**
>
> - *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide* for information about the `ASM_POWER_LIMIT` parameter
> - The appropriate PCIe Card User's Guide for your system, which is listed in Related Documentation

3.4.4 Performing a Hot Pluggable Replacement of a Flash Disk

Starting with Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7, flash disks are hot-pluggable on both Extreme Flash (EF) and High Capacity (HC) storage servers.

Also, for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and earlier, the flash devices on EF storage servers are hot-pluggable. However, for HC storage servers on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X6 and earlier systems, you must power down the storage servers before replacing the flash disks.

To replace a hot-pluggable flash disk device:

1. If necessary, prepare the disk for hot-pluggable replacement.

   Typically, you will replace a flash drive only after Oracle Exadata System Software identifies a problem and sets the device status to `failed - dropped for replacement`, which indicates the flash disk is ready for online replacement.

   If you need to replace a flash disk that is in another state, then you must first use the CellCLI `ALTER PHYSICALDISK` command with the `DROP FOR REPLACEMENT` clause to prepare the disk for hot-pluggable replacement.
2. Verify that the flash disk is ready for hot-pluggable replacement.

   Verify that the device status is `failed - dropped for replacement`.

   You can check the device status by using the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command. For example:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=flashdisk AND STATUS LIKE
'.*dropped
for replacement.*' DETAIL

         name:               FLASH_6_1
         deviceName:         /dev/nvme0n1
         diskType:           FlashDisk
         luns:               6_0
         makeModel:          "Oracle Flash Accelerator F640 PCIe Card"
         physicalFirmware:   QDV1RD09
         physicalInsertTime: 2017-08-11T12:25:00-07:00
         physicalSerial:     PHLE6514003R6P4BGN-1
         physicalSize:       2.910957656800747T
```


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```
         slotNumber:         "PCI Slot: 6; FDOM: 1"
         status:             failed - dropped for replacement
```

Note that when one FDOM fails, the affected flash disk PCI card is considered failed and the whole card must be replaced.

3. Physically locate the flash disk device.

   Use the `slotNumber` information from the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command output to help identify the PCI slot containing the affected flash device.

   Also, a white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected storage server. An amber Fault-Service Required LED is lit to identify the affected flash device.

4. Make sure that the flash disk power LED is off.

   > **⚠ Caution**
   >
   > Removing a flash device when the power LED is on could result in a system crash. If the status is `failed – dropped for replacement` but the power LED is still on, contact Oracle Support Services.

5. Remove and replace the flash disk device.

Related Topics

- ALTER PHYSICALDISK

3.4.5 Enabling Write Back Flash Cache

Write operations serviced by flash instead of by disk are referred to as **write-back flash cache**.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1, Exadata Smart Flash Cache can transparently cache frequently-accessed data to fast solid-state storage, improving query response times and throughput.

- Enable Write Back Flash Cache for 11.2.3.3.1 or Higher
  Enable write back Flash Cache on the storage servers to improve query response times and throughput.
- Enabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1
  You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a rolling basis.
- Enabling Write Back Flash Cache in a Non-Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1
  You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a non-rolling basis.

3.4.5.1 Enable Write Back Flash Cache for 11.2.3.3.1 or Higher

Enable write back Flash Cache on the storage servers to improve query response times and throughput.

For Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3.1 or higher, you do not have to stop cell services or inactivate grid disks when changing the Flash Cache from Write Through mode to Write Back mode.

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> **Note**
>
> Any time the Flash Cache is dropped and re-created, there is a performance impact for database operations. While the Flash Cache is being repopulated, there are more cache misses, which impacts database performance.

1. Validate all the physical disks are in NORMAL state before modifying Exadata Smart Flash Cache.

   The following command should return no rows:

   ```
   # dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli –e “list physicaldisk attributes
   name,status”|grep –v NORMAL
   ```

2. Drop the Flash Cache.

   ```
   # dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e drop flashcache
   ```

3. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writeback`.

   ```
   # dcli –l root – g cell_group cellcli -e "alter cell
   flashCacheMode=writeback"
   ```

4. Re-create the Flash Cache.

   ```
   # dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e create flashcache all
   ```

5. Verify the `flashCacheMode` has been set to `writeback`.

   ```
   # dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e list cell detail | grep
   flashCacheMode
   ```

6. Validate the grid disk attributes `cachingPolicy` and `cachedby`.

   ```
   # cellcli –e list griddisk attributes name,cachingpolicy,cachedby
   ```

3.4.5.2 Enabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1

You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a rolling basis.

To modify the Flash Cache attribute from `writethrough` to `writeback`, the Flash Cache must be dropped first. For Oracle Exadata System Software releases prior to 11.2.3.3.1, you must stop cell services or inactivate grid disks when enabling Write Back Flash Cache.

There is a shell script to automate enabling and disabling Write Back Flash Cache. Refer to My Oracle Support document FAQ2730 for the script and additional information.

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> **Note**
>
> Any time the Flash Cache is dropped and re-created, there is a performance impact for database operations. While the Flash Cache is being repopulated, there are more cache misses, which impacts database performance.

Oracle Grid Infrastructure homes and Oracle Database homes must at release 11.2.0.3 BP9 or higher to use write-back Flash Cache. Refer to Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930) for the minimum release requirements for Oracle Exadata System Software, Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, and Oracle Database home.

1. Log in as the `root` user to the first cell to be enabled for Write Back Flash Cache.
2. Check that the Flash Cache is in normal state and no flash disks are degraded or in a critical state.

   ```
   # cellcli -e LIST FLASHCACHE detail
   ```

3. Drop the Flash Cache on the cell.

   ```
   # cellcli -e DROP FLASHCACHE
   ```

4. Inactivate the grid disks on the cell.

   ```
   # cellcli -e ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE
   ```

5. Shut down CELLSRV services.

   ```
   # cellcli -e ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES CELLSRV
   ```

6. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writeback`.

   ```
   # cellcli -e "ALTER CELL FLASHCACHEMODE=writeback"
   ```

7. Restart cell services.

   ```
   # cellcli -e ALTER CELL STARTUP SERVICES CELLSRV
   ```

8. Reactivate the grid disks on the cell.

   ```
   # cellcli -e ALTER GRIDDISK ALL ACTIVE
   ```

9. Re-create the Flash Cache.

   ```
   # cellcli -e CREATE FLASHCACHE ALL
   ```

10. Check the status of the cell.

    ```
    # cellcli -e LIST CELL DETAIL | grep flashCacheMode
    ```

    The `flashCacheMode` attribute should be set to `writeback`.

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11. Check the grid disk attributes `asmDeactivationOutcome` and `asmModeStatus` before moving to the next cell using the following command:

    ```
    CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name,asmdeactivationoutcome,asmmodestatus
    ```

    The `asmDeactivationOutcome` attribute should be `yes`, and the `asmModeStatus` attribute should be `online`.

12. Repeat the preceding steps on the next cell.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

3.4.5.3 Enabling Write Back Flash Cache in a Non-Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1

You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a non-rolling basis.

The cell services must be shut down before changing the `flashCacheMode` attribute. For Oracle Exadata System Software releases prior to 11.2.3.3.1, you must stop cell services when disabling Write Back Flash Cache in a non-rolling manner.

There is a shell script to automate enabling and disabling write back Flash Cache. Refer to My Oracle Support document FAQ2730 for the script and additional information.

Oracle Grid Infrastructure homes and Oracle Database homes must at release 11.2.0.3 BP9 or higher to use write-back Flash Cache. Refer to Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930) for the minimum release requirements for Oracle Exadata System Software, Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, and Oracle Database home.

1. Log in as the `root` user to a database node.
2. Shut down the entire cluster.

    ```
    # cd $Grid_home/bin
    # ./crsctl stop cluster -all
    ```

3. Drop the Flash Cache for all cells.

    ```
    # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e DROP FLASHCACHE
    ```

4. Shut down CELLSRV services.

    ```
    # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES
    CELLSRV
    ```

5. Confirm that the Flash Cache is in `writethrough` mode.

    ```
    # dcli -g cell_group -l root "cellcli -e list cell detail | grep -i
    flashcachemode"
    ```


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6. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writeback`.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
FLASHCACHEMODE=writeback"
```

7. Restart cell services.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER CELL STARTUP SERVICES CELLSRV
```

8. Re-create the Flash Cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e CREATE FLASHCACHE ALL
```

9. Restart the cluster:

```
# cd $Grid_home/bin
# ./crsctl start cluster -all
```

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

3.4.6 Disabling Write Back Flash Cache

You can disable the Write-Back Flash Cache by enabling Write-Through Flash Cache.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1, Exadata Smart Flash Cache can transparently cache frequently-accessed data to fast solid-state storage, improving query response times and throughput.

Write operations serviced by flash instead of by disk are referred to as **write back flash cache**.

- Disable Write-Back Flash Cache Along With Write-Back PMEM Cache
- Disable Write Back Flash Cache for 11.2.3.3.1 or Higher
  You can disable write back Flash Cache on the storage servers by changing the mode to Write Through.
- Disabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1
  You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on each storage server using a rolling method.
- Disabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Non-Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1
  You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a non-rolling basis.

3.4.6.1 Disable Write-Back Flash Cache Along With Write-Back PMEM Cache

Before Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, write-back PMEM cache is only supported in conjunction with write-back flash cache. Consequently, if write-back PMEM Cache is enabled, you must also disable write-back PMEM Cache to disable write-back flash cache.

This requirement only applies prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0 because PMEM cache only operates in write-through mode starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0.

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> **Note**
>
> To reduce the performance impact on your applications, change the cache mode during a period of reduced workload.

The following command examples use a text file named `cell_group` that contains the host names of the storage servers that are the subject of the procedure.

1. Check the current PMEM cache mode setting (`pmemCacheMode`):

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
   pmemCacheMode
   ```

2. If the PMEM cache is in write-back mode:

   a. Flush the PMEM cache.

      If the PMEM cache utilizes all available PMEM cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword as shown here.

      ```
      # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli ALTER PMEMCACHE ALL FLUSH
      ```

      Otherwise, list the specific disks using the `CELLDISK="cdisk1 [,cdisk2] ..."` clause.

   b. Drop the PMEM cache.

      ```
      # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli DROP PMEMCACHE
      ```

   c. Configure the cell to use PMEM cache in write-through mode.

      ```
      # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli ALTER CELL
      pmemCacheMode=writethrough
      ```

   d. Re-create the PMEM cache.

      If the PMEM cache utilizes all available PMEM cell disks, you can use the ALL keyword as shown here. Otherwise, list the specific disks using the `CELLDISK="cdisk1 [,cdisk2] ..."` clause. If the `size` attribute is not specified, then the PMEM cache consumes all available space on each cell disk.

      ```
      # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e CREATE PMEMCACHE ALL
      ```

   e. Verify that `pmemCacheMode` is set to `writethrough`.

      ```
      # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
      pmemCacheMode
      ```

3. Validate that all the physical disks are in `NORMAL` state before modifying the flash cache.

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e "LIST PHYSICALDISK ATTRIBUTES
   name,status" | grep -v NORMAL
   ```

   The command should return no rows.

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4. Determine amount of dirty data in the flash cache.

```
# dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
```

5. Flush the flash cache.

   If the flash cache utilizes all available flash cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword instead of listing the flash disks.

```
# dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "ALTER FLASHCACHE
CELLDISK=\'FD_02_dm01celadm12,
FD_03_dm01celadm12,FD_00_dm01celadm12,FD_01_dm01celadm12\' FLUSH"
```

6. Check the progress of the flash cache flush operation.

   The flushing process is complete when the metric `FC_BY_DIRTY` is zero.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
```

   Or, you can check to see if the attribute `flushstatus` is set to `Completed`.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST CELLDISK ATTRIBUTES name,
flushstatus,flusherror" | grep FD
```

7. After the flash cache is flushed, drop the flash cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "drop flashcache"
```

8. Configure the cell to use flash cache in write-through mode.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
flashCacheMode=writethrough"
```

9. Re-create the flash cache.

   If the flash cache utilizes all available flash cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword instead of listing the cell disks.

   If the `size` attribute is not specified, the flash cache consumes all available space on each cell disk.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "create flashcache
celldisk=\'FD_02_dm01celadm12,
FD_03_dm01celadm12,FD_00_dm01celadm12,FD_01_dm01celadm12\'
```

10. Verify that `flashCacheMode` is set to `writethrough`.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
flashCacheMode
```


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3.4.6.2 Disable Write Back Flash Cache for 11.2.3.3.1 or Higher

You can disable write back Flash Cache on the storage servers by changing the mode to Write Through.

With release 11.2.3.3.1 or higher, you do not have to stop the CELLSRV process or inactivate grid disks.

> **Note**
>
> To reduce the performance impact on the application, disable the write back flash cache during a period of reduced workload.

1. Validate all the Physical Disks are in NORMAL state before modifying FlashCache.

   The following command should return no rows:

   ```
   # dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli –e “LIST PHYSICALDISK ATTRIBUTES
   name,status”|grep –v NORMAL
   ```

2. Determine amount of dirty data in the flash cache.

   ```
   # cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES name,metricvalue WHERE name
   LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
   ```

3. Flush the flash cache .

   ```
   # dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "ALTER FLASHCACHE ALL FLUSH"
   ```

4. Check the progress of the flushing of flash cache.

   The flushing process is complete when FC_BY_DIRTY is 0 MB.

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
   name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
   ```

   Or, you can check to see if the attribute `flushstatus` has been set to `Completed`.

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST CELLDISK ATTRIBUTES name,
   flushstatus, flusherror" | grep FD
   ```

5. After flushing of the flash cache completes, drop the flash cache.

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e drop flashcache
   ```

6. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writethrough`.

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
   flashCacheMode=writethrough"
   ```


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7. Re-create the flash cache.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e create flashcache all
```

8. Verify the `flashCacheMode` has been set to `writethrough`.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e list cell detail | grep
flashCacheMode
```

3.4.6.3 Disabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1

You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on each storage server using a rolling method.

The cell services must be shut down before changing the `flashCacheMode` attribute. The cell services can shut down on rolling basis. The flash cache must be flushed and dropped before changing the attribute to `writethrough`. After the flush operation begins, all caching to the flash cache stops. Ensure cell services resynchronization is complete on the current storage server before changing the next storage server.

There is a shell script to automate enabling and disabling write back Flash Cache. Refer to My Oracle Support document FAQ2730 for the script and additional information.

1. Log in as the `root` user to the first cell to be disabled for write back flash cache.
2. Verify the `asmDeactivationOutcome` attribute is `yes` for all grid disks on the cell.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST GRIDDISK WHERE   \
 asmdeactivationoutcome != 'Yes' attributes name, asmdeactivationoutcome, \
asmmodestatus"
```

   The grid disk attribute `asmDeactivationOutcome` must be `yes`, and the `asmModeStatus` attribute must be `online` for all grid disks on the current cell before moving to the next cell. If a grid disk does not have an `asmDeactivationOutcome` attribute value of `yes`, then you must resolve this issue before proceeding.

3. Check the amount of dirty data in the flash cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES  \
name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\'"
```

4. Flush the flash cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER FLASHCACHE ALL FLUSH
```

5. Check the status of the flash cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e LIST CELLDISK ATTRIBUTES name, \
flushstatus, flusherror | grep FD
```

   The status shows `completed` when the flush is done.

6. Perform the following set of steps on for all cells, one cell at a time.

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In other words, perform steps (a) through (i) on one cell, then perform the same steps on another cell until all the cells are done.

a. Drop the flash cache.

```
# cellcli -e DROP FLASHCACHE
```

b. Inactivate all grid disks on the cell.

```
# cellcli -e ALTER GRIDDISK ALL INACTIVE
```

c. Shut down CELLSRV services.

```
# cellcli -e ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES CELLSRV
```

d. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writethrough`.

```
# cellcli -e "ALTER CELL FLASHCACHEMODE=writethrough"
```

e. Restart cell services.

```
# cellcli -e ALTER CELL STARTUP SERVICES CELLSRV
```

f. Reactivate the grid disks on the cell.

```
# cellcli -e ALTER GRIDDISK ALL ACTIVE
```

g. Re-create the flash cache.

```
# cellcli -e CREATE FLASHCACHE ALL
```

h. Check the status of the cell.

```
# cellcli -e LIST CELL DETAIL | grep flashCacheMode
```

i. Check the grid disk attributes `asmDeactivationOutcome` and `asmModeStatus`.

```
# cellcli -e LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES
name,status,asmdeactivationoutcome,asmmodestatus
```

The `asmDeactivationOutcome` attribute should be `yes`, and the `asmModeStatus` attribute should be `online`.

If the disk status is `SYNCING`, wait until it is `ACTIVE` before proceeding.

3.4.6.4 Disabling Write Back Flash Cache on a Non-Rolling Basis for Software Versions Lower Than 11.2.3.3.1

You can enable Write Back Flash Cache on a non-rolling basis.

When changing the Flash Cache mode on a non-rolling basis, ensure the entire cluster is shut down, including the Oracle Clusterware stack and all the databases. The cell services must be shut down before changing the `flashCacheMode` attribute. The Flash Cache must be flushed and dropped before changing the attribute to `writethrough`. The Flash Cache flush operation

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can be performed prior to shutting down the entire cluster. After the flush operation begins, all caching to the Flash Cache stops.

1. Log in as the `root` user to the first database node to be disabled for write back Flash Cache.
2. Check the amount of dirty data in the Flash Cache using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES  \
           name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\'"
   ```

3. Flush the Flash Cache using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER FLASHCACHE ALL FLUSH
   ```

4. Check the status as the blocks are moved to disk using the following command. The count reduces to zero.

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
   name, \
          metricvalue WHERE NAME LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\'"
   ```

5. Check the status of the flash disks using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e LIST CELLDISK ATTRIBUTES name,
   flushstatus, flusherror | grep FD
   ```

   The status shows `completed` when the flush is done.
6. Shut down the database and the entire cluster using the following commands:

   ```
   # cd Grid_home/bin
   # ./crsctl stop cluster -all
   ```

7. Drop the Flash Cache across all cells using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e DROP FLASHCACHE
   ```

8. Shut down CELLSRV services using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER CELL SHUTDOWN SERVICES
   CELLSRV
   ```

9. Set the `flashCacheMode` attribute to `writethrough` using the following command:

   ```
   # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
   FLASHCACHEMODE=writethrough"
   ```

10. Restart cell services using the following command:

    ```
    # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e ALTER CELL STARTUP SERVICES CELLSRV
    ```

11. Re-create the Flash Cache using the following command:

    ```
    # dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e CREATE FLASHCACHE ALL
    ```


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12. Check the Flash Cache mode of the cells using the following command:

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e LIST CELL DETAIL | grep
flashCacheMode
```

13. Restart the cluster and database using the following commands:

```
# cd Grid_home/bin
# ./crsctl start cluster -all
```

3.4.7 Monitoring Exadata Smart Flash Cache Usage Statistics

Use the following methods to monitor Exadata Smart Flash Cache usage:

- AWR report, in the **Exadata Statistics** section.
  - Under **Performance Summary** you can find various statistics related to Flash Cache and its benefits.
  - Under **Exadata Smart Statistics** there is a section for **Flash Cache** with several different reports on Exadata Smart Flash Cache statistics.
- ExaWatcher reports

  Flash Cache size and read, write, and population operation related stats are exposed in the Cell Server Charts and in the FlashCache related stats section.
- Use the CellCLI `LIST` command to display and monitor metrics for the flash cache.

Related Topics

- Monitoring Smart Flash Cache
- Cell Server Charts
  Cell server statistics are useful for tracking features that are specific to Exadata storage servers. This page displays statistics related to Smart Flash Cache and Smart IOs.

3.5 Maintaining PMEM Devices on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Persistent memory (PMEM) devices reside in Exadata X8M-2 and X9M-2 storage server models with High Capacity (HC) or Extreme Flash (EF) storage.

If a PMEM device fails, Oracle Exadata System Software isolates the failed device and automatically recovers the cache using the device.

If the cache is in write-back mode, the recovery operation, also known as resilvering, restores the lost data by reading a mirrored copy. During resilvering, the grid disk status is `ACTIVE -- RESILVERING WORKING`. If the cache is in write-through mode, then the data in the failed PMEM device is already stored in the data grid disk, and no recovery is required.

- Replacing a PMEM Device Due to Device Failure
  If the PMEM device has a status of `Failed`, you should replace the PMEM device on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
- Replacing a PMEM Device Due to Degraded Performance
  If a PMEM device has degraded performance, you might need to replace the module.
- Enabling and Disabling Write-Back PMEM Cache

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3.5.1 Replacing a PMEM Device Due to Device Failure

If the PMEM device has a status of `Failed`, you should replace the PMEM device on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

A PMEM fault could cause server to reboot. The failed device should be replaced with a new PMEM device at the earliest opportunity. Until the PMEM device is replaced, the corresponding cache size is reduced. If the PMEM device is used for commit acceleration (`XRMEMLOG` or `PMEMLOG`), then the size of the corresponding commit accelerator is also reduced.

An alert is generated when a PMEM device failure is detected. The alert message includes the slot number and cell disk name. If you have configured the system for alert notification, then an alert is sent by e-mail message to the designated address.

To identify a failed PMEM device, you can also use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype=PMEM AND status=failed DETAIL

         name:                   PMEM_0_1
         diskType:               PMEM
         luns:                   P0_D1
         makeModel:              "Intel NMA1XBD128GQS"
         physicalFirmware:       1.02.00.5365
         physicalInsertTime:     2019-09-28T11:29:13-07:00
         physicalSerial:         8089-A2-1838-00001234
         physicalSize:           126.375G
         slotNumber:             "CPU: 0; DIMM: 1"
         status:                 failed
```

In the above output, the `slotNumber` shows the socket number and DIMM slot number.

1. Locate the storage server that contains the failed PMEM device.

   A white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected storage server. When you have located the server, you can use the Fault Remind button to locate the failed DIMM.

   > **⚠ Caution**
   >
   > Do not attempt to remove a faulty DCPMM DIMM when the Do Not Service LED indicator is illuminated.

2. Power down the storage server with the failed PMEM device and unplug the power cable for the server.
3. Replace the failed PMEM device.
   - X9M-2: See "Servicing the DIMMs" in *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x9-2l/exa-storage/servicing-dimms.html
   - X8M-2: See "Servicing the DIMMs" in *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-2l/exadata-storage-service-manual/gqtcm.html
4. Restart the storage server.

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> **Note**
>
> During the restart, the storage server will shut down a second time to complete the initialization of the new PMEM device.

The new PMEM device is automatically used by the system. If the PMEM device is used for caching, then the effective cache size increases. If the PMEM device is used for commit acceleration, then commit acceleration is enabled on the device.

3.5.2 Replacing a PMEM Device Due to Degraded Performance

If a PMEM device has degraded performance, you might need to replace the module.

If degraded performance is detected on a PMEM device, the module status is set to `warning - predictive failure` and an alert is generated. The alert includes specific instructions for replacing the PMEM device. If you have configured the system for alert notifications, then the alerts are sent by e-mail message to the designated address.

The `predictive failure` status indicates that the PMEM device will fail soon, and should be replaced at the earliest opportunity. No new data is cached in the PMEM device until it is replaced.

To identify a PMEM device with the status `predictive failure`, you can also use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype=PMEM AND status='warning -
predictive failure' DETAIL

         name:               PMEM_0_6
         diskType:           PMEM
         luns:               P0_D6
         makeModel:          "Intel NMA1XBD128GQS"
         physicalFirmware:   1.02.00.5365
         physicalInsertTime: 2019-11-30T21:24:45-08:00
         physicalSerial:     8089-A2-1838-00001234
         physicalSize:       126.375G
         slotNumber:         "CPU: 0; DIMM: 6"
         status:             warning - predictive failure
```

You can also locate the PMEM device using the information in the `LIST DISKMAP` command:

```
CellCLI> LIST DISKMAP
Name      PhysicalSerial         SlotNumber        Status       PhysicalSize
   CellDisk       DevicePartition    GridDisks
PMEM_0_1  8089-a2-0000-00000460  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 1"  normal      126G
   PM_00_cel01    /dev/dax5.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_00_cel01
PMEM_0_3  8089-a2-0000-000004c2  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 3"  normal      126G
   PM_02_cel01    /dev/dax4.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_02_cel01
PMEM_0_5  8089-a2-0000-00000a77  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 5"  normal      126G
   PM_03_cel01    /dev/dax3.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_03_cel01
PMEM_0_6  8089-a2-0000-000006ff  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 6"  warning -   126G
   PM_04_cel01    /dev/dax0.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_04_cel01
PMEM_0_8  8089-a2-0000-00000750  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 8"  normal      126G
   PM_05_cel01    /dev/dax1.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_05_cel01
PMEM_0_10 8089-a2-0000-00000103  "CPU: 0; DIMM: 10" normal      126G
```


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```
   PM_01_cel01    /dev/dax2.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_01_cel01
PMEM_1_1  8089-a2-0000-000008f6  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 1"  normal      126G
   PM_06_cel01    /dev/dax11.0       PMEMCACHE_PM_06_cel01
PMEM_1_3  8089-a2-0000-000003bb  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 3"  normal      126G
   PM_08_cel01    /dev/dax10.0       PMEMCACHE_PM_08_cel01
PMEM_1_5  8089-a2-0000-00000708  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 5"  normal      126G
   PM_09_cel01    /dev/dax9.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_09_cel01
PMEM_1_6  8089-a2-0000-00000811  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 6"  normal      126G
   PM_10_cel01    /dev/dax6.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_10_cel01
PMEM_1_8  8089-a2-0000-00000829  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 8"   normal     126G
   PM_11_cel01    /dev/dax7.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_11_cel01
PMEM_1_10 8089-a2-0000-00000435  "CPU: 1; DIMM: 10"   normal    126G
   PM_07_cel01    /dev/dax8.0        PMEMCACHE_PM_07_cel01
```

If the PMEM device is used for write-back caching, then the data is flushed from the PMEM device to the flash cache. To ensure that data is flushed from the PMEM device, check the `cachedBy` attribute of all the grid disks and ensure that the affected PMEM device is not listed.

1. Locate the storage server that contains the failing PMEM device.

   A white Locator LED is lit to help locate the affected storage server. When you have located the server, you can use the Fault Remind button to locate the failed DIMM.

   > **⚠ Caution**
   >
   > Do not attempt to remove a faulty DCPMM DIMM when the Do Not Service LED indicator is illuminated.

2. Power down the storage server with the failing PMEM device and unplug the power cable for the server.
3. Replace the failing PMEM device.
   - X9M-2: See "Servicing the DIMMs" in *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x9-2l/exa-storage/servicing-dimms.html
   - X8M-2: See "Servicing the DIMMs" in *Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8-2 EF, HC, and XT Service Manual* at https://docs.oracle.com/en/servers/x86/x8-2l/exadata-storage-service-manual/gqtcm.html
4. Restart the storage server.

   > **ⓘ Note**
   >
   > During the restart, the storage server will shut down a second time to complete the initialization of the new PMEM device.

The new PMEM device is automatically used by the system. If the PMEM device is used for caching, then the effective cache size increases. If the PMEM device is used for commit acceleration, then commit acceleration is enabled on the device.

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3.5.3 Enabling and Disabling Write-Back PMEM Cache

Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, you can configure PMEM cache to operate in write-back mode. Also known as write-back PMEM cache, this mode enables the cache to service write operations.

> **Note**
>
> The best practice recommendation is to configure PMEM cache in write-through mode. This configuration provides the best performance and availability.
>
> Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, PMEM cache only operates in write-through mode.

- Enable Write-Back PMEM Cache
- Disable Write-Back PMEM Cache
  Use these steps if you need to disable Write-Back PMEM cache on the storage servers.

3.5.3.1 Enable Write-Back PMEM Cache

Write-back PMEM cache is only supported in conjunction with write-back flash cache. Consequently, to enable write-back PMEM cache you must also enable write-back flash cache.

> **Note**
>
> Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, you cannot enable write-back PMEM cache because PMEM cache only operates in write-through mode.

> **Note**
>
> To reduce the performance impact on your applications, change the cache mode during a period of reduced workload.

The following command examples use a text file named `cell_group` that contains the host names of the storage servers that are the subject of the procedure.

1. Check the current flash cache mode setting (`flashCacheMode`):

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
   flashCacheMode
   ```

2. If the flash cache is in write-back mode:

   a. Validate that all the physical disks are in `NORMAL` state before modifying the flash cache.

   ```
   # dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e "LIST PHYSICALDISK ATTRIBUTES
   name,status" | grep -v NORMAL
   ```


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The command should return no rows.

b. Determine amount of dirty data in the flash cache.

```
# dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
name,metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
```

c. Flush the flash cache.

If the flash cache utilizes all available flash cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword instead of listing the flash disks.

```
# dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "ALTER FLASHCACHE
CELLDISK=\'FD_02_dm01celadm12,
FD_03_dm01celadm12,FD_00_dm01celadm12,FD_01_dm01celadm12\' FLUSH"
```

d. Check the progress of the flash cache flush operation.

The flushing process is complete when the metric `FC_BY_DIRTY` is zero.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST METRICCURRENT ATTRIBUTES
name, metricvalue WHERE name LIKE \'FC_BY_DIRTY.*\' "
```

Or, you can check to see if the attribute `flushstatus` is set to `Completed`.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "LIST CELLDISK ATTRIBUTES name,
flushstatus, flusherror" | grep FD
```

e. After the flash cache is flushed, drop the flash cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "drop flashcache"
```

f. Modify the cell to use flash cache in write-back mode.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
flashCacheMode=writeback"
```

g. Re-create the flash cache.

If the flash cache utilizes all available flash cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword instead of listing the cell disks.

If the `size` attribute is not specified, then the flash cache consumes all available space on each cell disk.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "create flashcache
celldisk=\'FD_02_dm01celadm12,
FD_03_dm01celadm12,FD_00_dm01celadm12,FD_01_dm01celadm12\'
```

h. Verify that `flashCacheMode` is set to `writeback`.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
flashCacheMode
```

3. Flush the PMEM cache.

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If the PMEM cache utilizes all available PMEM cell disks, you can use the `ALL` keyword as shown here.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "ALTER PMEMCACHE ALL FLUSH"
```

Otherwise, list the specific disks using the `CELLDISK="cdisk1 [,cdisk2] ..."` clause.

4. Drop the PMEM cache.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "DROP PMEMCACHE"
```

5. Modify the cell to use PMEM cache in write-back mode.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
pmemCacheMode=WriteBack"
```

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0, this command warns about the best practice recommendation to use PMEM cache in write-through mode and prompts for confirmation of the change.

6. Re-create the PMEM cache.

If the PMEM cache utilizes all available PMEM cell disks, you can use the ALL keyword as shown here. Otherwise, list the specific disks using the `CELLDISK="cdisk1 [,cdisk2] ..."` clause. If the `size` attribute is not specified, then the PMEM cache consumes all available space on each cell disk.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "CREATE PMEMCACHE ALL"
```

7. Verify that `pmemCacheMode` is set to `writeback`.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e "list cell detail" | grep
pmemCacheMode
```

3.5.3.2 Disable Write-Back PMEM Cache

Use these steps if you need to disable Write-Back PMEM cache on the storage servers.

You do not have to stop the cellsrv process or inactivate grid disks when disabling Write-Back PMEM cache. However, to reduce the performance impact on the application, disable the Write-Back PMEM cache during a period of reduced workload.

1. Validate all the Physical Disks are in NORMAL state before modifying PMEM cache.

The following command should return no rows:

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli –e “LIST PHYSICALDISK ATTRIBUTES
name,status”|grep –v NORMAL
```

2. Flush the PMEM cache.

```
# dcli –g cell_group –l root cellcli -e "ALTER PMEMCACHE ALL FLUSH"
```

The PMEM cache flushes the dirty data to the lower layer Write-Back Flash Cache.

3. Check that the flushing operation for the PMEM cache has completed.

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The flushing process is complete when the PMEM devices do not show up in the `cachedBy` attribute for the grid disks.

```
CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES name, cachedBy
DATA_CD_00_cel01     FD_00_cel01
DATA_CD_01_cel01     FD_01_cel01
DATA_CD_02_cel01     FD_03_cel01
DATA_CD_03_cel01     FD_02_cel01
DATA_CD_04_cel01     FD_00_cel01
DATA_CD_05_cel01     FD_02_cel01
...
```

4. Drop the PMEM cache.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e drop pmemcache all
```

5. Set the `pmemCacheMode` attribute to `writethrough`.

```
# dcli -g cell_group -l root cellcli -e "ALTER CELL
pmemCacheMode=writethrough"
```

6. Re-create the PMEM cache.

```
# dcli –l root –g cell_group cellcli -e create pmemcache all
```

7. Verify the `pmemCacheMode` has been set to `writethrough`.

```
CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES pmemcachemode
   WriteThrough
```

3.6 Maintaining the M.2 Disks of Oracle Exadata Storage Server

Oracle Exadata X7 and later systems come with two internal M.2 devices that contain the system area.

In all previous systems, the first two disks of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server are system disks and the portions on these system disks are referred to as the system area.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Exadata Rack and Oracle Exadata Storage Servers can remain online and available while replacing an M.2 disk.

- Monitoring the Status of M.2 Disks
  You can monitor the status of a M.2 disk by checking its attributes with the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.
- Replacing an M.2 Disk Due to Failure or Other Problems

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3.6.1 Monitoring the Status of M.2 Disks

You can monitor the status of a M.2 disk by checking its attributes with the CellCLI `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command.

The disk firmware maintains the error counters, and marks a drive with Predictive Failure when the disk is about to fail. The drive, not the cell software, determines if it needs replacement.

- Use the CellCLI command `LIST PHSYICALDISK` to determine the status of a M.2 disk:

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE disktype='M2Disk' DETAIL
         name:                          M2_SYS_0
           deviceName:                 /dev/sdm
           diskType:                     M2Disk
           makeModel:                   "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
         physicalFirmware:         N2010112
         physicalInsertTime:      2017-07-14T08:42:24-07:00
         physicalSerial:            PHDW7082000M150A
         physicalSize:               139.73558807373047G
         slotNumber:                  "M.2 Slot: 0"
         status:                 failed

         name:                   M2_SYS_1
         deviceName:             /dev/sdn
         diskType:               M2Disk
         makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
         physicalFirmware:       N2010112
         physicalInsertTime:     2017-07-14T12:25:05-07:00
         physicalSerial:         PHDW708200SZ150A
         physicalSize:           139.73558807373047G
         slotNumber:             "M.2 Slot: 1"
         status:                 normal
```

  The Exadata Storage Server M.2 disk statuses are:

  - normal
  - not present
  - failed
  - warning - predictive failure

3.6.2 Replacing an M.2 Disk Due to Failure or Other Problems

Failure of an M.2 disk reduces redundancy of the system area, and can impact patching, imaging, and system rescue. Therefore, a problem disk should be replaced with a new disk as soon as possible. When a M.2 disk fails, the storage server automatically and transparently switches to using the software stored on the inactive system disk, making it the active system disk.

If an M.2 disk fails, an Exadata alert is generated. The alert includes specific instructions for replacing the disk. If you have configured the system for alert notifications, then the alert is sent by e-mail to the designated address.

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An M.2 disk is hot-pluggable and can be replaced when the power is on. After an M.2 disk is replaced, Oracle Exadata System Software automatically adds the new device to the system partition and starts the rebuilding process.

1. If you are replacing a failed M.2 disk, confirm the identity and location of the failed disk.

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE diskType=M2Disk AND status!=normal DETAIL
         name:                   M2_SYS_0
         deviceName:             /dev/sda
         diskType:               M2Disk
         makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
         physicalFirmware:       N2010112
         physicalInsertTime:     2017-07-14T08:42:24-07:00
         physicalSerial:         PHDW7082000M150A
         physicalSize:           139.73558807373047G
         slotNumber:             "M.2 Slot: 0"
         status:                 failed
```

   Take note of the slot number to ensure that you properly identify the failed disk when you open the server chassis, and skip directly to physically replacing the failed disk (Step 3).

2. If you are proactively replacing an M.2 disk, you must prepare to replace the disk:

   a. Identify the M.2 disk you want to replace an confirm that the other disk is normal.

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=M2Disk DETAIL
   name:                   M2_SYS_0
   deviceName:             /dev/sdm
   diskType:               M2Disk
   makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
   physicalFirmware:       N2010112
   physicalInsertTime:     2017-08-24T18:55:13-07:00
   physicalSerial:         PHDW708201G0150A
   physicalSize:           139.735588073730 47G
   slotNumber:             "M.2 Slot: 0"
   status:                 normal

   name:                   M2_SYS_1
   deviceName:             /dev/sdn
   diskType:               M2Disk
   makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
   physicalFirmware:       N2010112
   physicalInsertTime:     2017-08-24T18:55:13-07:00
   physicalSerial:         PHDW708200SZ150A
   physicalSize:           139.735588073730 47G
   slotNumber:             "M.2 Slot: 1"
   status:                 normal
```

   Use the output to find the name of the disk your want to replace and confirm that the status of the other disk is `normal`. For example, if you want to replace the disk in slot 0, ensure that `status=normal` for the disk in slot 1.

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> **Note**
>
> Do not proactively replace an M.2 disk unless the status of the other M.2 disk is `normal`.

b. Prepare the M.2 disk you want to replace.

Use the `ALTER PHYSICALDISK` command with the `DROP FOR REPLACEMENT` option.

For example:

```
CellCLI> ALTER PHYSICALDISK M2_SYS_0 DROP FOR REPLACEMENT
Physical disk M2_SYS_0 was dropped for replacement.
```

> **Note**
>
> After the command, the service LED will be lit on the corresponding M.2 disk.

3. Locate the storage server and physically replace the M.2 disk

The M.2 disks are hot pluggable, so you do not need to power down the cell before replacing the disk.

To help with physically identifying the storage server, the white locator LED should be illuminated on the front of the server.

When you open the server chassis, take case to identify the correct M.2 disk using the information gathered earlier. As an aid, the service LED on the M.2 disk should also be lit.

For detailed instructions about replacing the M.2 disk, see *Servicing Internal M.2 Flash SSDs* in the applicable Exadata hardware service guide (listed in Related Documentation).

4. Confirm the M.2 disk has been replaced.

```
CellCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK WHERE DISKTYPE=M2Disk DETAIL
   name:                   M2_SYS_0
   deviceName:             /dev/sdm
   diskType:               M2Disk
   makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
   physicalFirmware:       N2010112
   physicalInsertTime:     2017-10-11T12:07:24-07:00
   physicalSerial:         PHDW708200SW261B
   physicalSize:           139.73558807373047G
   slotNumber:             "M.2 Slot: 0"
   status:                 normal

   name:                   M2_SYS_1
   deviceName:             /dev/sdn
   diskType:               M2Disk
   makeModel:              "INTEL SSDSCKJB150G7"
   physicalFirmware:       N2010112
   physicalInsertTime:     2017-08-24T18:55:13-07:00
   physicalSerial:         PHDW708200SZ150A
   physicalSize:           139.73558807373047G
```


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```
   slotNumber:            "M.2 Slot: 1"
   status:                normal
```

5. Confirm the system disk arrays are have an active sync status, or are being rebuilt.

```
# mdadm --detail /dev/md[2-3][4-5]
/dev/md24:
      Container : /dev/md/imsm0, member 0
     Raid Level : raid1
     Array Size : 104857600 (100.00 GiB 107.37 GB)
  Used Dev Size : 104857600 (100.00 GiB 107.37 GB)
   Raid Devices : 2
  Total Devices : 2

              State  : active
 Active Devices  : 2
Working Devices  : 2
 Failed Devices  : 0
   Spare Devices : 0

           UUUID : 152f728a:6d294098:5177b2e5:8e0d766c
   Number    Major    Minor    RaidDevice    State
        1        8       16             0    active sync  /dev/sdb
        0        8        0             1    active sync  /dev/sda
/dev/md25:
      Container : /dev/md/imsm0, member 1
     Raid Level : raid1
     Array Size : 41660416 (39.73 GiB 42.66 GB)
  Used Dev Size : 41660544 (39.73 GiB 42.66 GB)
   Raid Devices : 2
  Total Devices : 2

              State  : clean
 Active Devices  : 2
Working Devices  : 2
 Failed Devices  : 0
   Spare Devices : 0

           UUID : 466173ba:507008c7:6d65ed89:3c40cf23
   Number    Major    Minor    RaidDevice    State
        1        8       16             0    active sync  /dev/sdb
        0        8        0             1    active sync  /dev/sda
```

3.7 Using the Oracle Exadata System Software Rescue Procedure

In the rare event that the system disks fail simultaneously, you must use the Oracle Exadata Storage Server rescue procedure to recover the system.

- About the Oracle Exadata System Software Rescue Procedure
  The rescue procedure is necessary when system disks fail, the operating system has a corrupt file system, or there was damage to the boot area.

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- Performing the Rescue Procedure
  You can use the rescue procedure to recover the Oracle Exadata Storage Server system software.
- Configuring Oracle Exadata Storage Servers After Rescue
  After a successful rescue, you must configure the cell. If the data partitions were preserved, then the cell disks were imported automatically during the rescue procedure.
- Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Storage Servers After Rescue
  For storage servers that are part of an Eighth Rack system, after a successful rescue, you must configure the cell using these steps.
- Re-creating a Damaged CELLBOOT USB Flash Drive

3.7.1 About the Oracle Exadata System Software Rescue Procedure

The rescue procedure is necessary when system disks fail, the operating system has a corrupt file system, or there was damage to the boot area.

If only one system disk fails, then use CellCLI commands to recover.

If you are using normal redundancy, then there is only one mirror copy for the cell being rescued. The data may be irrecoverably lost if that single mirror also fails during the rescue procedure. Oracle recommends that you take a complete backup of the data on the mirror copy, and immediately take the mirror copy cell offline to prevent any new data changes to it prior to attempting a rescue. This ensures that all data residing on the grid disks on the failed cell and its mirror copy is inaccessible during rescue procedure.

The Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk repair timer has a default repair time of 3.6 hours. If you know that you cannot perform the rescue procedure within that time frame, then you should use the Oracle ASM rebalance procedure to rebalance the disk until you can do the rescue procedure.

When using high redundancy disk groups, such as having more than one mirror copy in Oracle ASM for all the grid disks of the failed cell, then take the failed cell offline. Oracle ASM automatically drops the grid disks on the failed cell after the configured Oracle ASM time out, and starts rebalancing data using mirror copies. The default timeout is two hours. If the cell rescue takes more than two hours, then you must re-create the grid disks on the rescued cells in Oracle ASM.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> Use the rescue procedure with extreme caution. Incorrectly using the procedure can cause data loss.

It is important to note the following when using the rescue procedure:

- The rescue procedure can potentially rewrite some or all of the disks in the cell. If this happens, then you can lose all the content on those disks without possibility of recovery.

  Use extreme caution when using this procedure, and pay attention to the prompts. Ideally, you should use the rescue procedure only with assistance from Oracle Support Services, and when you have decided that you can afford the loss of data on some or all of the disks.
- The rescue procedure does not destroy the contents of the data disks or the contents of the data partitions on the system disks unless you explicitly choose to do so during the rescue procedure.

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- Starting in Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2, the rescue procedure restores the Oracle Exadata System Software to the same release. This includes any patches that existed on the cell as of the last successful boot. Note the following about using the rescue procedure:
  - Cell configuration information, such as alert configurations, SMTP information, administrator e-mail address, and so on is not restored.
  - The network configuration that existed at the end of last successful run of `/usr/local/bin/ipconf` utility is restored.
  - The SSH identities for the cell, and the `root`, `celladmin` and `cellmonitor` users are restored.
  - Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) configurations for Oracle Exadata Storage Servers are not restored. Typically, ILOM configurations remain undamaged even in case of Oracle Exadata System Software failures.
- The rescue procedure does not examine or reconstruct data disks or data partitions on the system disks. If there is data corruption on the grid disks, then do not use the rescue procedure. Instead use the rescue procedure for Oracle Database and Oracle ASM.

After a successful rescue, you must reconfigure the cell, and if you had chosen to preserve the data, then import the cell disks. If you chose not to preserve the data, then you should create new cell disks, and grid disks.

Related Topics

- About Oracle ASM Disk Repair Timer
- ALTER CELL
- Configuring Cells, Cell Disks, and Grid Disks with CellCLI

3.7.2 Performing the Rescue Procedure

You can use the rescue procedure to recover the Oracle Exadata Storage Server system software.

1. Connect to the Oracle Exadata Storage Server using the console.
2. Start the Oracle Exadata Storage Server and select the option to boot into rescue mode.
   - On X7 and newer servers, during the initial boot sequence you will see something like the following menu of boot options:

```
Exadata_DBM_0: CELL_BOOT_trying_HD0
Exadata_DBM_0: CELL_BOOT_trying_CELLBOOT
Exadata_DBM_1: CELL_BOOT_in_rescue_mode

Use the ^ and v keys to change the selection.
Press 'e' to edit the selected item, or 'c' for a command prompt.
```

> **Note**
>
> The above menu appears for only a short time if there are no inputs. Therefore, to retain the menu, press the up-arrow or down-arrow key immediately when it appears.

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In the menu, select **Exadata_DBM_1: CELL_BOOT_in_rescue_mode**, and then press **Enter**.

- On X6 and older servers, during the initial boot sequence, you will see something like the following:

```
Press any key to enter the menu
Booting Exadata_DBM_0: CELL_USB_BOOT_trying_C0D0_as_HD1 in 4 seconds...
Booting Exadata_DBM_0: CELL_USB_BOOT_trying_C0D0_as_HD1 in 3 seconds...
Press any key to see the menu.
```

When you see the above, press any key to enter the boot options menu.

> **Note**
>
> For older versions of Oracle Exadata System Software, you may see the "Oracle Exadata" splash screen. If the splash screen appears, press any key on the keyboard. The splash screen remains visible for only 5 seconds.

In the boot options menu, select **CELL_USB_BOOT_CELLBOOT_usb_in_rescue_mode**, and then press **Enter**.

3. When prompted, select the option to reinstall the Oracle Exadata System Software. Then, confirm your selection.

   For example:

```
         Choose from the following by typing letter in '()':
           (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell.
             Use diagnostics shell password to login as root user
             (reboot or power cycle to exit the shell),
           (r)einstall or try to recover damaged system,
Select: r
[INFO     ] Reinstall or try to recover damaged system
Continue (y/n) [n]: y
```

4. If prompted, specify the rescue `root` password.

   If you do not have the required password, then contact Oracle Support Services.

5. When prompted, specify whether you want to erase the data partitions and data disks.

   Specify `n` to preserve existing data on the storage server.

   If you specify `y`, you will permanently erase all of the data on the storage server. Do not specify this option unless you are sure that it is safe.

   For example:

```
Do you want to erase data partitions and data disks (y/n)  [n]: n
```

6. When prompted, specify the `root` password to enter the rescue shell.

   If you do not have the required password, then contact Oracle Support Services.

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For example:

```
[INFO     ] You are in the rescue mode.
[INFO     ] Imaging pre-boot phase finished with success.
[INFO     ] Installation will continue after reboot.
[INFO     ] Log in to the rescue shell as root with the rescue (Diagnostic
shell) root password.

...

Welcome to Exadata Shell!
Give root password for maintenance
(or press Control-D to continue):
```

7. Using the rescue prompt, reboot the storage server to complete the rescue process.

   For example:

   ```
   sh-4.2# shutdown -r now
   ```

   The rescue process typically takes between 45 and 90 minutes to complete. The storage server may reboot a few times during the rescue process. An on-screen message indicates when the rescue process is completed. For example:

   ```
   Run validation checkconfigs - PASSED
   2020-08-17 18:14:01 -0600 The first boot completed with SUCCESS
   ```

   Finally, the login prompt is also displayed.

3.7.3 Configuring Oracle Exadata Storage Servers After Rescue

After a successful rescue, you must configure the cell. If the data partitions were preserved, then the cell disks were imported automatically during the rescue procedure.

1. Re-create the cell disks and grid disks for any disks that were replaced during the rescue procedure.
   a. Create the cell disks on only the replaced disks using the following command:

      ```
      # cellcli -e create celldisk all harddisk
      ```

   b. Get the name of the new cell disks created.
   c. Get the mapping of the grid disks.

      ```
      cellcli -e list griddisk attributes name,offset,size
      ```

      Get the grid disk attributes from an existing disk. If you replaced a system disk (slot 0 or slot 1 on X6 and earlier servers), then you need to retrieve the values from the other system disk. If any of the grid disks are SPARSE grid disks, then also get the `virtualsize` attribute from another sparse disk.

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For example, if the new grid disks are CD_01* and CD_08*, then you would use a command such as this:

```
# cellcli -e list griddisk attributes
name,cachingpolicy,offset,size,virtualsize |
egrep '_CD_00|_CD_07'
DATAC1_CD_00_dbm01celadm04    default    32M                    779G
DATAC1_CD_07_dbm01celadm04    default    32M                    779G
DBFSC1_CD_07_dbm01celadm04    default    1.0575714111328125T  33.6875G
RECOC1_CD_00_dbm01celadm04    none       887.046875G          195.90625G
RECOC1_CD_07_dbm01celadm04    none       887.046875G          195.90625G
SPARSEC1_CD_00_dbm01celadm04  default    779.046875G
108G         1.0546875T
SPARSEC1_CD_07_dbm01celadm04  default    779.046875G
108G         1.0546875T
```

d. Create the grid disks on the new cell disks using the retrieved attributes.

For example, using the attributes retrieved in the previous step for CD00, you would create the grid disks on CD01 as follows:

```
# cellcli -e create griddisk DATAC1_CD_01_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_01_dbm01celadm04,
size=779G, cachingpolicy=default

# cellcli -e create griddisk SPARSEC1_CD_01_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_01_dbm01celadm04,
size=108G, virtualsize=1.0546875T,cachingpolicy=default

# cellcli -e create griddisk RECOC1_CD_01_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_01_dbm01celadm04 ,
size=195.90625G, cachingpolicy=none
```

Using the attributes retrieved in the previous step for CD07, you would create the grid disks on CD08 as follows:

```
# cellcli -e create griddisk DATAC1_CD_08_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_08_dbm01celadm04,
size=779G, cachingpolicy=default

# cellcli -e create griddisk SPARSEC1_CD_08_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_08_dbm01celadm04,
size=108G, virtualsize=1.0546875T,cachingpolicy=default

# cellcli -e create griddisk RECOC1_CD_08_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_08_dbm01celadm04,
size=195.90625G, cachingpolicy=none

# cellcli -e create griddisk DBFSC1_CD_08_dbm01celadm04
celldisk=CD_08_dbm01celadm04,
size=33.6875G, cachingpolicy=default
```

2. Check the status of the grid disk.

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If any grid disk is inactive, alter its status to active.

```
CellCLI> ALTER GRIDDISK ALL ACTIVE
```

3. Log in to the Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) instance, and set the disks to `ONLINE` for each disk group:

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP disk_group_name ONLINE DISKS IN FAILGROUP \
cell_name WAIT;
```

> **Note**
>
> - If the command fails because the disks were already force-dropped, then you need to force-add the disks back to the Oracle ASM disk groups.
> - The grid disk attributes `asmmodestatus` and `asmdeactivationoutcome` will not report correctly until the `ALTER DISKGROUP` statement is complete.

4. Reconfigure the cell using the `ALTER CELL` command.

   In the following example, e-mail notification is configured to send notification messages to the storage server administrator according to the specified notification policy:

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL                                      -
           mailServer='mail_relay.example.com',             -
           smtpFromAddr='john.doe@example.com',          -
           smtpToAddr='jane.smith@example.com',          -
           notificationPolicy='critical,warning,clear', -
           notificationMethod='mail,snmp'
```

5. Re-create the I/O Resource Management (IORM) plan.
6. Re-create the metric thresholds.

Related Topics

- Administering Database Resource Management
- ALTER THRESHOLD

3.7.4 Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Storage Servers After Rescue

For storage servers that are part of an Eighth Rack system, after a successful rescue, you must configure the cell using these steps.

In Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3 and later, no extra steps are needed after cell rescue.

1. Copy the `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol` utility from another storage server to the `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol` directory on the recovered server.

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2. Ensure proper permissions are set on the utility.

```
# chmod 740 /opt/oracle.SupportTools/resourcecontrol
```

3. Verify the current configuration.

```
# /opt/oracle.SupprtTools/resourcecontrol -show

Validated hardware and OS. Proceed.
Number of cores active: 6
Number of harddisks active: 6
Number of flashdisks active: 8
```

   For an Eighth Rack configuration, the output depends on the hardware model:

   - X3 storage server: 6 active CPU, 6 hard disks, and 8 flash disks should be enabled
   - X4 storage server: 6 active CPU cores, 6 hard disks, and 8 flash disks should be enabled
   - X5 HC storage server: 8 active CPU cores, 6 hard disks, and 2 flash disks should be enabled
   - X5 EF storage server: 8 active CPU cores and 4 flash disks should be enabled
   - X6 HC storage server: 10 active CPU cores, 6 hard disks, and 2 flash disks should be enabled
   - X6 EF storage server: 10 active CPU cores and 4 flash disks should be enabled
   - X7 HC storage server: 10 active CPU cores, 6 hard disks, and 2 flash disks should be enabled
   - X7 EF storage server: 10 active CPU cores and 4 flash disks should be enabled
   - X8 HC storage server: 16 active CPU cores, 6 hard disks, and 2 flash disks should be enabled
   - X8 EF storage server: 16 active CPU cores and 4 flash disks should be enabled

4. If the configuration shows all the cores and disks enabled, then enable the Eighth Rack configuration.

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL eighthRack=true
```

3.7.5 Re-creating a Damaged CELLBOOT USB Flash Drive

If the CELLBOOT USB flash drive is lost or damaged, then you can create a new one using the following procedure:

> **Note**
>
> To create a USB flash drive for a machine running Oracle Exadata Storage Server Software release 12.1.2.1.0 or later requires a machine running Oracle Linux 6.

1. Log in to the cell as the `root` user.
2. On X6 and older servers only, which do not contain M.2 system devices:

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a. Attach a new USB flash drive.

   This flash drive should have a capacity of at least 1 GB, and up to 8 GB.

b. Remove any other USB flash drives from the system.

3. Run the following commands:

```
# cd /opt/oracle.SupportTools
# ./make_cellboot_usb -rebuild -verbose
```

3.8 Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Storage Cells

You can modify the capacity of your Oracle Exadata using elastic configuration.

- Adding Storage Servers using OEDACLI
  OEDACLI automates elastic storage expansion on Oracle Exadata.
- Manually Adding a Storage Server
  This topic describes the step-by-step procedure to manually add a new storage server (or cell) to an existing Oracle Exadata elastic configuration.
- Adding a New Storage Server to an Eighth Rack Cluster
  Perform the following steps to add a new Oracle Exadata X7 or later storage server to an existing Oracle Exadata X7 or later Eighth Rack.
- Expanding an Existing Exadata Storage Grid
- Dropping a Storage Server from an Existing Disk Group or Storage Grid
  You can remove a storage server from an existing Oracle Exadata Rack.
- Dropping Storage Servers using OEDACLI
  OEDACLI provides the interface to drop storage servers for different configuration such as Bare Metal, single Oracle VM or multiple Oracle VMs.

Related Topics

- Changing Existing Elastic Configurations for Database Servers
  Elastic configurations provide a flexible and efficient mechanism to change the server configuration of your Oracle Exadata.

3.8.1 Adding Storage Servers using OEDACLI

OEDACLI automates elastic storage expansion on Oracle Exadata.

OEDACLI creates all the objects required on the storage servers and adds the new grid disks to the disk groups. One of the existing storage servers acts as a guide for the configuration of the new storage servers. There is only one rebalance operation triggered even if multiple storage servers are added. The grid disks of the new servers are added to all the disk groups for all the clusters configured.

Prerequisites

- All the new storage servers must be installed in and connected into the physical rack.
- All the new storage servers must have the management and RDMA Network Fabric networks configured.
- OEDACLI must run on a machine that has network access to the database servers (bare metal or guest domains) and the storage servers.

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1. Generate a new OEDA XML configuration file, reflecting an exact list of the current database servers and storage servers used in the environment.

   Use the OEDA `DISCOVER` command, where the *dirname* usually is the directory where OEDACLI is installed and *host_names_list* is the list of nodes to be discovered, separated by commas or spaces, for example, `'dbnode1,dbnode2,celadm01,celadm02'`.

   ```
   DISCOVER ES hostnames='host_names_list' location='dirname'
   ```

   For an environment with multiple Oracle VMs, the command generates a global XML configuration file containing information of all clusters, and also one XML configuration file for each cluster. In the following commands, you should use the global XML configuration file instead of a cluster-specific configuration file.

2. Create an OEDACLI script to update the XML configuration file using OEDACLI.

   For each cell to be added, the script requires:

   - The name (hostname) of one cell which is part of the current configuration, to be used as a reference for the creation of the objects (cell disks, grid disks, flash cache, and so on)
   - The name (hostname) and IP addresses for the Management and RDMA Network Fabric interfaces.
   - The rack number. For non-interconnected environments this is 1.
   - ULOC is the location on the physical rack. Although it is not used for the storage expansion, pick the value according the information referenced in *Oracle Exadata Database Machine System Overview*, Part 2 - Cabling Diagrams

   Save the following commands in a file named `add_cell_script.cmd`. In this example, two new storage servers are being added: `celadm04` and `celadm05`.

   ```
   CLONE NEWCELL SRCNAME=celadm01 tgtname=celadm04
   SET ADMINNET NAME=celadm04, IP=203.0.113.35
   SET PRIVNET NAME1=celadm04-priv1, IP1=192.168.216.235, NAME2=celadm04-
   priv2, IP2=192.168.216.236
   SET ILOMNET NAME=celadm04-ilom, IP=203.0.113.135
   SET RACK NUM=1, ULOC=39
   SAVE ACTION FORCE
   CLONE NEWCELL SRCNAME=celadm01 tgtname=celadm05
   SET ADMINNET NAME=celadm05, IP=203.0.113.36
   SET PRIVNET NAME1=celadm05-priv1, IP1=192.168.216.221, NAME2=celadm05-
   priv2, IP2=192.168.216.222
   SET ILOMNET NAME=celadm05-ilom, IP=203.0.113.136
   SET RACK NUM=1, ULOC=14
   SAVE ACTION FORCE
   SAVE FILE
   ```

3. Run the script `add_cell_script.cmd`.

   In this example, the *oeda_xml_file* is the file generated in the first step, and `add_cell_script.cmd` is the script created in the previous step.

   ```
   $ oedacli -c oeda_xml_file -f add_cell_script.cmd
   ```


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When you run the script, it updates the OEDA XML configuration file, adding directives and attributes related to the new storage servers. It does not trigger any action on any component (storage servers or database servers).

4. Create an OEDACLI script to configure the new storage server(s), or cell(s).

   The script uses the following settings:

   - The Oracle ASM power limit for rebalance is set to 4, which is an Oracle MAA best practice.
   - The `WAIT` option is set to `FALSE`, which means the disk rebalance operations are run in parallel for every disk group in the cluster. The number of outstanding rebalances that can be run concurrently is limited to the number of database servers. If you set `WAIT` to `TRUE`, then each rebalance operation is run sequentially.

   Save the following commands in a file named `config_cell_script.cmd`. In this example, the cluster name is `q1-vm01`. Replace this with the name of your cluster. Also, replace the example cell names (`celadm04,celadm05`) with your own.

   ```
   ALTER CLUSTER ADDCELLS='celadm04,celadm05' power=4, wait=false WHERE
   clustername='q1-vm01'
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   SAVE FILE
   ```

5. Run the script `config_cell_script.cmd`.

   In this example, the *oeda_xml_file* is the file generated in the first step, and `config_cell_script.cmd` is the script created in the previous step.

   ```
   $ oedacli -c oeda_xml_file -f config_cell_script.cmd
   ```

   When you run the script, it creates the flash cache, flash log, cell disks and grid disks. It also adds the disks to the Oracle ASM disk groups and adds the storage servers to the cluster.

3.8.2 Manually Adding a Storage Server

This topic describes the step-by-step procedure to manually add a new storage server (or cell) to an existing Oracle Exadata elastic configuration.

> **Note**
>
> Use the manual procedure described in this topic only if you are unable to use the procedure described in Adding Storage Servers using OEDACLI.

1. If adding a brand new storage server, perform these steps:

   a. Complete all necessary cabling requirements to make the new storage server available to the desired storage grid.

      See Cabling Information for Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

   b. Image the storage server with the appropriate Oracle Exadata System Software image and provide appropriate input when prompted for the IP addresses.

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2. If this is an existing storage server in the rack and you are allocating it to another cluster within the RDMA Network Fabric network, note the IP addresses assigned to the RDMA Network Fabric interfaces (such as `ib0` and `ib1` or `re0` and `re1`) of the storage server being added.

   Add the IP addresses to the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora` file on every Oracle RAC node.

   a. `cd /etc/oracle/cell/network-config`

   b. `cp cellip.ora cellip.ora.orig`

   c. `cp cellip.ora cellip.ora-bak`

   d. Add the new entries to `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora-bak`.

   e. Copy the edited file to the `cellip.ora` file on all database nodes using the following command, where *database_nodes* refers to a file containing the names of each database server in the cluster, with each name on a separate line:

   ```
   /usr/local/bin/dcli -g database_nodes -l root -f cellip.ora-bak -d
    /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora
   ```

3. If Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) alerting was set up on the existing storage servers, configure cell Oracle ASR alerting for the storage server being added.

   a. From any existing storage server, list the cell `snmpsubscriber` attribute.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES snmpsubscriber
   ```

   b. Apply the same `snmpsubscriber` attribute value to the new storage server by running the following command, replacing *snmpsubscriber* with the value from the previous command.

   ```
   CellCLI> ALTER CELL snmpsubscriber=snmpsubscriber
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > In the *snmpsubscriber* value, enclose the host name or IP address in quotation marks if it contains non-alphanumeric characters. For example:
   >
   > ```
   > CellCLI> ALTER CELL snmpSubscriber=((host="asr-
   > host.example.com",port=162,community=public,type=asr,asrmPort=161
   > 61))
   > ```

   c. From any existing storage server, list the cell attributes required for configuring cell alerting.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES -
   notificationMethod,notificationPolicy,mailServer,smtpToAddr, -
   smtpFrom,smtpFromAddr,smtpUseSSL,smtpPort
   ```


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d. Apply the same values to the new storage server by running the following command, substituting the placeholders with the values found from the existing storage server.

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL -
 notificationMethod='notificationMethod', -
 notificationPolicy='notificationPolicy', -
 mailServer='mailServer', -
 smtpToAddr='smtpToAddr', -
 smtpFrom='smtpFrom', -
 smtpFromAddr='smtpFromAddr', -
 smtpUseSSL=smtpUseSSL, -
 smtpPort=smtpPort
```

4. If needed, create cell disks on the storage server being added.

a. On the new cell, list any existing cell disks.

```
CellCLI> LIST CELLDISK
```

b. If the cell disks are not present, then create the cell disks.

```
CellCLI> CREATE CELLDISK ALL
```

c. If your system has PMEM devices, then check that the PMEM log was created by default.

```
CellCLI> LIST PMEMLOG
```

You should see the name of the PMEM log. It should look like *cellnodename*_PMEMLOG, and its status should be normal.

If the PMEM log does not exist, create it.

```
CellCLI> CREATE PMEMLOG ALL
```

d. Check that the flash log was created by default.

```
CellCLI> LIST FLASHLOG
```

You should see the name of the flash log. It should look like *cellnodename*_FLASHLOG, and its status should be normal.

If the flash log does not exist, create it.

```
CellCLI> CREATE FLASHLOG ALL
```

e. If the system contains PMEM devices, then check the current PMEM cache mode and compare it to the PMEM cache mode on existing cells.

```
CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES pmemcachemode
```


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> **Note**
>
> Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, PMEM cache operates only in write-through mode.

If the PMEM cache mode on the new cell does not match the existing cells, change the PMEM cache mode as follows:

i. If the PMEM cache exists and the cell is in `WriteBack` PMEM cache mode, you must first flush the PMEM cache.

```
CellCLI> ALTER PMEMCACHE ALL FLUSH
```

Wait for the command to return.

If the PMEM cache mode is `WriteThrough`, then you do not need to flush the cache first.

ii. Drop the PMEM cache.

```
CellCLI> DROP PMEMCACHE ALL
```

iii. Change the PMEM cache mode.

The value of the `pmemCacheMode` attribute is either `writeback` or `writethrough`. The value has to match the PMEM cache mode of the other storage cells in the cluster.

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL PMEMCacheMode=writeback_or_writethrough
```

iv. Re-create the PMEM cache.

```
CellCLI> CREATE PMEMCACHE ALL
```

f. Check the current flash cache mode and compare it to the flash cache mode on existing cells.

```
CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES flashcachemode
```

If the flash cache mode on the new cell does not match the existing cells, change the flash cache mode as follows:

i. If the flash cache exists and the cell is in `WriteBack` flash cache mode, you must first flush the flash cache.

```
CellCLI> ALTER FLASHCACHE ALL FLUSH
```

Wait for the command to return.

ii. Drop the flash cache.

```
CellCLI> DROP FLASHCACHE ALL
```

iii. Change the flash cache mode.

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The value of the `flashCacheMode` attribute is either `writeback` or `writethrough`. The value has to match the flash cache mode of the other storage cells in the cluster.

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL flashCacheMode=writeback_or_writethrough
```

iv. Create the flash cache.

```
CellCLI> CREATE FLASHCACHE ALL
```

5. Create the grid disks on the cell being added.

   a. Query the attributes of the existing grid disks from an existing cell.

   ```
   CellCLI> LIST GRIDDISK ATTRIBUTES
   name,asmDiskGroupName,cachingPolicy,size,offset,availableTo
   ```

   b. For each disk group found by the above command, create grid disks on the new cell that is being added.

   Use the following command as a template:

   ```
   CellCLI> CREATE GRIDDISK ALL HARDDISK -
    prefix=matching_prefix_of_the_corresponding_existing_diskgroup, -
    size=exact_size_and_unit, -
    cachingPolicy='value_for_this_disk_group', -
    availableto='value_for_this_disk_group', -
    comment="Cluster cluster_name diskgroup diskgroup_name"
   ```


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Note

- Match the attributes of the existing corresponding grid disks as reported by the previous `LIST GRIDDISK` command. All grid disks belonging to the same ASM disk group should use consistent attribute values.
- Be sure to specify the EXACT size along with the unit (`M`, `G`, or `T`).
- If the existing cells use ASM-scoped or DB-scoped security, carefully set the `availableTo` attribute to match the setting associated with the existing corresponding grid disks.

  For example, if the `LIST GRIDDISK` command identifies grid disks with the following characteristics, ensure that you set `availableTo='cluster1,db1'` for any grid disks associated with the `DATAC1` and `RECOC1` disk groups, and set `availableTo='cluster1'` for any grid disks related to the `DBFS_DG` disk group.

  ```
  asmDiskGroupName          availableTo
  DATAC1                    cluster1,db1
  RECOC1                    cluster1,db1
  DBFS_DG                   cluster1
  ```

  Note that if needed, you will complete the data security configuration in the next step.
- Create the grid disks in the order of increasing offset to ensure the same physical layout and performance characteristics as the existing cells.

  For example, if the `LIST GRIDDISK` command identifies grid disks with the following characteristics, then create grid disks for `DATAC1` first, then `RECOC1`, and finally `DBFS_DG`.

  ```
  asmDiskGroupName          size            offset
  DATAC1                    2.15625T        32M
  RECOC1                    552.109375G     2.1562957763671875T
  DBFS_DG                   33.796875G      2.695465087890625T
  ```

6. If needed, configure data security on the new storage server.
   a. On an existing cell, check for the existence of security keys.

      For example;

      ```
      CellCLI> LIST KEY DETAIL

      name:
      key: 8217035e5ac8ed64503020a40c520848
      type: CELL

      name: Cluster1
      key: da88cbc5579d4179f89d00a44d0edae9
      type: ASMCLUSTER

      name: Cluster2
      ```


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```
key: 77fb637d4267913f40449fa2c57c6cf9
type: ASMCLUSTER
```

b. If the existing cells contain security keys, then configure the new cell accordingly.

   Examine your existing cells to determine whether ASM-scoped or DB-scoped security is in use and configure the new cell accordingly. For details, see Configuring Data Security for Exadata Storage Servers.

7. Log in to each Oracle RAC node and verify that the newly created grid disks are visible from the Oracle RAC nodes.

   Run the following command as the OS owner of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure software (typically `grid` or `oracle`). In the command, *Grid_home* refers to the installation home directory for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure software and *cell_being_added* refers to the name of the new cell being added.

   ```
   $ Grid_home/bin/kfod op=disks disks=all | grep cell_being_added
   ```

   The `kfod` command output should display all the grid disks on the newly added storage server.

8. Add the newly created grid disks to the corresponding Oracle ASM disk groups.

   In this example, *comma_separated_disk_names* refers to the disk names from step 5 corresponding to *disk_group_name*.

   ```
   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP disk_group_name ADD DISK 'comma_separated_disk_names';
   ```

   This command kicks off an Oracle ASM rebalance at the default power level.

9. Monitor the progress of the rebalance by querying `GV$ASM_OPERATION`.

   ```
   SQL> SELECT * FROM GV$ASM_OPERATION;
   ```

   When the rebalance completes, the addition of the cell to the Oracle RAC cluster is complete.

10. Download and run the latest version of Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

3.8.3 Adding a New Storage Server to an Eighth Rack Cluster

Perform the following steps to add a new Oracle Exadata X7 or later storage server to an existing Oracle Exadata X7 or later Eighth Rack.

1. If configured, drop the PMEM Cache and PMEM log.

   ```
   $ cellcli -e drop pmemcache all
   $ cellcli -e drop pmemlog all
   ```

2. On the new storage server, drop the flash cache, flash log and cell disks.

   ```
   cellcli -e drop flashcache all
   cellcli -e drop flashlog all
   cellcli -e drop celldisk all
   ```


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3. On the new storage server, enable the `eighthrack` attribute.

   ```
   cellcli -e alter cell eighthRack=true
   ```

4. On the new storage server, create the cell disks.

   ```
   cellcli -e create celldisk all
   ```

5. On the new storage server, create the flash log.

   ```
   cellcli -e create flashlog all
   ```

6. If applicable, on the new storage server, create the PMEM log.

   ```
   cellcli -e create pmemlog all
   ```

7. On any of the existing storage servers, retrieve the value of the cell attribute `flashcachemode`.

   ```
   cellcli -e list cell attributes flashcachemode
   ```

   The `flashcachemode` attribute on the new storage server is set to `WriteThrough` by default. All storage servers should have the same `flashcachemode` attribute setting.

   If the existing storage servers are using `WriteBack` mode, then you should change the attribute `flashcachemode` on the new storage server, as shown here:

   ```
   cellcli -e alter cell flashcachemode=writeback
   ```

8. On the new storage server, create the flash cache.

   ```
   cellcli -e create flashcache all
   ```

9. If the storage servers use PMEM cache, then retrieve the value of the cell attribute `pmemcachemode`.

   ```
   cellcli -e list cell attributes pmemcachemode
   ```

   The `pmemcachemode` attribute on the new storage server is set to `WriteThrough` by default. All storage servers should have the same `pmemcachemode` attribute setting.

   If the existing storage servers are using `WriteBack` mode, then you should change the attribute `pmemcachemode` on the new storage server, as shown here:

   ```
   cellcli -e alter cell pmemcachemode=writeback
   ```

10. If the storage servers use PMEM cache, then, on the new storage server, create the PMEM cache.

    ```
    cellcli -e create pmemcache all
    ```


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11. On any of the existing storage servers, obtain information on the grid disk configuration.

    ```
    cellcli -e list griddisk attributes name,offset,size,cachingpolicy
    ```

12. On the new storage server, create the grid disks (repeat for each set of grid disks to match the configuration of the existing storage servers).

    In the following command, replace the italicized text with the corresponding values obtained in step 11.

    ```
    cellcli -e CREATE GRIDDISK ALL HARDDISK PREFIX=matching_prefix_of_the_
    corresponding_existing_diskgroup, size=size_followed_by_G_or_T,
    cachingPolicy=\'value_from_command_above_for_this_disk_group\',
    comment =\"Cluster cluster_name diskgroup diskgroup_name\"
    ```

13. On the new storage server, validate the grid disks have the same configuration of the grid disks as the existing storage servers (by comparing with the information obtained in step 11.

    ```
    cellcli -e list griddisk attributes name,offset,size,cachingpolicy
    ```

14. (X2 to X8 servers only) If the environment has partition keys (pkeys) implemented, configure pkeys for the RDMA Network Fabric interfaces. Refer to step 6 from Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC clusters on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB295435) for this task.

15. On the new storage server, identify the IP address for both ports for either InfiniBand Network Fabric or RoCE Network Fabric.

    ```
    cellcli -e list cell attributes name,ipaddress1,ipaddress2
    ```

16. Add the IP addresses from step 15 to the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora` file on every database server.

    Perform these steps on any database server in the cluster:

    a. `cd /etc/oracle/cell/network-config`

    b. `cp cellip.ora cellip.ora.orig`

    c. `cp cellip.ora cellip.ora-bak`

    d. Add the new entries to `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora-bak`.

    e. Copy the edited file to the `cellip.ora` file on all database s using the following command, where *database_nodes* refers to a file containing the names of each database server in the cluster, with each name on a separate line:

    ```
    /usr/local/bin/dcli -g database_nodes -l root -f cellip.ora-bak -d /etc/
    oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora
    ```

17. Connect to any of the Oracle ASM instances and ensure the grid disks from the new storage server are discoverable.

    ```
    SQL> set pagesize 30
    SQL> set linesize 132
    SQL> col path format a70
    SQL> SELECT inst_id,path FROM gv$asm_disk WHERE header_status='CANDIDATE'
      2> ORDER BY inst_id,path;
    ```


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```
INST_ID    PATH
----------
------------------------------------------------------------------------
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_00_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_01_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_02_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_03_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_04_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_05_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_00_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_01_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_02_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_03_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_04_celadm11
         1 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_05_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_00_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_01_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_02_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_03_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_04_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/DATAC1_CD_05_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_00_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_01_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_02_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_03_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_04_celadm11
         2 o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.236/RECOC1_CD_05_celadm11
```

18. Connect to one of the Oracle ASM instances and add the new disks to the existing disk groups.

```
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP datac1 ADD DISK 'o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.
236/DATAC1*';
SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP recoc1 ADD DISK 'o/192.168.17.235;192.168.17.
236/RECOC1*';
```

> **Note**
>
> The rebalance operation triggered by adding the disks will run at the default Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) best practice power (should be 4). If the application service level performance is not a concern, then consider increasing the power for a faster rebalance.

19. Obtain a report of the number of disks per failure group. 6 disks per failure group are expected for High Capacity (HC) Storage Servers and 4 disks per failure group are expected for Extreme Flash (EF) Storage Servers.

```
SQL> SELECT d.group_number,dg.name,failgroup,mode_status,COUNT(*)
  2> FROM v$asm_disk d,v$asm_diskgroup dg
  3> WHERE d.group_number=dg.group_number
  4> AND failgroup_type='REGULAR'
  5> GROUP BY d.group_number,dg.name,failgroup,mode_status;
```


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```
GROUP_NUMBER NAME                 FAILGROUP           MODE_ST COUNT(*)
------------ -------------------- ------------------- ------- --------
           1 DATAC1               CELADM08            ONLINE         6
           1 DATAC1               CELADM09            ONLINE         6
           1 DATAC1               CELADM10            ONLINE         6
           1 DATAC1               CELADM11            ONLINE         6
           2 RECOC1               CELADM08            ONLINE         6
           2 RECOC1               CELADM09            ONLINE         6
           2 RECOC1               CELADM10            ONLINE         6
           2 RECOC1               CELADM11            ONLINE         6
```

20. If Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR) alerting was set up on the existing storage servers, configure cell Oracle ASR alerting for the storage server being added.

    a. From any existing storage server, list the cell `snmpsubscriber` attribute.

    ```
    CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES snmpsubscriber
    ```

    b. Apply the same `snmpsubscriber` attribute value to the new storage server by running the following command, replacing *snmpsubscriber* with the value from the previous command.

    ```
    CellCLI> ALTER CELL snmpsubscriber=snmpsubscriber
    ```

    > **Note**
    >
    > In the *snmpsubscriber* value, enclose the host name or IP address in quotation marks if it contains non-alphanumeric characters. For example:
    >
    > ```
    > CellCLI> ALTER CELL snmpSubscriber=((host="asr-
    > host.example.com",port=162,community=public,type=asr,asrmPort=161
    > 61))
    > ```

    c. From any existing storage server, list the cell attributes required for configuring cell alerting.

    ```
    CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES -
    notificationMethod,notificationPolicy,mailServer,smtpToAddr, -
    smtpFrom,smtpFromAddr,smtpUseSSL,smtpPort
    ```

    d. Apply the same values to the new storage server by running the following command, substituting the placeholders with the values found from the existing storage server.

    ```
    CellCLI> ALTER CELL -
     notificationMethod='notificationMethod', -
     notificationPolicy='notificationPolicy', -
     mailServer='mailServer', -
     smtpToAddr='smtpToAddr', -
     smtpFrom='smtpFrom', -
     smtpFromAddr='smtpFromAddr', -
     smtpUseSSL=smtpUseSSL, -
     smtpPort=smtpPort
    ```


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3.8.4 Expanding an Existing Exadata Storage Grid

In this scenario, you have an Exadata storage cell in an Exadata rack, and you want to add the storage cell to an Exadata storage grid that you most probably want to expand.

1. Decommission the storage cell from its current cluster. To do this, follow the procedure in "Dropping a Storage Server from an Existing Disk Group or Storage Grid".
2. Add the storage cell to the desired Exadata storage grid. To do this, follow the procedure in "Manually Adding a Storage Server".
3. Download and run the latest version of Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

3.8.5 Dropping a Storage Server from an Existing Disk Group or Storage Grid

You can remove a storage server from an existing Oracle Exadata Rack.

1. Drop the disks belonging to the storage server to be removed from Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM).

   > **Note**
   >
   > For Oracle Exadata VM deployments, the substeps below need to be performed on all of the Oracle VM clusters.

   a. Log in to any node in the cluster.

   b. Query the list of grid disks being used by the cluster for the targeted storage server.

   ```
   Grid_home/bin/asmcmd  lsdsk --suppressheader | grep
   cellName_being_removed | awk -F'/' '{print $NF}'
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Make sure the available free space in every disk group that contains disks from the storage server being removed is at least 15% of the allocated storage for that disk group.

   c. Drop the Oracle ASM disks returned by the command above from their respective disk groups.

   ```
   SQL> ALTER DISKGROUP diskgroup_name DROP DISKS IN FAILGROUP
   cellName_being_removed;
   ```

   d. The disk drop operation above kicks off a rebalance operation at the default power level. Monitor for the rebalance using the following command:

   ```
   SQL> SELECT * FROM gv$asm_operation;
   ```


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Wait until the rebalance completes, that is, wait until `gv$asm_operation` returns no rows.

e. Verify that all the disk groups do not have any references to the disks from the storage server being removed.

```
SQL> SELECT path, name, header_status, mode_status, mount_status, state,
 failgroup FROM v$asm_disk ORDER BY path;
```

The `header_status` column for all the disks belonging to the storage server being removed should show `FORMER`.

> **Reminder**
>
> For Exadata Oracle VM deployments, the substeps above need to be performed on all of the Oracle VM clusters.

2. Clean up the storage server being removed.

Log in to the storage server as `celladmin` and run the following commands. Run the following commands for each set of grid disks:

a. Drop the grid disks.

```
cellcli -e drop griddisk all prefix=prefix_of_the_grid_disk
```

b. If flash cache exists and the storage server is in WriteBack flash cache mode, you must first flush the flash cache before dropping it.

```
cellcli -e alter flashcache all flush
```

Wait for the command to return.

c. Drop the flash cache.

```
cellcli -e drop flashcache all
```

d. Drop the cell disks.

```
cellcli -e drop celldisk all
```

If you need to erase data securely, you can run the DROP CELLDISK command with the `erase` option, or the DROP CELL with the `erase` option.

The time required to complete the erase operation is listed in the table under the `DROP CELL` command.

3. Remove the entry of the storage server being removed from `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora` on all the database server nodes in the cluster.

Run the following steps on any database server node in the cluster:

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a. Make a backup copies of the `cellip.ora` file.

```
cd /etc/oracle/cell/network-config
cp cellip.ora cellip.ora.orig
cp cellip.ora cellip.ora-bak
```

b. Remove the entries for the storage server being removed from `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora-bak`.

c. Use dcli to copy the updated `cellip.ora-bak` file to the other database servers.

In the following command *database_nodes* refers to a file containing the names of each database server in the cluster. Each database server name is on a separate line in the file.

```
/usr/local/bin/dcli -g database_nodes -l root -f cellip.ora-bak -d
/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora
```

4. Download and run the latest version of Exachk to ensure that the resulting configuration implements the latest best practices for Oracle Exadata.

3.8.6 Dropping Storage Servers using OEDACLI

OEDACLI provides the interface to drop storage servers for different configuration such as Bare Metal, single Oracle VM or multiple Oracle VMs.

The procedure to remove the grid disks from the disk groups and drop the objects on the storage server is implemented through only a few commands. There is only one rebalance operation triggered, regardless of the number of storage cells dropped.

Prerequisites

- A valid OEDA XML configuration file, reflecting an exact list of the compute nodes and storage cells used in the environment to be expanded. The first step in this task generates a new OEDA XML configuration file to ensure that the current configuration is used.
- OEDACLI must run on a machine that has network access to the database servers (bare metal or guest domains) and the storage servers.

1. Generate a new OEDA XML configuration file, reflecting an exact list of the current database servers and storage servers used in the environment.

Use the OEDA `DISCOVER` command, where the *dirname* usually is the directory where OEDACLI is installed and *host_names_list* is the list of nodes to be discovered, separated by commas or spaces, for example, `'dbnode1,dbnode2,celadm01,celadm02'`.

```
DISCOVER ES hostnames='host_names_list' location='dirname'
```

For an environment with multiple Oracle VMs, the command generates a global XML configuration file containing information of all clusters, and also one XML configuration file for each cluster. In the following commands, you should use the global XML configuration file instead of a cluster-specific configuration file.

2. Create an OEDACLI script to update the XML configuration file using OEDACLI.

In this example, the `WAIT` option is set to `TRUE`, which means each rebalance operation is run sequentially. After the rebalance for the last disk group has completed, the storage servers are removed from the configuration.

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Save the following commands in a file named `drop_cell_cluster.cmd`. In this example, two storage servers are being removed: `celadm04` and `celadm05`. In this example, the clustername `q1-vm01` is used. You should replace this with the name of your cluster.

```
ALTER CLUSTER DROPCELLS='celadm04,celadm05' power=4, wait=true \
WHERE clustername=q1-vm01
SAVE ACTION
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
SAVE FILE
```

3. Run the script `drop_cell_cluster.cmd`.

   In this example, the *oeda_xml_file* is the file generated in the first step, and `drop_cell_cluster.cmd` is the script created in the previous step.

   ```
   $ oedacli -c oeda_xml_file -f drop_cell_cluster.cmd
   ```

   When you run the script, it drops the grid disks from all the Oracle ASM disk groups configured in the cluster, de-configures the cell (drops objects like flash cache, flash log, cell disks, grid disks, and so on).

4. Create an OEDACLI script to remove the storage servers, or cells, from the OEDA XML configuration file.

   Save the following commands in a file named `drop_cell_xml.cmd`.

   ```
   DELETE NEWCELL WHERE SRCNAME='celadm04 celadm05'
   SAVE ACTION FORCE
   SAVE FILE
   ```

5. Run the script `drop_cell_xml.cmd`.

   In this example, the *oeda_xml_file* is the file generated in the first step, and `drop_cell_xml.cmd` is the script created in the previous step.

   ```
   $ oedacli -c oeda_xml_file -f drop_cell_xml.cmd
   ```

   When you run the script, it removes the information for the storage servers from the OEDA XML configuration file

3.9 Managing Disk Controller Batteries

This section applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache. Newer disk controllers use a supercapacitor that does not require maintenance or replacement.

- About Disk Controller Batteries
  The disk controllers in Exadata X4 and earlier systems have a battery-backed write cache to accelerate write performance.
- Monitoring Storage Server Hard Disk Controller Batteries and Caching Mode
  The hard disk controller in Exadata X4 and earlier systems periodically performs a discharge and charge of the controller battery. During the operation, the write cache policy changes from write-back caching to write-through caching.
- Monitoring Batteries in the Database Servers

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- Replacing Batteries in Disk Controllers

3.9.1 About Disk Controller Batteries

The disk controllers in Exadata X4 and earlier systems have a battery-backed write cache to accelerate write performance.

> **Note**
>
> This topic applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache.

If the battery charge capacity degrades such that the battery can no longer protect the cached data for a power loss of 48 hours or more, then the write cache is disabled and the disk controller switches to write through mode. This results in reduced write performance, but there is no data loss. Oracle Exadata Storage Servers generate an alert when battery charge capacity is insufficient or the temperature is high, and when the battery should be replaced.

Battery charge capacity degrades over time, and its life expectancy is inversely proportional to the operating temperature. The worst case life expectancy of the battery in Oracle Exadata Rack is as follows:

Inlet Ambient Temperature	Battery Lifetime
< 25 degrees Celsius (77 degrees Fahrenheit)	3 years
< 32 degrees Celsius (89.6 degrees Fahrenheit)	2 years

3.9.2 Monitoring Storage Server Hard Disk Controller Batteries and Caching Mode

The hard disk controller in Exadata X4 and earlier systems periodically performs a discharge and charge of the controller battery. During the operation, the write cache policy changes from write-back caching to write-through caching.

> **Note**
>
> This topic applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache.

Write-through cache mode is slower than write-back cache mode. However, write-back cache mode has a risk of data loss if the Oracle Exadata Storage Server loses power or fails. For Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than release 11.2.1.3, the operation occurs every month. For Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.1.3.0 and later, the operation occurs every three months, for example, at 01:00 on the 17th day of January, April, July and October.

- To change the start time for the learn cycle, use a command similar to the following:

```
CellCLI> ALTER CELL bbuLearnCycleTime="2013-01-22T02:00:00-08:00"
```


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The time reverts to the default learn cycle time after the cycle completes.

- To see the time for the next learn cycle, use the following command:

```
CellCLI> LIST CELL ATTRIBUTES bbuLearnCycleTime
```

Oracle Exadata Storage Server generates an informational alert about the status of the caching mode for logical drives on the cell, similar to the following:

```
HDD disk controller battery on disk controller at adapter 0 is going into
a learn
cycle. This is a normal maintenance activity that occurs quarterly and
runs for
approximately 1 to 12 hours. The disk controller cache might go into
WriteThrough
caching mode during the learn cycle. Disk write throughput might be
temporarily
lower during this time. The message is informational only, no action is
required.
```

- To view the status of the battery, use a command similar to the following example:

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following command:

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -AdpBbuCmd -GetBbuStatus -a0
BBU status for Adapter: 0

BatteryType: iBBU08
Voltage: 3721 mV
Current: 541 mA
Temperature: 43 C

BBU Firmware Status:
Charging Status : Charging
Voltage : OK
Temperature : OK
Learn Cycle Requested : No
Learn Cycle Active : No
Learn Cycle Status : OK
Learn Cycle Timeout : No
I2c Errors Detected : No
Battery Pack Missing : No
Battery Replacement required : No
Remaining Capacity Low : Yes
Periodic Learn Required : No
Transparent Learn : No

Battery state:
```


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```
GasGuageStatus:
Fully Discharged : No
Fully Charged : No
Discharging : No
Initialized : No
Remaining Time Alarm : Yes
Remaining Capacity Alarm: No
Discharge Terminated : No
Over Temperature : No
Charging Terminated : No
Over Charged : No

Relative State of Charge: 7 %
Charger System State: 1
Charger System Ctrl: 0
Charging current: 541 mA
Absolute state of charge: 0 %
Max Error: 0 %

Exit Code: 0x00
```

3.9.3 Monitoring Batteries in the Database Servers

> **Note**
>
> This topic applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache.

> **Note**
>
> Exadata Storage Servers generate an alert when battery charge capacity is insufficient or the temperature is high, and when the battery should be replaced.

The battery charge capacity and battery temperature in the database servers can be monitored using the following commands:

> **Note**
>
> If you are running Oracle Exadata System Software 19.1.0 or later, substitute `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` for `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` in the following commands:

```
# /opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -AdpBbuCmd -a0 | grep "Full Charge" -A5 |
sort \
| grep Full -A1
```


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The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Full Charge Capacity: 1357 mAh
Max Error: 2 %
```

Proactive battery replacement should be done on batteries that show capacity less than 800 mAh and have maximum error less than 10%. Immediately replace any battery that has less than 674 mAh or has maximum error more than 10%.
The battery temperature can be monitored using the following command:

```
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -AdpBbuCmd -a0 | grep BatteryType; \
/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64 -AdpBbuCmd -a0 | grep -i temper
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
BatteryType: iBBU08
Temperature: 38 C
  Temperature                  : OK
  Over Temperature        : No
```

If the battery temperature is greater than or equal to 55 degrees Celsius, then determine the cause, and correct the problem.

3.9.4 Replacing Batteries in Disk Controllers

> **Note**
>
> This topic applies only to Exadata X4 and earlier systems, which use batteries to protect the disk controller cache.

If the battery charge capacity in the disk controllers falls below the minimum threshold, then Oracle will replace the failed batteries at no extra charge, if the system is covered either by the Oracle Premier Support for Systems or occurs during the warranty period.

For customers with Premier Support for Systems, Oracle attempts to proactively replace the batteries in Oracle Exadata Rack before the end of the estimated lifetime, on a best efforts basis.

3.10 Managing F20 PCIe Energy Storage Modules

Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe cards are used in Oracle Exadata X3 models.

- About F20 PCIe Energy Storage Modules
  The Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe card includes an energy storage module (ESM) to ensure data integrity during a power interruption, functioning similar to a battery backup.
- Replacing Flash ESM

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3.10.1 About F20 PCIe Energy Storage Modules

The Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe card includes an energy storage module (ESM) to ensure data integrity during a power interruption, functioning similar to a battery backup.

Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe cards accelerate performance in Oracle Exadata Rack by caching frequently-accessed Oracle Database data and avoids the need to do physical I/O to the disk in Exadata Storage Server. Write operations to the flash cards are temporarily staged in volatile local DRAM memory on the card to speed write operations. The data in the DRAM is protected by an Energy Storage Module (ESM) which provides enough electrical power, in the event of a power failure, to move the data in the DRAM to the local flash.

The flash modules used in Oracle Exadata X3 systems have an expected endurance of 10 years or more, even in write intensive applications. Flash endurance is determined primarily by the total data written to flash across many years, as well as the type of data written. No application runs at maximum flash write IOPS for every second of every day for years. Applications also do many reads and have periods of high and low activity, such as day versus night, quarter close, end of a trading day, and so on. A very highly write intensive application might average 25 percent of the maximum flash write IOPS when measured over many months. Each Exadata X3 storage server has a total flash write endurance of over 50 PB for typical database data. In a full rack, if the application writes an average of 250,000 8K flash IOPS (25 percent of maximum writes) for 10 years, then it will write a total of 41 PB of data to each cell. This is less than the 50 PB per cell endurance.

If the ESM does not have sufficient charge, then the F20 PCIe card operates in fail-safe write-through mode, bypassing the DRAM memory and writing all data directly to flash. This results in reduced write performance, but there is no data loss. Exadata Storage Server generates an alert when the ESM capacity is insufficient, and the ESM should be replaced.

The charge capacity of the ESM degrades over time, and its life expectancy is inversely proportional to the operating temperature. The worst case life expectancy of the ESM in Oracle Exadata Rack is as follows:

Type of Exadata Storage Server	Lifetime
Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4275 Servers	3 years
Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers	4 years

Related Topics

- Monitoring Storage Server Hard Disk Controller Batteries and Caching Mode
  The hard disk controller in Exadata X4 and earlier systems periodically performs a discharge and charge of the controller battery. During the operation, the write cache policy changes from write-back caching to write-through caching.

3.10.2 Replacing Flash ESM

If the charge capacity in the F20 PCIe ESM falls below the minimum threshold, then Oracle will replace the failed ESM modules at no extra charge, if the system is covered either by the Oracle Premier Support for Systems or occurs during the warranty period.

For customers with Premier Support for Systems, Oracle attempts to proactively replace the F20 PCIe ESM in the Oracle Exadata Rack before the end of the estimated lifetime, on a best efforts basis.

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3.11 Exadata Storage Server LED Indicator Descriptions

The indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata storage servers help you to verify the system status and identify components that require servicing.

For information about the various indicator LEDs on Oracle Exadata storage servers, see the section on *Troubleshooting Using the Server Front and Back Panel Status Indicators* in the server service manual for your system.

See Related Documentation for a list of the server service manuals.

Additionally, the Do Not Service LED is included only on Oracle Exadata X7-2 and later storage servers.

On Oracle Exadata storage servers, the Do Not Service LED has the following states:

- Do Not Service LED is **white/on**: Indicates that the storage server is required to remain online to preserve data availability. Do not restart or power off the storage server. Otherwise, data availability may be compromised.

  Typically, the Do Not Service LED lights in response to an issue with a partner storage server. However, the Do Not Service LED also lights in the following situations:

  – During an Oracle ASM cluster rolling upgrade, the Do Not Service LED lights simultaneously on all participating storage servers. Furthermore, on affected grid disks, the `asmDeactivationOutcome` attribute contains the value: `Cannot deactivate because ASM is in rolling upgrade mode`.

  – When a database server containing a voting disk goes down, the Do Not Service LED lights simultaneously on all storage servers, which warns against shutting down any storage servers to preserve quorum in the cluster.

- Do Not Service LED is **off**: The storage server can be safely powered off for servicing.

3.12 Exadata Storage Server Images

The Exadata Storage Server models have different external layouts and physical appearance.

- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M Extreme Flash Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M High Capacity Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z High Capacity Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extreme Flash Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M High Capacity Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extended Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and Extended (XT) Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server Images
- Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash Server Images

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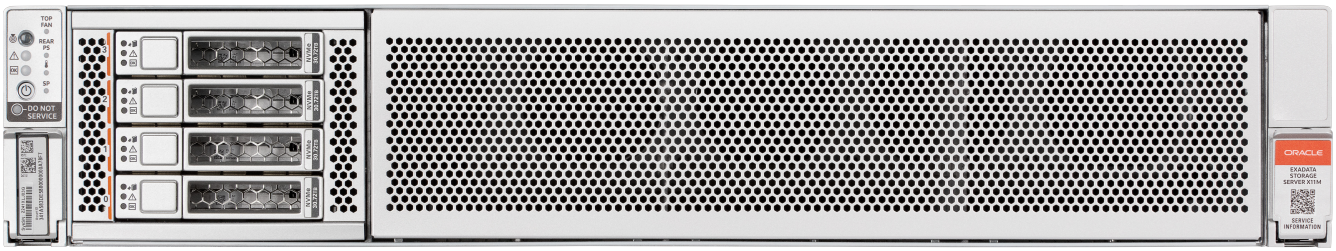
- High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Images
- Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Images
- High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Images
- Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Images
- Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Images
- Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Images
- Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Images
- Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4275 Images

3.12.1 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M Extreme Flash Server Images

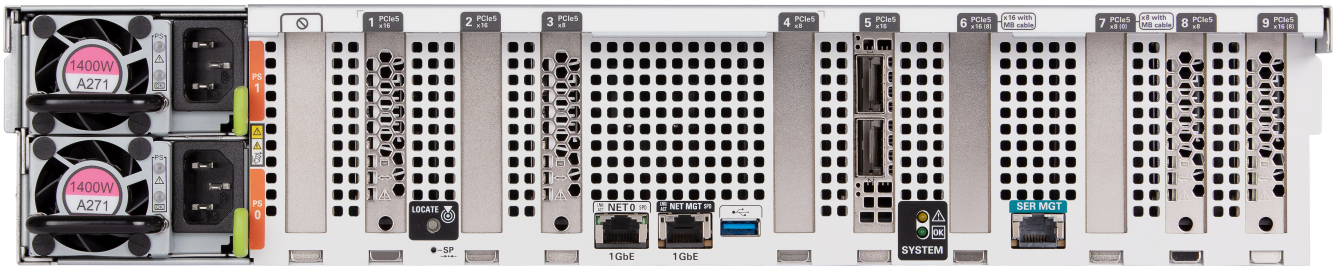
The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M Extreme Flash (EF) server.

Figure 3-1 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M EF Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M EF server.

Figure 3-2 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M EF Server



3.12.2 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M High Capacity Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M High Capacity (HC) server.

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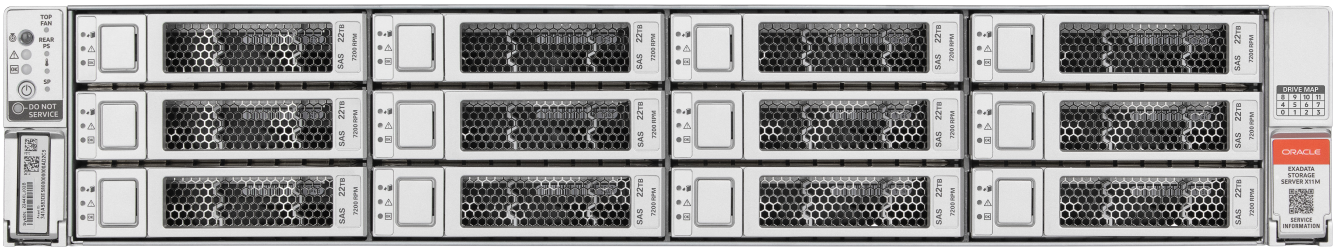
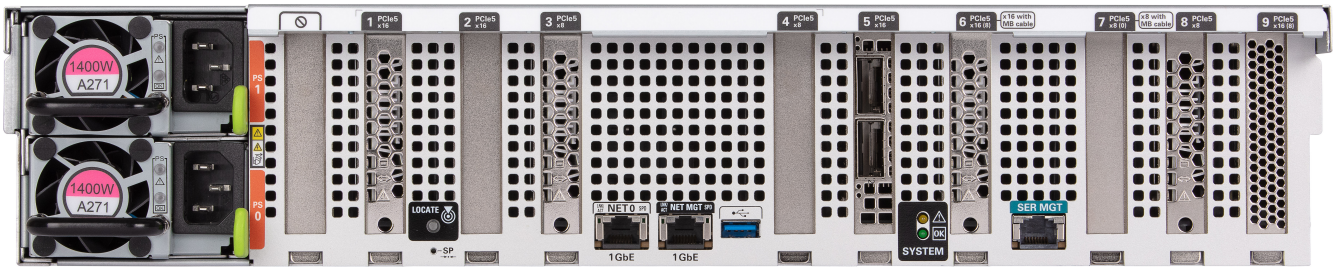
Figure 3-3 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M HC Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M HC server.

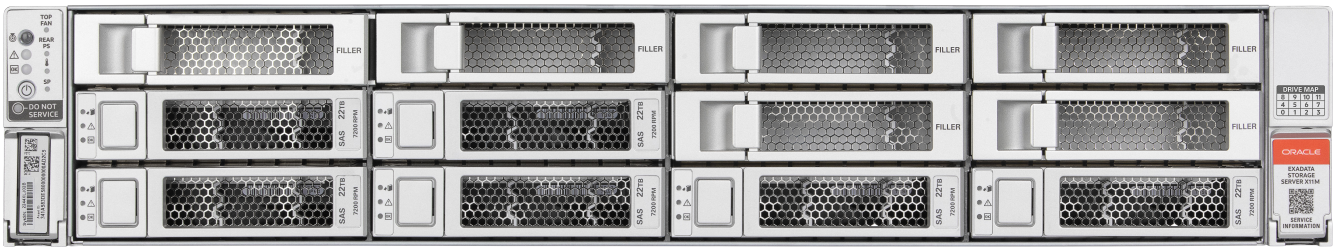
Figure 3-4 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M HC Server



3.12.3 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z High Capacity Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z High Capacity (HC) server.

Figure 3-5 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z HC Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z HC server.

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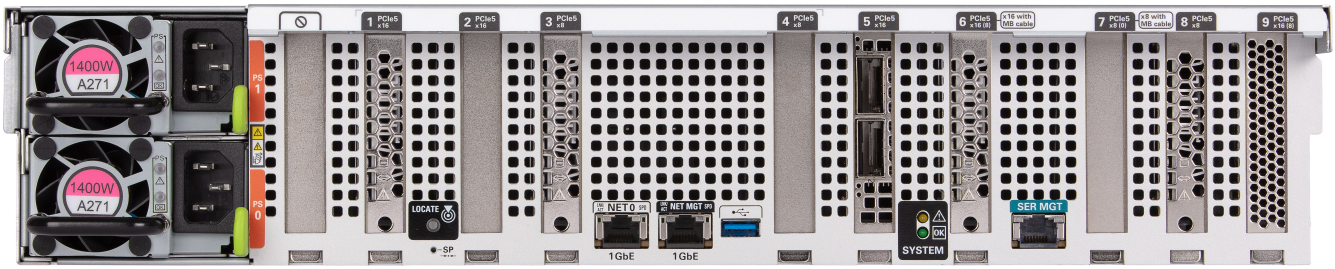
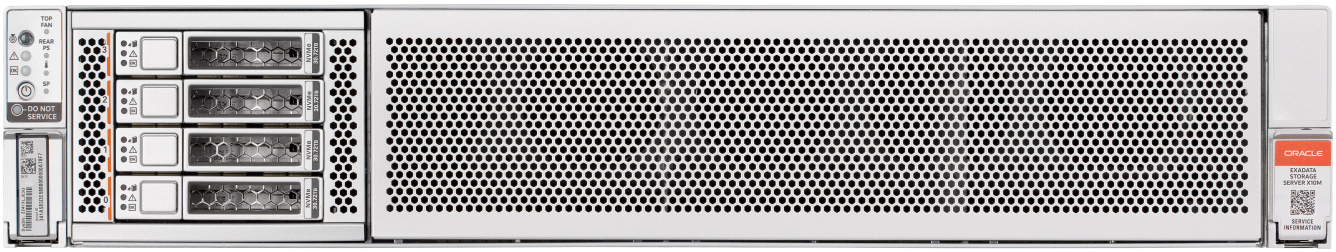
Figure 3-6 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X11M-Z HC Server



3.12.4 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extreme Flash Server Images

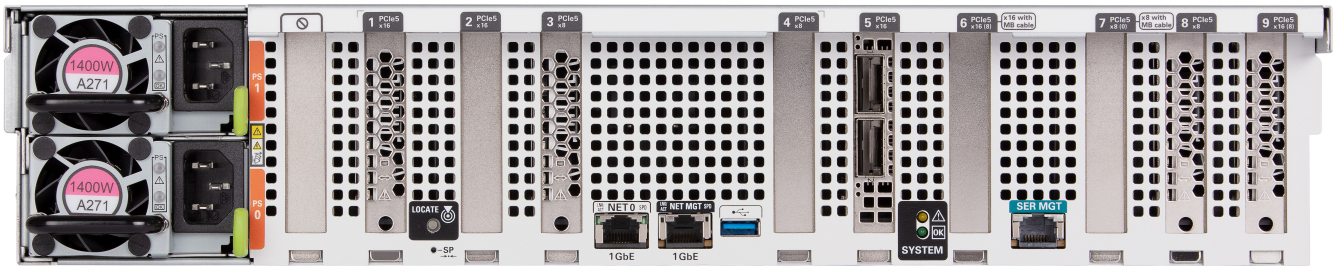
The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extreme Flash (EF) server.

Figure 3-7 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M EF Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M EF server.

Figure 3-8 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M EF Server



3.12.5 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M High Capacity Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M High Capacity (HC) server.

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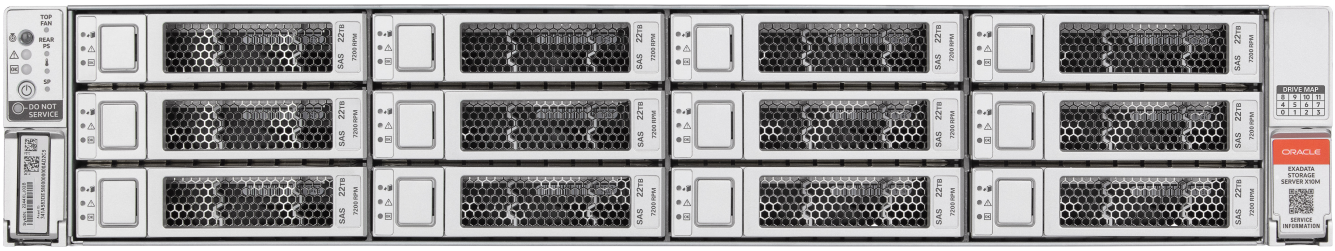
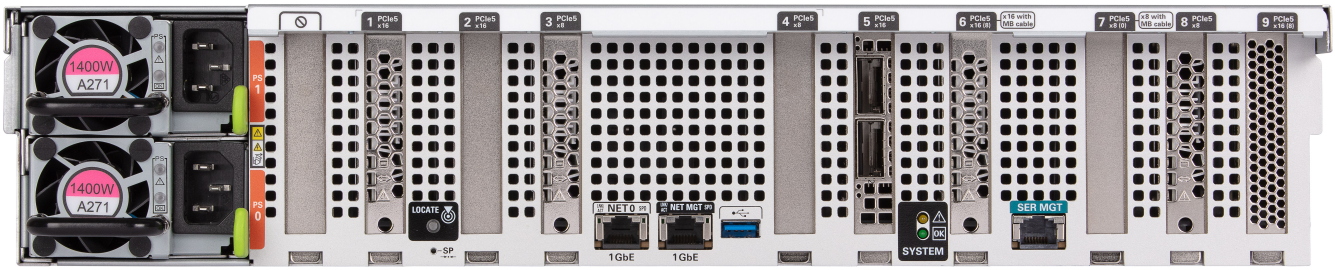
Figure 3-9 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M HC Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M HC server.

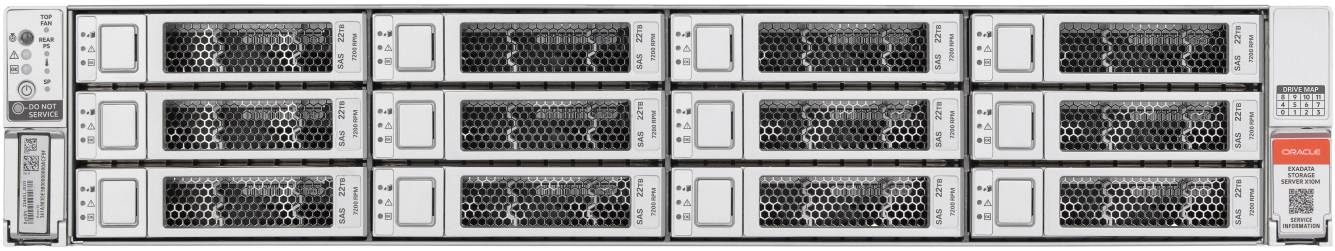
Figure 3-10 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M HC Server



3.12.6 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extended Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M Extended (XT) server.

Figure 3-11 Front View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M XT Server



The following figure shows the rear view of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M XT server.

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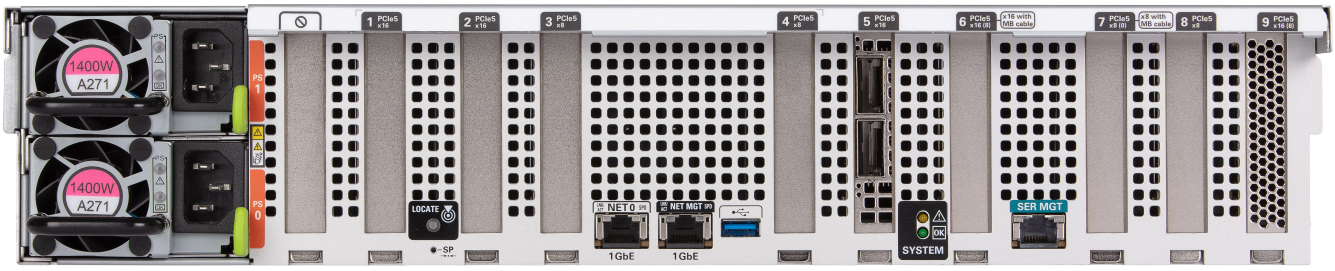
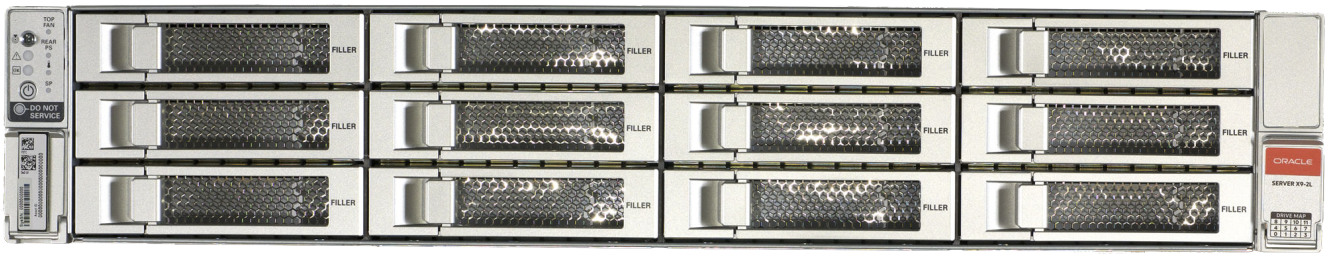
Figure 3-12 Rear View of an Oracle Exadata Storage Server X10M XT Server



3.12.7 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash Server Images

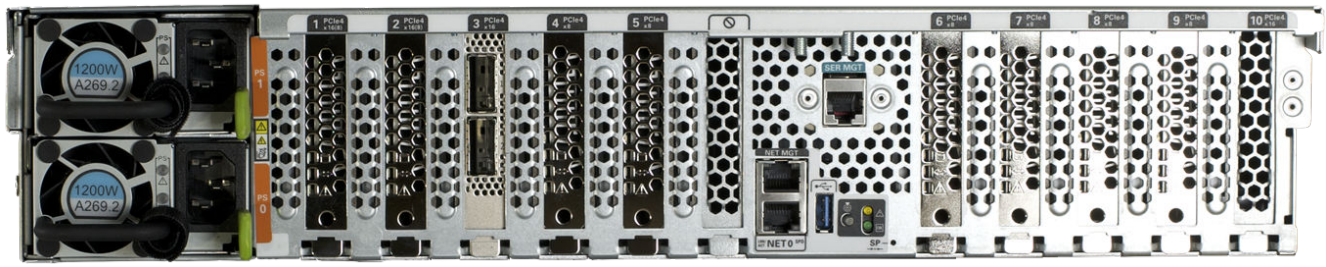
The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash (EF) servers.

Figure 3-13 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash Server



The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash servers.

Figure 3-14 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extreme Flash Server



3.12.8 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity (HC) servers.

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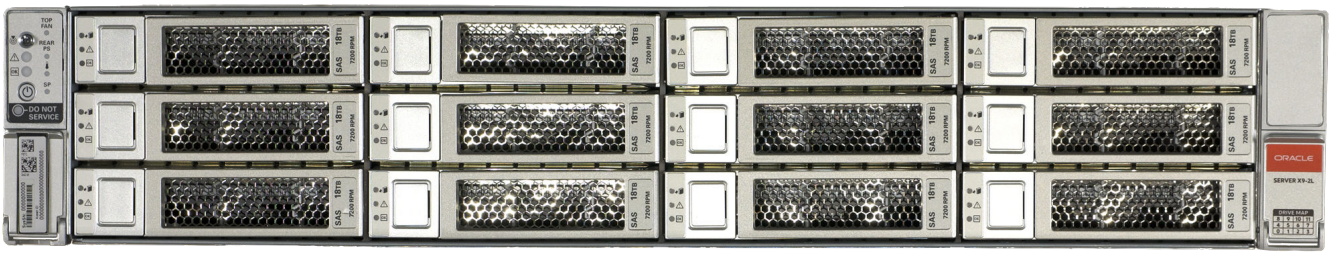
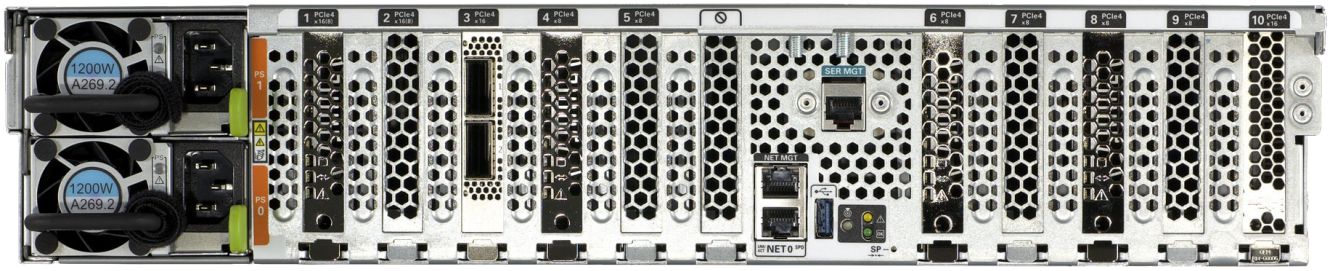
Figure 3-15 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity servers



The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity servers.

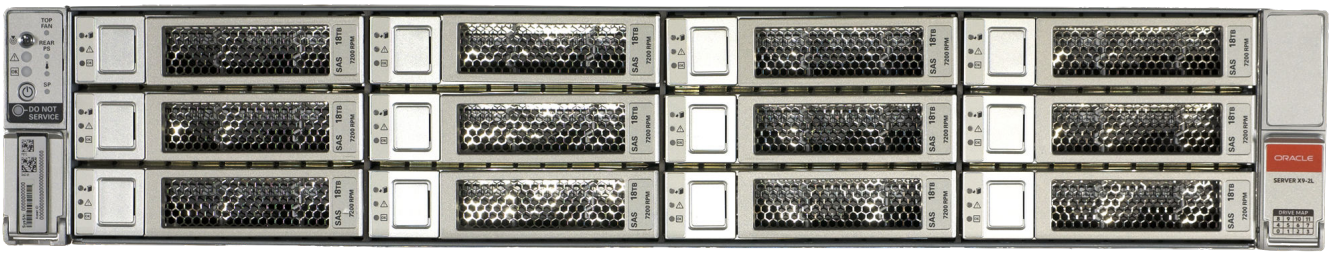
Figure 3-16 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 High Capacity servers



3.12.9 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended (XT) servers.

Figure 3-17 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended servers



The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended servers.

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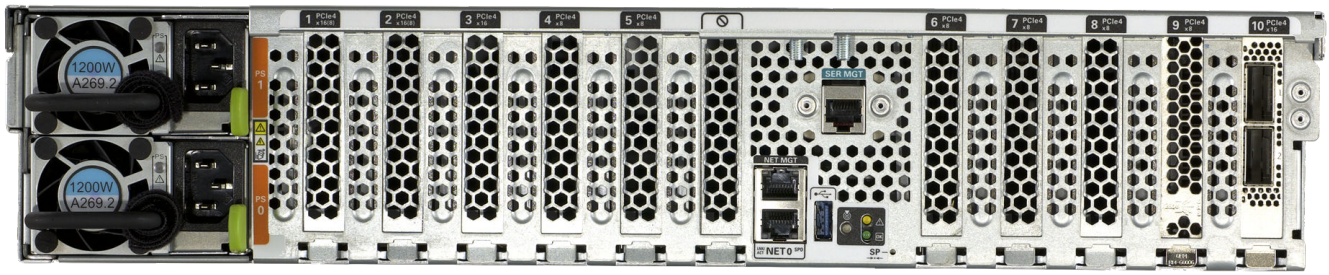
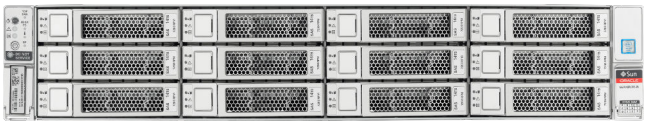
Figure 3-18 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X9M-2 Extended servers



3.12.10 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and Extended (XT) Server Images

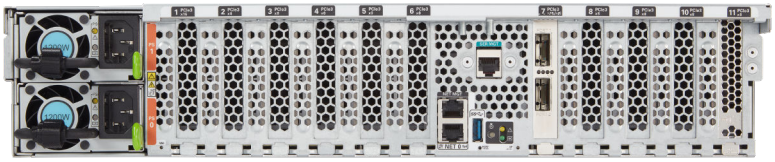
The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and XT servers.

Figure 3-19 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and XT servers



The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and XT servers.

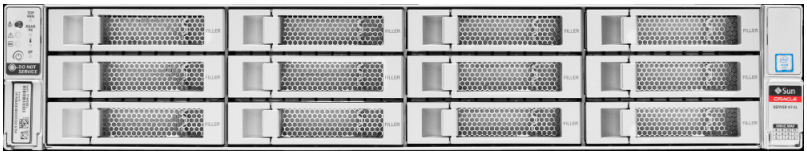
Figure 3-20 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 High Capacity and XT servers



3.12.11 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash Server Images

The front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash server is almost identical to the X7-2 server. The main difference is the product logo.

Figure 3-21 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash Server



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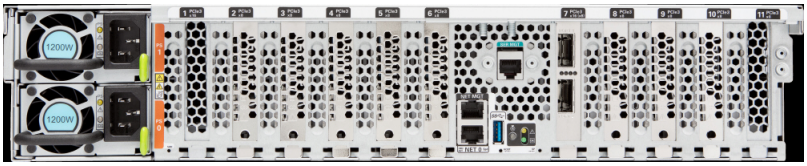
The rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash server is almost identical to the X7-2 server. The main difference is the product logo.

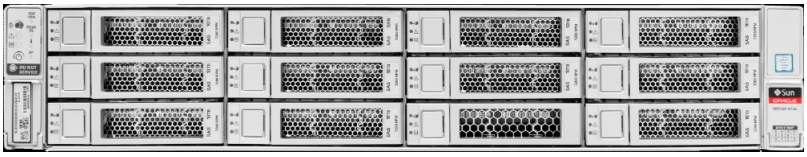
Figure 3-22 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X8M-2 and X8-2 Extreme Flash Server



3.12.12 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server Images

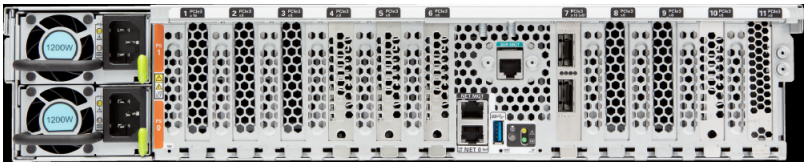
The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server.

Figure 3-23 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server



The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server.

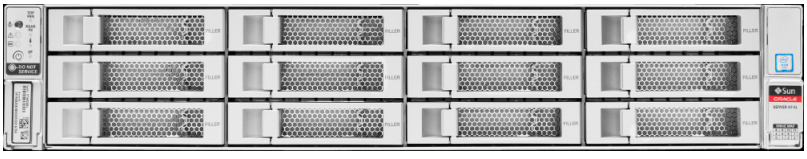
Figure 3-24 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 High Capacity Server



3.12.13 Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash Server Images

The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash server.

Figure 3-25 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash Server



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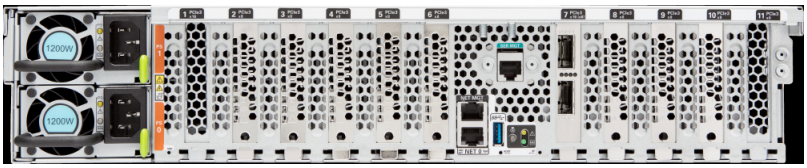
The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash server.

Figure 3-26 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X7-2 Extreme Flash Server



3.12.14 High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Images

The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 High Capacity server.

Figure 3-27 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 High Capacity Server

The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 High Capacity server.

Figure 3-28 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 High Capacity Server

3.12.15 Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Images

The following figure shows the front view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Extreme Flash server.

Figure 3-29 Front View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Extreme Flash Server

The following figure shows the rear view of the Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Extreme Flash server.

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Figure 3-30 Rear View of Oracle Exadata Storage Server X6-2 Extreme Flash Server

3.12.16 High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Images

The following image shows the front view of High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers.

Figure 3-31 Front View of High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers

The following image shows the rear view of High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers.

Figure 3-32 Rear View of High Capacity Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers

3.12.17 Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Images

The following image shows the front view of Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers.

Figure 3-33 Front View of Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers

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The following image shows the rear view of Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers.

Figure 3-34 Rear View of Extreme Flash Exadata Storage Server X5-2 Servers

3.12.18 Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Images

The following image shows the front view of Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Servers. The hard drives are numbered from left to right, starting in the lower left. The drives in the bottom row are numbers 0, 1, 2, and 3. The drives in the middle row are numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7. The drives in the top row are numbers 8, 9, 10, and 11.

Figure 3-35 Front View of Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Servers

The following image shows the rear view of Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Servers.

Figure 3-36 Rear View of Exadata Storage Server X4-2L Servers

3.12.19 Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Images

The following image shows the front view of Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Servers. The hard drives are numbered from left to right, starting in the lower left. The drives in the bottom row are numbers 0, 1, 2, and 3. The drives in the middle row are numbers 4, 5, 6, and 7. The drives in the top row are numbers 8, 9, 10, and 11.

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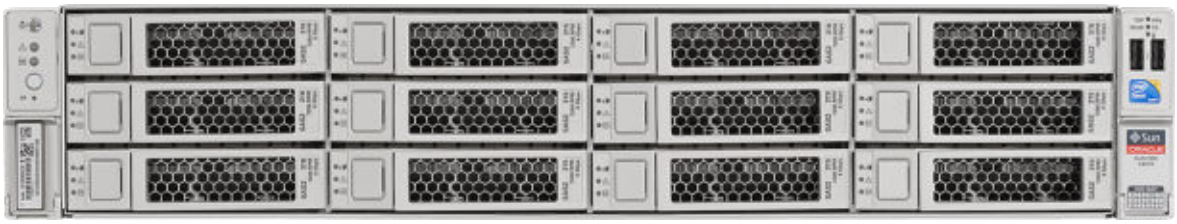
Figure 3-37 Front View of Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Servers



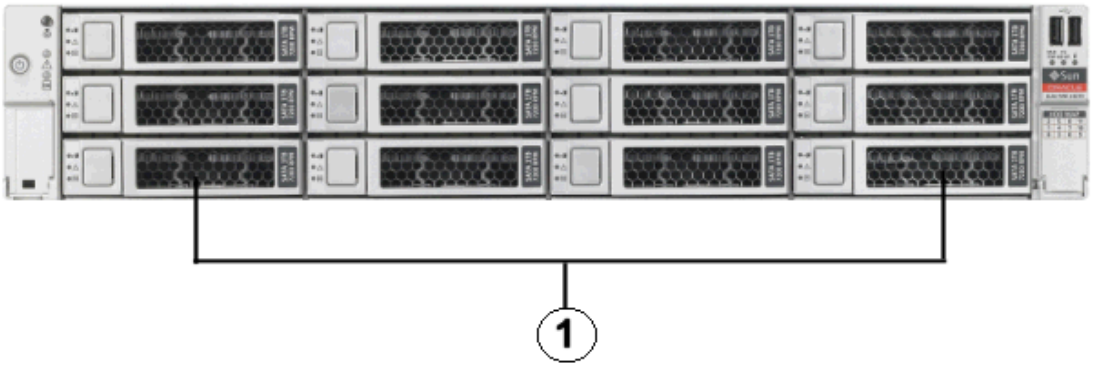
The following image shows the rear view of Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Servers.

Figure 3-38 Rear View of Exadata Storage Server X3-2L Servers

3.12.20 Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Images

The following image shows the front view of Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

Figure 3-39 Front View of Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers



1. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right, HDD2, HDD5, HDD8, and HDD11. The middle drives are, from left to right, HDD1, HDD4, HDD7, and HDD10. The bottom drives are, from left to right, HDD0, HDD3, HDD6, and HDD9.

The following image shows the rear view of Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

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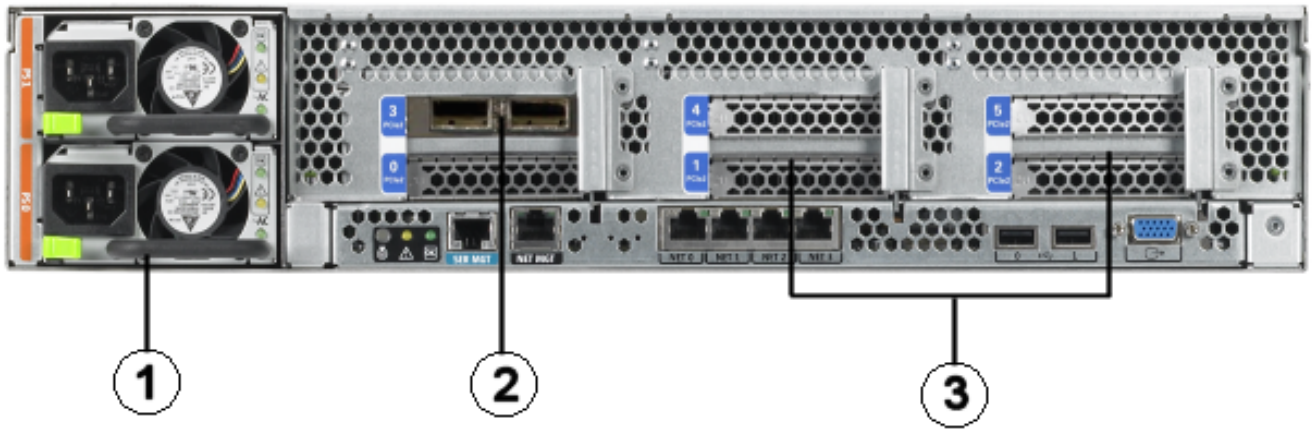
Figure 3-40 Rear View of Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers

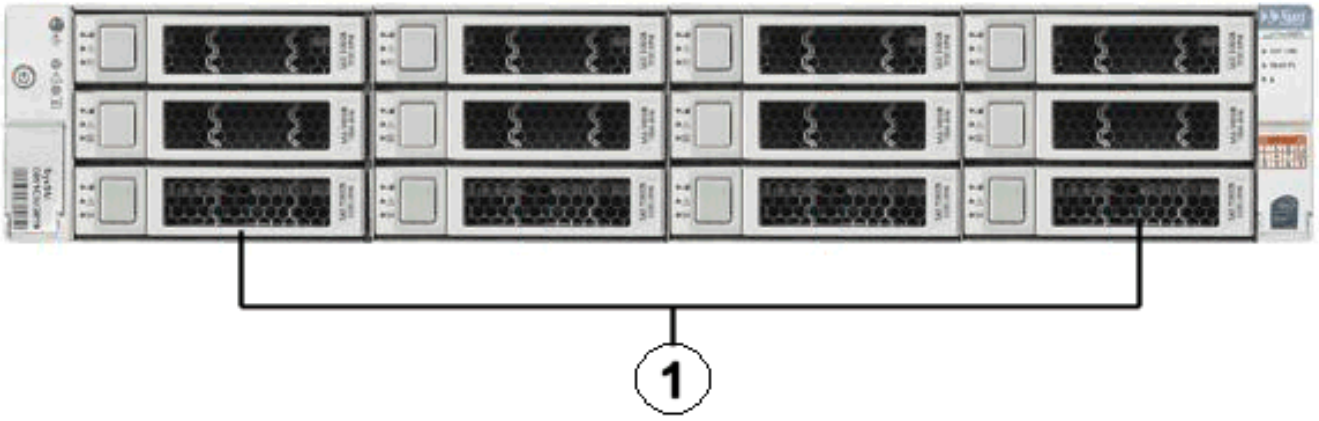


1. Power supplies.
2. InfiniBand host channel adapter PCI Express module.
3. Sun Flash Accelerator F20 PCIe Cards.

3.12.21 Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4275 Images

The following figure shows the front view of Sun Fire X4275 Servers.

Figure 3-41 Front View of Sun Fire X4275 Server



1. Hard disk drives. The top drives are, from left to right, HDD2, HDD5, HDD8, and HDD11. The middle drives are, from left to right, HDD1, HDD4, HDD7, and HDD10. The bottom drives are, from left to right, HDD0, HDD3, HDD6, and HDD9.

The following figure shows the rear view of Sun Fire X4275 servers.

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Figure 3-42 Rear View of Sun Fire X4275 Server

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4

Maintaining Other Oracle Exadata Components

Besides the database and storage servers, Oracle Exadata contains other components, such as power distribution units, ILOM, and network switches.

> **Note**
>
> - All procedures in this chapter are applicable to Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.
> - For ease of reading, the name "Oracle Exadata Rack" is used when information refers to both Oracle Exadata and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Rack.

- Replacing a Power Distribution Unit
- Resetting a Non-Responsive ILOM
- Configuring Service Processor and ILOM Network Settings
- Verify the Link Speed on Network Ports
  Ensure you are using the correct link speed for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 compute nodes.
- Maintaining the RoCE Network Fabric
  The RoCE Network Fabric connects the database servers and Exadata Storage Servers through the bonded interface to the RoCE Network Fabric switches in the rack.
- Maintaining the InfiniBand Network Fabric Network
  The InfiniBand Network Fabric network connects the database servers and Exadata Storage Servers through the bonded interface to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the rack.
- Modifying the InfiniBand Network Fabric Configuration
  You can change how the InfiniBand Network Fabric network is configured by changing the IP addresses or host names, or by implementing partitioning.
- Configuring Network Routing on Database Servers
  The tasks for network routing are for boot-time routing or real-time routing.
- Changing the DNS Servers
  The configuration settings for the Domain Name System (DNS) servers can be changed after initial setup.
- Changing the NTP Servers
  The configuration settings for the Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers can be changed after initial setup.
- Changing the Time Zone Settings
  You can change the time zones on Oracle Exadata after initial configuration and deployment.

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- Managing the KVM Switch
  The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.
- LED Status Descriptions
  The LEDs on the Oracle Exadata Rack components help you identify the component that needs servicing.

4.1 Replacing a Power Distribution Unit

Power distribution units (PDUs) can be replaced while Oracle Exadata Rack is online. PDU-A is on the left, and PDU-B is on the right when viewing the rack from the rear.

- Reviewing the PDU Replacement Guidelines
  Before replacing a PDU, review the following guidelines to ensure the procedure is safe and does not disrupt availability.
- Replacing a PDU
  This procedure describes how to replace a power distribution unit (PDU).

4.1.1 Reviewing the PDU Replacement Guidelines

Before replacing a PDU, review the following guidelines to ensure the procedure is safe and does not disrupt availability.

- Unlatching the RDMA Network Fabric cables while removing or inserting PDU-A may cause a loss of service due to nodes being removed from the cluster. This could cause the rack to be unavailable. Care should be taken when handling the RDMA Network Fabric cables, which are normally latched securely. Do not place excessive tension on the RDMA Network Fabric cables by pulling them.
- Unhooking the wrong power feeds causes the rack to shut down. Trace the power cables running from the PDU that will be replaced to the power source, and only unplug those feeds.
- Allow time to unpack and repack the PDU replacement parts. Note how the power cords are coiled in the packaging so the failed unit can be repacked the same way.
- Removal of the side panel lessens the amount of time needed to replace the PDU. However, it is not necessary to remove the side panel to replace the PDU.
- Use of a cordless drill or power screwdriver lessens the amount of time needed to replace the PDU. Allow more time for the replacement if using the hand wrench tool provided with the replacement rack. If using a screwdriver, then ensure that there are Torx T30 and T25 bits.
- It may be necessary to remove the server cable arms to move the power cables. If that is the case, then twist the plug connection and flex the cable arm connector to avoid having to unclip the cable arm. If it is necessary to unclip the cable arm, then support the cables with one hand, remove the power cord, and then clip the cable arm. Do not leave the cable arm hanging.
- When removing the T30 screws from the L-bracket, do not remove the T25 screws or nuts that attach the PDU to the bracket until the PDU is out of the rack.

4.1.2 Replacing a PDU

This procedure describes how to replace a power distribution unit (PDU).

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1. Use the PDU monitor as follows to identify its network settings, if it is not the reason for the PDU replacement:
   a. Press the reset button for 20 seconds until it starts to count from 5 to 0. While it is counting down, release the button, and then press it once.
   b. Record the network settings, firmware version, and so on, displayed on the LCD screen as the monitor restarts.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If the PDU monitor is not working, then retrieve the network settings by connecting to the PDU over the network, or from the network administrator.

2. Turn off all the PDU breakers.
3. Unplug the PDU power plugs from the AC outlets.

   > **Note**
   >
   > - If the power cords use overhead routing, then put the power plugs in a location where they will not fall or hit anyone.
   > - If the rack is on a raised floor, then move the power cords out through the floor cutout. It may be necessary to maneuver the rack over the cutout in order to move the power cords out.

4. Do the following procedure for a PDU-B replacement when there is not side panel access, and the rack does not have an InfiniBand cable harness:

   > **Note**
   >
   > Do not unstrap any cables attached to the cable arms.

   a. Unscrew the T25 screws holding the square cable arms to the rack.
   b. Move the RDMA Network Fabric cables to the middle, out of the way.
5. Unplug all power cables going from the servers and switches to the PDU. Keep the power cables together in group bundles.
6. Remove the T30 screws from the top and bottom of the L-bracket, and note where the screws go.
7. Note where the PDU sits in the rack frame. It is usually 1 inch back from the rack frame to allow access to the breaker switches.
8. Angle and maneuver the PDU out of the rack.
9. Hold the PDU or lay it down, if there is enough room, while maneuvering the AC power cords through the rack. It may be necessary to cut the cable ties that hold the AC cord flush with the bottom side of the PDU.
10. Pull the cords as near to the bottom or top of the rack as possible where there is more room between the servers to get the outlet plug through the routing hole.
11. Remove the smaller Torx T25 screws, and loosen the nut on the top and bottom to remove the PDU from the L-bracket. The nut does not have to be removed.

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12. Attach the L-bracket to the new PDU.
13. Lay the new PDU next to the rack.
14. Route the AC cords through the rack, and to where the outlets are.

> **Note**
>
> Do not cable tie the AC cord to the new PDU at this time.

15. Place the new PDU in the rack by angling and maneuvering it until the L-brackets sit on the top and bottom rails.
16. Line up the holes and slots so that the PDU sits about 1 inch back from the rack frame.
17. Attach the power cords using the labels on the cords as a guide.

    For example, G5-0 indicates PDU group 5 outlet 0 on the PDU.
18. Attach the InfiniBand cable holders if they were removed in step 4.

    Oracle recommends screwing the holders in by hand at first to avoid stripping the screws.
19. Attach the AC power cords to the outlets.
20. Turn on the breakers.
21. Cable and program the PDU monitor for the network, as needed.

Related Topics

- *Sun Rack II Power Distribution Units User's Guide*
- *Oracle Rack Cabinet 1242 User's Guide*
- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

4.2 Resetting a Non-Responsive ILOM

When Oracle Exadata System Software detects that the ILOM is unresponsive, it automatically resets the ILOM Service Processor.

Also, as a proactive measure, the ILOM is reset automatically every 90 days. To help predict the next automatic reset, you can retrieve the ILOM up-time by querying the ILOM directly or using `ipmitool`. For example:

- Using ILOM:

```
-> show /SP/clock uptime

/SP/clock
Properties:
uptime = 54 days, 15:41:51
```

- Using `ipmitool`:

```
# ipmitool sunoem getval /SP/clock/uptime
Target Value: 54 days, 15:41:51
```

You can also manually reset the ILOM Service Processor using various methods:

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- Resetting the ILOM Using SSH
- Resetting the ILOM Using the ILOM Remote Console
- Resetting the ILOM Using IPMItool
- Resetting the ILOM Using the SP Reset Pin on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 Servers and Exadata Storage Servers
- Removing the SP from Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Servers and Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Servers
  If you could not reset the ILOM on the Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server or Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server using SSH, the remote console or IPMItool, then remove the service processor (SP) from the server, and put it back.
- Unplugging the ILOM Power Supply

See Also

Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Documentation at http://www.oracle.com/goto/ilom/docs

4.2.1 Resetting the ILOM Using SSH

The following procedure describes how to reset the ILOM by connecting to it using SSH:

1. Connect to the ILOM using SSH from another machine.
2. Enter the following command at the ILOM prompt:

```
reset /SP
```

4.2.2 Resetting the ILOM Using the ILOM Remote Console

If it is not possible to connect to the ILOM using SSH, then log in to the ILOM remote console. The following procedure describes how to reset the ILOM using the remote console.

1. Log in to the ILOM remote console.
2. Select **Reset SP** from the Maintenance tab.
3. Click **Reset SP**.

4.2.3 Resetting the ILOM Using IPMItool

If you could not connect to the ILOM using SSH or the remote console, then log in to the local host or another host on the ILOM network, and use IPMItool. The following procedure describes how to reset the ILOM using IPMItool:

1. Log in to local host or another host on the ILOM network.
2. Run the following IPMItool command:
   - Using local host:

     ```
     $ ipmitool mc reset cold
     Sent cold reset command to MC
     ```

   - Using another host:

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```
$ ipmitool -H ILOM_host_name -U ILOM_user mc reset cold
Sent cold reset command to MC
```

In the preceding command, *ILOM_host_name* is the host name being used, and *ILOM_user* is the user name for the ILOM.

4.2.4 Resetting the ILOM Using the SP Reset Pin on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 Servers and Exadata Storage Servers

If you could not connect to the ILOM using SSH, the remote console, or IPMItool on the Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 server or Exadata Storage Server, then press the SP reset pin. The following procedure describes how to reset the ILOM using the SP reset pin.

1. Obtain a small, non-conductive stick.
2. Go to the rear of the rack.
3. Locate the SP reset pin opening. The SP reset pin opening is the first opening to the right of the NET MGT port.
4. Insert the stick into the opening and press the pin.

4.2.5 Removing the SP from Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Servers and Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Servers

If you could not reset the ILOM on the Sun Fire X4800 Oracle Database Server or Sun Server X2-8 Oracle Database Server using SSH, the remote console or IPMItool, then remove the service processor (SP) from the server, and put it back.

Messages are displayed at the operating system level. These messages can be ignored. The fans will speed up because there is no fan control.

- See "Removing and Installing the Service Processor Module (CRU)" in *Sun Fire X4800 Server Service Manual* at http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E19140-01/html/821-0282/gjfvy.html#scrolltoc

4.2.6 Unplugging the ILOM Power Supply

If you could not reset to the ILOM using the preceding options, then unplug the power supply, and then plug it back in. This action power cycles the server as well as the ILOM.

4.3 Configuring Service Processor and ILOM Network Settings

The following procedure describes how to configure the service processor (SP) and ILOM network settings:

1. Log in to the SP as the `root` user using SSH.
2. Use the `version` command to check the SP/ILOM firmware release. The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
-> version
SP firmware 3.2.4.10
SP firmware build number: 93199
SP firmware date: Sat Oct  4 18:42:56 EDT 2014
SP filesystem version: 0.2.10
```


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> **Note**
>
> The ipmitool can be used to log into the server SP. This is useful when the SP/ILOM is not accessible from the management network. The following command is used to connect to the SP:
>
> ```
> # ipmitool sunoem cli
> Connected. Use ^D to exit.
> -> version
> SP firmware 3.2.4.10
> SP firmware build number: 93199
> SP firmware date: Sat Oct  4 18:42:56 EDT 2014
> SP filesystem version: 0.2.10
> ```

3. Configure the DNS server settings using the `set` command as follows:

```
cd /SP/clients/dns/
    /SP/clients/dns
show
     /SP/clients/dns
        Targets:
        Properties:
            auto_dns = enabled
            nameserver = 0.0.0.0
            retries = 1
            searchpath =
            timeout = 5
        Commands:
            cd
            set
            show
set nameserver=192.68.0.2
set searchpath=yourdomain.com
```

4. Configure the NTP server settings using the `set` command as follows.

```
cd /SP/clients/ntp/server/1/
/SP/clients/ntp/server/1
show
 /SP/clients/ntp/server/1
    Targets:
    Properties:
        address = 0.0.0.0
    Commands:
        cd
        set
        show
set address=192.68.0.1
```

> **Note**
>
> Two NTP servers can be configured. Set the first NTP server using the `set` command, and then use the path `SP/clients/ntp/server/2 to configure` the second server.

5. Use the `set` command to configure the network settings as follows:

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```
cd /SP/network
   /SP/network
show
   /SP/network
    Targets:
        interconnect
        ipv6
        test
    Properties:
        commitpending = (Cannot show property)
        dhcp_clientid = none
        dhcp_server_ip = none
        ipaddress = 0.0.0.0
        ipdiscovery = dhcp
        ipgateway = 0.0.0.0
        ipnetmask = 0.0.0.0
        managementport = MGMT
        pendingipaddress = 0.0.0.0
        pendingipdiscovery = dhcp
        pendingipgateway = 0.0.0.0
        pendingipnetmask = 0.0.0.0
        pendingmanagementport = MGMT
        pendingvlan_id = (none)
        state = enabled
        vlan_id = (none)
    Commands:
        cd
        set
        show
```

6. Configure the corresponding `pendingip*` settings for the ipaddress, ipdiscovery, ipgateway, ipnetmask, and vlan_id, and then commit the pending settings using the following command:

   ```
   set commitpending=true
   ```

7. Disconnect from the command line interface after the network configuration is complete.

> **Note**
>
> Use `^D` to exit the session when using the ipmitool.

4.4 Verify the Link Speed on Network Ports

Ensure you are using the correct link speed for Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 compute nodes.

On Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 compute nodes you might experience issues when connecting to 10GbE switches. These issues include links not being detected or being unable to connect to the gateway.

Resolving 10GbE Network Speed Configuration on Client Network Ports

1. Log in as the `root` user.
2. Use the `cat` command to review the `/proc/net/bonding/bondeth0` file.

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3. For each 10GbE network interface (designated by *x*) that does not have the link detected, run the following commands:

```
# ifdown ethx
# ethtool -s ethx 10000 duplex full autoneg off
# ifup ethx
# ethtool ethx
```

4. Confirm that the output from the `ethtool` command shows `yes` for Link detected.

```
Link detected: yes
```

5. Edit the appropriate files in `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`, where *x* is the number associated with the network interface.

   a. Locate the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ethx` file. Add the following line, if it is not already present in the file:

   ```
   ETHTOOL_OPTS="speed 10000 duplex full autoneg off"
   ```

   b. Repeat the previous step for all network interfaces that do not have the `ETHTOOL_OPTS` setting in the associated `ifcfg-ethx` file and are connected to 10GbE switches.

   The network interface should now show the link as detected. These changes are persistent, and do not need to be repeated after a server reboot.

4.5 Maintaining the RoCE Network Fabric

The RoCE Network Fabric connects the database servers and Exadata Storage Servers through the bonded interface to the RoCE Network Fabric switches in the rack.

- Backing Up Settings on the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch
- Applying Golden Configuration Settings on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  The golden configuration settings are normally applied on the RoCE Network Fabric switches during initial deployment.
- Restoring Settings on a Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch
  You can restore the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric switch settings from a backup.
- Using Access VLANs with Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  You can change the `switchport access vlan ID` setting to implement server-level isolation across the RoCE Network Fabric.
- Replacing a Failed RoCE Network Fabric Switch
  This procedure describes how to replace a failed RoCE Network Fabric switch.
- Discovering the RoCE Network Fabric
- Verifying the RoCE Network Fabric Configuration
  This procedure describes how to verify the RoCE Network Fabric configuration.
- Verifying RoCE Network Fabric Operation
  Verify the RoCE Network Fabric is operating properly after making modifications to the underlying hardware.
- Upgrading the Switch Firmware for RoCE Network Fabric
  The `patchmgr` utility is used to upgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

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- Downgrading the RoCE Network Fabric Switch Software
  The `patchmgr` utility is used to downgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

4.5.1 Backing Up Settings on the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch

The following procedure describes how to back up the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric switch settings. A backup is recommended after the switch is initially configured, and again after every configuration change.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user and password.
2. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   switch# show running-config
   ```

3. Copy the current configuration to a file.

   You copy the current configuration to a file on the database server or storage server. For example:

   ```
   switch# copy running-config tftp://hostname/directory_name/switch_name-
   start-config.back
   Enter vrf (If no input, current vrf 'default' is considered): management
   Enter username: uname
   uname@hostname's password: password
   Copy complete.
   ```

   You can use any of the supported transport schemes on the RoCE Network Fabric switch: `tftp`, `ftp`, `scp` or `sftp`.

   The *hostname* is the address or name of the remote server, and the *directory_name* is the path to the directory that contains the file on the remote server. The *hostname*, *directory_name*, and file name are case sensitive.

   On Oracle Exadata systems, the default Cisco VRF (Virtual Routing and Forwarding) name for the RoCE Network Fabric is `management`. However, this setting may be customized. When prompted, specify the VRF name being used on your system.

   You may also be prompted for a username and password to access the remote server.

4. Exit from the session.

   ```
   switch# exit
   ```


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4.5.2 Applying Golden Configuration Settings on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches

The golden configuration settings are normally applied on the RoCE Network Fabric switches during initial deployment.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> - Take care when performing this procedure, as misconfiguration of the RoCE Network Fabric will likely cause a system outage.
> - Do not apply the golden configuration settings to an active switch in the RoCE Network Fabric. Applying the golden configuration settings to an active switch may disrupt the RoCE Network Fabric and cause a system outage.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0, you can use the following procedure to apply the golden configuration settings on the RoCE Network Fabric switches. For earlier releases, see Restoring Settings on a Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch.

The following procedure applies the latest golden configuration settings to one or more switches in an Exadata single rack or multi-rack configuration. The switches must be powered on along with one server that has SSH access to the switches for accessing the switch configuration files.

1. Ensure you have a backup of the current switch configuration for each switch.

   For each switch, complete the steps in Backing Up Settings on the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch.

2. Log in to a server that has SSH access to the switch, and contains the latest RDMA Network Fabric patch ZIP file.

   To find the available RDMA Network Fabric patches, search for '**RDMA network switch**' in Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930). Download and use the latest patch for your Oracle Exadata System Software release.

3. Unzip the RDMA Network Fabric patch ZIP file and change directories to the location of the `patchmgr` utility.

4. Create a switch list file to drive the configuration of the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

   a. Create a file that contains the host name or IP address of the switches that you want to configure. Place each switch on a separate line.

      For example, create a file named `switches.lst`, which contains the host name of each switch on separate lines. On a single rack system, with only two leaf switches, the file might contain switch host name entries like:

      ```
      rack1sw-rocea0
      rack1sw-roceb0
      ```

   b. Tag each line to specify the configuration type for each switch.

      To specify the configuration type for each switch, append a colon (`:`) and tag to each switch host name or IP address in the switch list file. The following tags are supported:

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- `leaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system. This configuration type is assumed if no tag is specified.
- `mspine` - Identifies a spine switch. Note that one spine switch configuration supports all spine switches on single and multi-rack systems, with and without Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- `mleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system.
- `sfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- `msfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- `leaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket systems (X8M-8 and later) with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
- `mleaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X8M-8 systems with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
- `mleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 14 inter-switch links. This is the typical multi-rack leaf switch configuration for X9M and later model systems.
- `msfleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation and is configured with 14 inter-switch links. This configuration is required for X9M and later model systems with Secure Fabric enabled.
- `mleaf23_u13` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports and 13 inter-switch links. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X9M-8 systems with three database servers and 11 storage servers.

For example:

```
rack1sw-rocea0:leaf
rack1sw-roceb0:leaf
```

c. For multi-rack configurations only, specify a unique loopback octet for each switch.

The loopback octet is the last octet of the switch loopback address, which uniquely identifies a switch.

To specify the loopback octet for each switch, append a period (`.`) and numeric loopback octet value to each entry in the switch list file.

> **⚠ Caution**
>
> Every switch in a multi-rack configuration must have a unique loopback octet. If multiple switches use the same loopback octet, the RoCE Network Fabric cannot function correctly, resulting in a system outage.

For the leaf switches, start with `101` as the first loopback octet value and increment as follows:

- `101` - Rack 1 lower leaf switch (`rack1sw-rocea0` in the following example)

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- `102` - Rack 1 upper leaf switch (`rack1sw-roceb0` in the following example)
- `103` - Rack 2 lower leaf switch (`rack2sw-rocea0` in the following example)
- `104` - Rack 2 upper leaf switch (`rack2sw-roceb0` in the following example)
- `105` - Rack 3 lower leaf switch
- `106` - Rack 3 upper leaf switch, and so on.

For the spine switches, start with `201` as the first loopback octet value and increment as follows:

- `201` - Rack 1 spine switch (`rack1sw-roces0` in the following example)
- `202` - Rack 2 spine switch (`rack2sw-roces0` in the following example)
- `203` - Rack 3 spine switch
- `204` - Rack 4 spine switch, and so on.

For example, the switch list file for a 2-rack Exadata X9M system might contain:

```
rack1sw-rocea0:mleaf_u14.101
rack1sw-roceb0:mleaf_u14.102
rack1sw-roces0:mspine.201
rack2sw-rocea0:mleaf_u14.103
rack2sw-roceb0:mleaf_u14.104
rack2sw-roces0:mspine.202
```

Or, if you were adding a 5th rack to an existing 4-rack Exadata X9M system the switch list file might contain:

```
rack5sw-rocea0:mleaf_u14.109
rack5sw-roceb0:mleaf_u14.110
rack5sw-roces0:mspine.205
```

5. Use `patchmgr` to apply the latest golden configuration settings to the RoCE Network Fabric switches in the switch list file.

   For example:

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst --apply-config –log_dir log-directory
   ```

   > **See Also**
   >
   > Patchmgr Syntax for RoCE Network Fabric Switches.

6. Use `patchmgr` to verify the configuration of the RoCE Network Fabric switches in the switch list file.

   For example:

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst --verify-config –log_dir log-directory
   ```


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Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

4.5.3 Restoring Settings on a Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch

You can restore the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric switch settings from a backup.

The following procedure outlines how to restore Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric switch settings from a backup. This procedure can also be used to restore golden configuration settings on a switch prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0 contains a simplified and enhanced procedure for applying golden configuration settings on the RoCE Network Fabric switches. See Applying Golden Configuration Settings on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user and password.
2. Delete any existing backup configuration (or golden configuration) file on the switch for the configuration you are restoring.

   The golden configuration files are:

   - Single rack leaf (`leaf`): `roce_leaf_switch.cfg`
   - Multi-rack spine (`mspine`): `roce_spine_switch_multi.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf (`mleaf`): `roce_leaf_switch_multi.cfg`
   - Single rack leaf with Secure Fabric support (`sfleaf`): `roce_sf_leaf_switch.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf with Secure Fabric support (`msfleaf`): `roce_sf_leaf_switch_multi.cfg`
   - Single rack leaf configured with 23 host ports (`leaf23`): `roce_leaf_switch_23hosts.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf configured with 23 host ports (`mleaf23`): `roce_leaf_switch_23hosts_multi.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf configured with 14 inter-switch links (`mleaf_u14`): `roce_leaf_switch_14uplinks_multi.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf configured with 14 inter-switch links and with Secure Fabric support (`msfleaf_u14`): `roce_sf_leaf_switch_14uplinks_multi.cfg`
   - Multi-rack leaf configured with 23 host ports and 13 inter-switch links (`mleaf23_u13`): `roce_leaf_switch_23hosts_13uplinks_multi.cfg`

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> **Note**
>
> If you do not remove the file you are replacing, then when you attempt to overwrite the file you will get a 'permission denied' error.

For example:

```
rack3sw-rocea0# delete bootflash:roce_leaf_switch.cfg
Do you want to delete "/roce_leaf_switch.cfg" ? (yes/no/abort) [y] y
rack3sw-rocea0#
```

3. Copy the backup configuration file (or golden configuration file) to the switch.

   For example:

   ```
   [root@server_hostname ~]# scp roce_leaf_switch.cfg admin@100.104.10.21:/
   User Access Verification
   Password:
   roce_leaf_switch.cfg 100% 23KB 23.5KB/s 00:00
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > You can use any of the supported transport schemes on the RoCE Network Fabric switch: `tftp`, `ftp`, `scp` or `sftp`.

   If you are restoring a golden configuration file (instead of restoring a backup configuration file), you can restore the appropriate golden configuration file based on your system configuration and type of switch. The files are located within the patchmgr switch bundle in the `roce_switch_templates/` directory.

4. Apply the backup configuration (or golden configuration) file.

   Choose one of the following.

   a. If you are restoring a backup configuration file, apply the backup configuration using the following commands.

      In the following example, the backup configuration file being restored is `running-config.bak`. Adjust the command to suit your backup file name.

      ```
      rack3sw-rocea0# copy bootflash:running-config.bak startup-config
      rack3sw-rocea0# reload
      ```

   b. If you are applying a golden configuration file, use the following commands.

      In the following example, the golden configuration file being applied is `roce_leaf_switch.cfg`. Adjust the command to suit the golden configuration file that you want to apply.

      ```
      rack3sw-rocea0# run-script bootflash:roce_leaf_switch.cfg | grep 'none'
      rack3sw-rocea0# copy running-config startup-config
      ```


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> **Note**
>
> The `run-script` command may take up to 1-2 minutes on single-rack switch and up to 3-4 minutes on a multi-rack switch.

5. Exit from the session.

```
rack3sw-rocea0# exit
```

4.5.4 Using Access VLANs with Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches

You can change the `switchport access vlan ID` setting to implement server-level isolation across the RoCE Network Fabric.

By default, Oracle Exadata uses Access VLAN ID 3888 for all RoCE Network Fabric private network traffic, on the server `re0` and `re1` interfaces.

If you change the default Access VLAN ID setting on the Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric switches, the corresponding server can no longer communicate with other database servers or storage servers using the default setting. The range of valid Access VLAN IDs is 2744-3967.

Use the following procedure to implement different Access VLANs on the RoCE Network Fabric.

> **Note**
>
> It is recommended that you shut down the servers while modifying the switch configuration to avoid any outages. If you are changing the Access VLAN ID for a subset of the servers in the rack, then only the affected servers need to be shut down prior to modifying the switch.

1. Identify the RoCE Network Fabric switch host name and port that is connected to the `re0` interface of the server that you are configuring.

```
[root@dbm01adm02 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/utils/
lldp_cap.py re0
| egrep 'SWITCH_PORT:|SWITCH_NAME:'
SWITCH_PORT: Ethernet1/21
SWITCH_PORT_DESCRIPTION: adm02
```

2. Log in to the lower leaf switch using the `SWITCH_NAME` identified in the previous step.

```
# ssh admin@dbm01sw-rocea0
User Access Verification
Password: *******
```

3. Check the configuration for the switch port.

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To specify the interface, use the SWITCH_PORT identified in Step 1.

```
dbm01sw-rocea0# show running-config interface ethernet 1/21
!Running configuration last done at: Wed Nov 13 10:34:58 2019
!Time: Wed Nov 13 14:55:48 2019

version 7.0(3)I7(6) Bios:version 05.33

interface Ethernet1/21
  description adm02
  switchport access vlan 3888
  priority-flow-control mode on
  spanning-tree port type edge
  spanning-tree bpduguard enable
  mtu 2300
  speed 100000
  duplex full
  no negotiate auto
  service-policy type qos input QOS_MARKING no-stats
```

4. Create the new VLAN ID on the switch.

   This configuration is only required once on each switch. However, it is harmless to repeat the VLAN configuration on a switch.

   For example, to create a new VLAN ID with the value 3889:

```
dbm01sw-rocea0# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
dbm01sw-rocea0(config)# vlan 3889
dbm01sw-rocea0(config-vlan)# exit
dbm01sw-rocea0(config)# exit
dbm01sw-rocea0#
```

5. Modify the switch port configuration to change the switchport access vlan setting.

   Specify the same interface as in the previous steps. Then, remove the old VLAN ID (for example, 3888), add the new VLAN ID (for example, 3889), and exit configuration mode.

```
dbm01sw-rocea0# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line. End with CNTL/Z.
dbm01sw-rocea0(config)# interface ethernet 1/21
dbm01sw-rocea0(config-if)# no switchport access vlan 3888
dbm01sw-rocea0(config-if)# switchport access vlan 3889
dbm01sw-rocea0(config-if)# exit
dbm01sw-rocea0(config)# exit
dbm01sw-rocea0#
```

6. Verify that the switch interface is using the new VLAN ID.

   Specify the same interface as in the previous steps.

```
dbm01sw-rocea0# show running-config interface ethernet 1/21

!Command: show running-config interface Ethernet1/21
!Running configuration last done at: Wed Nov 20 23:53:38 2019
!Time: Wed Nov 20 23:53:45 2019
```


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```
version 7.0(3)I7(6) Bios:version 05.33

interface Ethernet1/21
  description adm02
  switchport access vlan 3889
  priority-flow-control mode on
  spanning-tree port type edge
  spanning-tree bpduguard enable
  mtu 2300
  speed 100000
  duplex full
  no negotiate auto
  service-policy type qos input QOS_MARKING no-stats
```

7. Save the configuration.

```
dbm01sw-rocea0# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

8. Repeat Steps 1 to 7 for all of the database servers (bare metal servers or KVM hosts) and all of the storage servers that you want to change to the new VLAN ID.
9. Repeat Steps 1 to 8 for the `re1` interfaces, which are connected to the upper leaf switch.

4.5.5 Replacing a Failed RoCE Network Fabric Switch

This procedure describes how to replace a failed RoCE Network Fabric switch.

This procedure depends on having a backup of the configuration for the failed switch.

1. Power off both power supplies on the switch by removing the power plugs.
2. Verify each cable is labeled, and then disconnect each cable from the switch.

   All RoCE Network Fabric cables should have labels at both ends indicating their locations. If there are any cables that do not have labels, then add a label before disconnecting the cable.

   You will use these labels to cable the replacement switch.
3. Remove the switch from the rack.
   a. Extend the rack cabinet's anti-tilt bar.
   b. Attach an antistatic wrist strap.
   c. Remove the switch from the rack.
4. Install the new switch in the rack.

   After you have placed the new switch in the correct position in the rack, if there is no further equipment being serviced in the rack, then you can retract the anti-tilt bar on the rack cabinet.
5. Power on the switch by plugging in the power plugs.
6. Restore the switch settings using the backup, as described in Restoring Settings on a Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switch.
7. Connect the cables to the new switch.

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Use the labels on each cable to ensure that you connect each cable to the correct port on the new switch.

8. Complete the steps in Verifying the RoCE Network Fabric Configuration.

Related Topics

- Part II Cabling Information for Oracle Exadata Database Machine

4.5.6 Discovering the RoCE Network Fabric

Oracle Exadata relies on the high-performance RoCE Network Fabric that connects all the database and storage servers. Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0 introduces two new utility programs (under `/opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/`) that make it easier to discover and monitor the RoCE Network Fabric.

- Labeling the RoCE Network Fabric Links with configure_roce_hostinfo.sh
- Scanning the RoCE Network Fabric with rocelinkinfo

4.5.6.1 Labeling the RoCE Network Fabric Links with `configure_roce_hostinfo.sh`

`configure_roce_hostinfo.sh` is a utility program that scans the RoCE Network Fabric and labels each RoCE switch port, identifying the hostname, IP address, and port number of the link target. This information makes it easy to understand what each RoCE switch port is connected to and can be used to construct a map of the RoCE Network Fabric.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0, `configure_roce_hostinfo.sh` is run as part of the initial Exadata system configuration procedure. However, you can run the utility at any time to label (or re-label) the RoCE Network Fabric links.

To explicitly label (or re-label) the RoCE Network Fabric links, you must run `configure_roce_hostinfo.sh` on an Exadata database server as the `root` user and provide a file containing the host names for all of the Exadata database servers and Exadata storage servers connected to the RoCE Network Fabric. You must also have SSH equivalency configured across all the servers connected to the RoCE Network Fabric.

Following is an example that includes the output from `configure_roce_hostinfo.sh`. In this example, the target Exadata system contains 2 database servers, 3 storage servers, and 2 RoCE Network Fabric leaf switches.

```
[root@dbm01adm01 ~]# cat nodes.lst
dbm01adm01.example.com
dbm01adm02.example.com
dbm01celadm01.example.com
dbm01celadm02.example.com
dbm01celadm03.example.com
[root@dbm01adm01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/
configure_roce_hostinfo.sh nodes.lst
2024-04-12 19:01:08 -0700: Checking all nodes are online...[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:08 -0700: Checking ssh equivalency on all nodes...[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:08 -0700: Checking re0/re1 interfaces on all nodes...[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:12 -0700: Getting lldp_cap data from all nodes...[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:40 -0700: Checking ssh equivalency on leaf switches...[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:43 -0700: Collecting lldp information from leaf switches...
[OK]
2024-04-12 19:01:45 -0700: Updating all switches concurrently...[OK]
Leaf switch dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com ports have been updated with the
```


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```
following descriptions:
Ethernet1/4: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P4
Ethernet1/5: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P5
Ethernet1/6: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P6
Ethernet1/7: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P7
Ethernet1/23: dbm01adm01.example.com S 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 P1
Ethernet1/22: dbm01adm02.example.com S 192.168.0.3,192.168.0.4 P1
Ethernet1/29: dbm01celadm01.example.com C 192.168.0.5,192.168.0.6 P1
Ethernet1/28: dbm01celadm02.example.com C 192.168.0.7,192.168.0.8 P1
Ethernet1/27: dbm01celadm03.example.com C 192.168.0.9,192.168.0.10 P1
Ethernet1/30: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P30
Ethernet1/31: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P31
Ethernet1/32: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P32
Ethernet1/33: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com
192.0.2.132 P33
Leaf switch dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com ports have been updated with the
following descriptions:
Ethernet1/4: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P4
Ethernet1/5: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P5
Ethernet1/6: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P6
Ethernet1/7: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P7
Ethernet1/23: dbm01adm01.example.com S 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 P2
Ethernet1/22: dbm01adm02.example.com S 192.168.0.3,192.168.0.4 P2
Ethernet1/29: dbm01celadm01.example.com C 192.168.0.5,192.168.0.6 P2
Ethernet1/28: dbm01celadm02.example.com C 192.168.0.7,192.168.0.8 P2
Ethernet1/27: dbm01celadm03.example.com C 192.168.0.9,192.168.0.10 P2
Ethernet1/30: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P30
Ethernet1/31: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P31
Ethernet1/32: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P32
Ethernet1/33: Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSF28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com
192.0.2.131 P33
2024-04-12 19:02:12 -0700: SUCCESS: Completed run of
configure_roce_hostinfo.sh
```

4.5.6.2 Scanning the RoCE Network Fabric with `rocelinkinfo`

`rocelinkinfo` scans the RoCE Network Fabric and presents real-time status information for each link. The output is presented using the same format as the output of the Linux `iblinkinfo` command.

If you run `rocelinkinfo` without any inputs, the utility automatically discovers the RoCE Network Fabric switches connected to the host running the utility. Alternatively, you can specify

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a comma-separated list of switch names on the command line identifying specific RoCE Network Fabric switches you want to scan. In all cases, you must also have SSH equivalency configured between the host running the utility and the RoCE Network Fabric switches being scanned.

Following is an example of the output from `rocelinkinfo`. In the example, the target Exadata system contains 2 database servers, 3 storage servers, and 2 RoCE Network Fabric leaf switches. The example output also contains link descriptions created earlier by running `configure_roce_hostinfo.sh`.

```
[root@dbm01adm01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/rocelinkinfo
Switch: 4006.d5b5.4a98 Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132:
                1[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                2[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                3[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                4[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>            4[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
                5[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>            5[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
                6[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>            6[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
                7[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>            7[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
                8[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                9[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               10[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               11[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               12[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               13[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               14[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               15[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               16[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               17[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               18[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               19[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               20[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
```


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```
notconnect)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               21[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               22[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               2[  ] "dbm01adm02.example.com S 192.168.0.3,192.168.0.4
HCA-1" ( )
               23[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               2[  ] "dbm01adm01.example.com S 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2
HCA-1" ( )
               24[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               25[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               26[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               27[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               2[  ] "dbm01celadm03.example.com C
192.168.0.9,192.168.0.10 HCA-1" ( )
               28[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               2[  ] "dbm01celadm02.example.com C
192.168.0.7,192.168.0.8 HCA-1" ( )
               29[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               2[  ] "dbm01celadm01.example.com C
192.168.0.5,192.168.0.6 HCA-1" ( )
               30[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
30[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131"
( )
               31[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
31[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131"
( )
               32[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
32[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131"
( )
               33[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
33[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131"
( )
               34[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               35[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               36[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
Switch: 4006.d5b5.49fc Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131:
                1[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                2[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                3[  ] ==(                   auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
                4[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               4[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
                5[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>               5[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
```


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```
               6[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           6[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
               7[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           7[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
               8[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
               9[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              10[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              11[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              12[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              13[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              14[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              15[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              16[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              17[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              18[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              19[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              20[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              21[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              22[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           1[  ] "dbm01adm02.example.com S 192.168.0.3,192.168.0.4
HCA-1" ( )
              23[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           1[  ] "dbm01adm01.example.com S 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2
HCA-1" ( )
              24[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              25[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              26[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Down/
notconnect)==>            [  ] "" ( )
              27[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           1[  ] "dbm01celadm03.example.com C
192.168.0.9,192.168.0.10 HCA-1" ( )
              28[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           1[  ] "dbm01celadm02.example.com C
192.168.0.7,192.168.0.8 HCA-1" ( )
              29[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           1[  ] "dbm01celadm01.example.com C
192.168.0.5,192.168.0.6 HCA-1" ( )
              30[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
```


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```
30[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132"
( )
               31[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
31[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132"
( )
               32[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
32[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132"
( )
               33[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/  LinkUp)==>
33[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132"
( )
               34[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               35[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
               36[  ] ==(                  auto Down/
xcvrAbsent)==>             [  ] "" ( )
CA: dbm01adm01.example.com S 192.168.0.1,192.168.0.2 HCA-1:
          e8eb.d394.c168           1[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           23[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
          e8eb.d394.c169           2[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           23[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
CA: dbm01adm02.example.com S 192.168.0.3,192.168.0.4 HCA-1:
          e8eb.d394.bf08           1[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           22[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
          e8eb.d394.bf09           2[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           22[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
CA: dbm01celadm03.example.com C 192.168.0.9,192.168.0.10 HCA-1:
          e8eb.d394.bee8           1[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           27[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
          e8eb.d394.bee9           2[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           27[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
CA: dbm01celadm02.example.com C 192.168.0.7,192.168.0.8 HCA-1:
          1070.fd87.12ea           1[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           28[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
          1070.fd87.12eb           2[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           28[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
CA: dbm01celadm01.example.com C 192.168.0.5,192.168.0.6 HCA-1:
          1070.fda3.79e0           1[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           29[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
rocea0.example.com 192.0.2.131" ( )
          1070.fda3.79e1           2[  ] ==( 4X          25.0 Gbps Active/
LinkUp)==>           29[  ] "Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 QSFP28 dbm01sw-
roceb0.example.com 192.0.2.132" ( )
```


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4.5.7 Verifying the RoCE Network Fabric Configuration

This procedure describes how to verify the RoCE Network Fabric configuration.

1. Verify the proper `oracle-rdma-release` software versions are being used on the database servers.

   ```
   [root@dbm01adm08 ~]# rpm -qa |grep oracle-rdma-release
   oracle-rdma-release-0.11.0-1.el7ora.x86_64
   ```

   The `oracle-rdma-release` software and adapter firmware versions are automatically maintained on the Oracle Exadata storage servers.

2. Check the adapter firmware versions on the database servers.

   Use the `CheckHWnFWProfile` script to check firmware versions for the RDMA Network Fabric adapters.

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/CheckHWnFWProfile -action list
   ```

3. Visually check all the RDMA Network Fabric cable connections within the rack.

   The port lights should be on, and the LEDs should be on. Do not press each connector to verify connectivity.

4. Complete the steps described in My Oracle Support document KB452291.

Related Topics

- Verify RoCE Cabling on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Servers (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB452291)

4.5.8 Verifying RoCE Network Fabric Operation

Verify the RoCE Network Fabric is operating properly after making modifications to the underlying hardware.

If hardware maintenance has taken place with any component in the RoCE Network Fabric, including replacing an RDMA Network Fabric Adapter on a server, a switch, or a cable, or if the operation of the RoCE Network Fabric is suspected to be substandard, then verify the RoCE Network Fabric is operating properly. The following procedure describes how to verify network operation:

1. Complete the steps in Verifying the RoCE Network Fabric Configuration.
2. Prepare for `infinicheck`.

   You may need to run the following commands before you can use the `infinicheck` command to perform RoCE Network Fabric configuration, connectivity, and performance checks.

   - If required, use the `-s` option set up user equivalence for password-less SSH across the RoCE Network Fabric. For example:

     ```
     # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -g hostips -c
     cellips -s
     ```


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- You can use the `-z` option to clear the files that were created during the last run of the `infinicheck` command. For example:

  ```
  # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -g hostips -c
  cellips -z
  ```

In the previous commands, `hostips` is the name of an input file that contains a list of RoCE Network Fabric IP addresses for the database servers, and `cellips` is the name of an input file that contains a list of RoCE Network Fabric IP addresses for the storage servers.

3. Run the `infinicheck` command to perform RoCE Network Fabric configuration, connectivity, and performance checks.

   On a properly configured system, you can run the `infinicheck` command on any database server with minimal arguments. For example:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck
   ```

   By default, the `infinicheck` command performs a group of configuration and connectivity checks on the RoCE Network Fabric. You can use the `-p` option to run the optional performance tests. Or, use the `-a` option to perform all checks, including the performance tests. For example:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -a
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > System performance may be impacted when the `infinicheck` command performs performance stress tests. Consequently, only run the `infinicheck` performance tests when required and preferably when there is no workload on the system.

   You can also specify the servers in your system explicitly by using the `-g` option to specify the database servers and the `-c` option to specify the storage servers. For example:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -g hostips -c cellips
   ```

   In the previous example, `hostips` is the name of an input file that contains a list of RoCE Network Fabric IP addresses for the database servers, and `cellips` is the name of an input file that contains a list of RoCE Network Fabric IP addresses for the storage servers.

   Instead of listing the database servers and storage servers in input files, you can supply a comma-separated list of IP addresses on the command line.

   The following example displays typical terminal output from the `infinicheck` command.

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -g hostips -c cellips
                           INFINICHECK
                 [Network Connectivity, Configuration and Performance]

                       #### FABRIC TYPE TESTS ####

   System type identified: RoCE
   Verifying User Equivalence of user=root from all DBs to all CELLs.
   ```


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```
                #### RoCE CONFIGURATION TESTS ####
        Checking for presence of RoCE devices on all DBs and CELLs
[SUCCESS].... RoCE devices on all DBs and CELLs look good
        Checking for RoCE Policy Routing settings on all DBs and CELLs
[SUCCESS].... RoCE Policy Routing settings look good
        Checking for RoCE DSCP ToS mapping on all DBs and CELLs
[SUCCESS].... RoCE DSCP ToS settings look good
        Checking for RoCE PFC settings and DSCP mapping on all DBs and
CELLs
[SUCCESS].... RoCE PFC and DSCP settings look good
        Checking for RoCE interface MTU settings. Expected value : 2300
[SUCCESS].... RoCE interface MTU settings look good
        Verifying switch advertised DSCP on all DBs and CELLs ports ( ~ 2
min )
[SUCCESS].... Advertised DSCP settings from RoCE switch looks good

                    #### CONNECTIVITY TESTS ####
                    [COMPUTE NODES -> STORAGE CELLS]
                           (60 seconds approx.)
                   (Will walk through QoS values: 0-6)
[SUCCESS].............Results OK
[SUCCESS]....... All can talk to all storage cells
                    [COMPUTE NODES -> COMPUTE NODES]
                           (60 seconds approx.)
                   (Will walk through QoS values: 0-6)
[SUCCESS].............Results OK
[SUCCESS]....... All hosts can talk to all other nodes
        Verifying Subnet Masks on all nodes
[SUCCESS] ......... Subnet Masks is same across the network
```

4.5.9 Upgrading the Switch Firmware for RoCE Network Fabric

The `patchmgr` utility is used to upgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

The switch firmware is upgraded in a rolling manner. `patchmgr` upgrades the switches in the order they are listed in the supplied file, for example `roceswitch.lst`.

Refer to Upgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software for the instructions.

4.5.10 Downgrading the RoCE Network Fabric Switch Software

The `patchmgr` utility is used to downgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

The switch firmware is downgraded in a rolling manner. `patchmgr` downgrades the switches in the order they are listed in the supplied file, for example `roceswitch.lst`.

Refer to Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware for the instructions.

4.6 Maintaining the InfiniBand Network Fabric Network

The InfiniBand Network Fabric network connects the database servers and Exadata Storage Servers through the bonded interface to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the rack.

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- Backing Up and Restoring InfiniBand Switch Settings
  The procedure for backing up and restoring InfiniBand switch settings depends on the firmware on the switch.
- Verifying the InfiniBand Network Fabric Configuration
  This procedure describes how to verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric configuration.
- Using the verify-topology Utility
  The `verify-topology` utility can be used to identify various network connection problems.
- Verifying InfiniBand Network Fabric Operation
  Verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric network is operating properly after making modifications to the underlying hardware.
- Understanding the Network Subnet Manager Master
  The Subnet Manager manages all operational characteristics of the InfiniBand Network Fabric network.
- Upgrading the Switch Firmware for InfiniBand Network Fabric
- Downgrading the InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Software
  Use `patchmgr` to downgrade the switch firmware.

4.6.1 Backing Up and Restoring InfiniBand Switch Settings

The procedure for backing up and restoring InfiniBand switch settings depends on the firmware on the switch.

The InfiniBand firmware release 1.1.3-2 or later has Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) which provides backup and restore capability. The InfiniBand firmware release 1.0.1 does not have ILOM. You can either upgrade to the latest available firmware release and then use the procedure in Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 2.1.3-4 Firmware, or you can manually perform the backup and restore of individual files.

- Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 2.1.3-4 Firmware
- Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 1.1.3-2 Firmware
- Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 1.0.1 Firmware
- Restoring Settings on a Switch with 2.1.3-4 Firmware
- Restoring Settings on a Switch with 1.1.3-2 Firmware
- Restoring Settings on a Switch with 1.0.1 Firmware

> **See Also**
>
> Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) Documentation at `http://www.oracle.com/goto/ilom/docs`

4.6.1.1 Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 2.1.3-4 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to back up a switch with 2.1.3-4 firmware. The backup only needs to be done once after the switch has been initially configured with the right settings.

1. Navigate to the switch ILOM URL in a browser. For example: `http://dbm002-i1.us.example.com`.
2. Log in as the `ilom-admin` user.

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3. Select the **Maintenance** tab.
4. Select the **Backup/Restore** tab.
5. Select the **Backup** operation and the **Browser** method.
6. Enter a passphrase. This is used to encrypt sensitive information, such as user passwords, in the backup.
7. Click **Run**, and save the resulting XML file in a secure location.
8. Log in to the Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switch as the `root` user.
9. Use the `scp` command to copy the following files:
   - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
   - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
   - host file: `/etc/hosts`
   - host file: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf` to preserve the openSM settings
10. Save the output from the `version` command.

4.6.1.2 Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 1.1.3-2 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to back up a switch with 1.1.3-2 firmware. The backup only needs to be done once after the switch has been initially configured with the right settings.

1. Navigate to the switch ILOM URL in a browser. For example: `http://dbm002-i1.us.example.com`.
2. Log in as the `ilom-admin` user.
3. Select the **Maintenance** tab.
4. Select the **Backup/Restore** tab.
5. Select the **Backup** operation and the **Browser** method.
6. Enter a passphrase. This is used to encrypt sensitive information, such as user passwords, in the backup.
7. Click **Run**, and save the resulting XML file in a secure location.
8. Log in to the Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switch as the `root` user.
9. Use the `scp` command to copy the following files:
   - Network configuration: `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`
   - DNS information: `/etc/resolv.conf`
   - NTP information: `/etc/ntp.conf`
   - Time zone information: `/etc/localtime`
   - openSM settings: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf`
   - Host name: `/etc/sysconfig/network`
   - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
   - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
10. Run the hostname command, and then save the output. This is done in case the host name is not set in the `/etc/sysconfig/network` file.
11. Save the passwords for the `root` and `nm2user` accounts.

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12. Run the `nm2version` command, and then save the output.

4.6.1.3 Backing Up Settings on a Switch with 1.0.1 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to back up the settings on a switch with 1.0.1 firmware:

1. Log in to the switch as the `root` user. If you do not have the password for the `root` user, then contact Oracle Support Services.
2. Make copies of the following files:
   - Network configuration: `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`
   - DNS information: `/etc/resolv.conf`
   - NTP information: `/etc/ntp.conf`
   - Time zone information: `/etc/localtime`
   - openSM settings: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf`
   - Host name: `/etc/sysconfig/network`
   - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
   - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
3. Run the `hostname` command and save the output, in case the host name is not set in the `/etc/sysconfig/network` file.
4. Save the passwords for the `root` and `nm2user` accounts.
5. Run the `nm2version` command and save the output.

4.6.1.4 Restoring Settings on a Switch with 2.1.3-4 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to restore the settings on a switch with 2.1.3-4 firmware:

1. Run the `version` command, and ensure that the switch is at the right firmware level. If not, then upgrade the switch to the correct firmware level.
2. Navigate to the switch ILOM URL in a browser. For example: `http://dbm002-i1.us.example.com`.
3. Log in as the `ilom-admin` user.
4. Select the **Maintenance** tab.
5. Select the **Backup/Restore** tab.
6. Select the **Restore** operation and the **Browser** method.
7. Click **Browse**, and select the XML file that contains the switch configuration backup.
8. Enter the passphrase that was used during the backup.
9. Click **Run** to restore the configuration.
10. Log in to the Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switch as the `root` user.
11. Restore the following files from the backup:
    - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
    - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
    - host file: `/etc/hosts`

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- host file: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf`

12. Restart openSM from the switch CLI using the following commands:

```
disablesm
enablesm
```

13. Log in as the `root` user.
14. Restart the switch.

4.6.1.5 Restoring Settings on a Switch with 1.1.3-2 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to restore the settings on a switch with 1.1.3-2 firmware:

1. Run the `version` command, and ensure that the switch is at the right firmware level. If not, then upgrade the switch to the correct firmware level.
2. Navigate to the switch ILOM URL in a browser. For example: `http://dbm002-i1.us.example.com`.
3. Log in as the `ilom-admin` user.
4. Select the **Maintenance** tab.
5. Select the **Backup/Restore** tab.
6. Select the **Restore** operation and the **Browser** method.
7. Click **Browse**, and select the XML file that contains the switch configuration backup.
8. Type in the passphrase that was used during the backup.
9. Click **Run** to restore the configuration.
10. Log in to the Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switch as the `root` user.
11. Restore the following files from the backup:
    - Network configuration: `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`
    - DNS information: `/etc/resolv.conf`
    - NTP information: `/etc/ntp.conf`
    - Time zone information: `/etc/localtime`
    - openSM settings: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf`
    - Host name: `/etc/sysconfig/network`
    - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
    - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
12. Restore the host name by adding the following line to the `/etc/sysconfig/network` file, if it not already in the file.

    `HOSTNAME=`*`switch_host_name`*

13. Restore the passwords of the `root` and `nm2user` users using the `passwd` command.
14. Run the following commands in the order shown to restart the services and openSM:

```
service network restart
service ntpd restart
```


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```
disablesm
enablesm
```

15. Log in as the `root` user.
16. Restart the switch.

4.6.1.6 Restoring Settings on a Switch with 1.0.1 Firmware

The following procedure describes how to restore the settings to a switch with 1.0.1 firmware:

1. Log in to the switch as the `root` user. If you do not have the password for the `root` user, then contact Oracle Support Services.
2. Ensure that the switch is at the right firmware level. If not, then upgrade the switch to the correct firmware level.
3. Restore the following files from the backup:
   - Network configuration: `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-eth0`
   - DNS information: `/etc/resolv.conf`
   - NTP information: `/etc/ntp.conf`
   - Time zone information: `/etc/localtime`
   - openSM settings: `/etc/opensm/opensm.conf`
   - Host name: `/etc/sysconfig/network`
   - root SSH keys: `/root/.ssh/authorized_keys`
   - nm2user SSH keys (if it exists): `/home/nm2user/.ssh/authorized_keys`
4. Restore the host name by adding a `HOSTNAME=`*`switch_host_name`* line to the `/etc/sysconfig/network` file, if not already present.
5. Restore the passwords of the `root` and `nm2user` users using the `passwd` command.
6. Run the following commands in the order shown to restart the services and openSM:

   ```
   service network restart
   service ntpd restart
   disablesm
   enablesm
   ```

7. Log in as the `root` user.
8. Restart the switch.

4.6.2 Verifying the InfiniBand Network Fabric Configuration

This procedure describes how to verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric configuration.

1. Verify the proper OpenFabrics Enterprise Distribution (OFED) software and HCA firmware versions are being used on the database servers.

   The OFED software and HCA firmware versions are automatically maintained on the Exadata storage servers.

2. Verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric topology using the following command from a database server or Exadata Storage Server:

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/verify-topology
   ```


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If any errors occur, then contact Oracle Support Services.

Related Topics

- Using the verify-topology Utility
  The `verify-topology` utility can be used to identify various network connection problems.
- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

4.6.3 Using the verify-topology Utility

The `verify-topology` utility can be used to identify various network connection problems.

The problems you can diagnose using `verify-topology` include:

- Missing InfiniBand Network Fabric cable
- Missing InfiniBand Network Fabric connection
- Incorrectly-seated cable
- Cable connected to the wrong endpoint

The utility is available in the `ibdiagtools` directory on all servers. To view the options for the `verify-topology` utility, use the following command:

```
./verify-topology -h

[ DB Machine Infiniband Cabling Topology Verification Tool ]
Usage: ./verify-topology
    [-v|--verbose]
    [-r|--reuse (cached maps)]
    [-m|--mapfile]
    [-ibn|--ibnetdiscover (specify location of ibnetdiscover output)]
    [-ibh|--ibhosts (specify location of ibhosts output)]
    [-ibs|--ibswitches (specify location of ibswitches output)]
    [-t|--topology [torus | fattree | halfrack] default is fattree]
```

Example 4-1 Using verify-topology to Identify Cables Seated Incorrectly

The following is an example shows the output when using the `verify-topology` utility. In the example, the error shows the cables are connected incorrectly. Both cables from the server are going to same InfiniBand Network Fabric switch. If the switch fails, then the server loses connectivity to InfiniBand Network Fabric network.

```
[ DB Machine Infiniband Cabling Topology Verification Tool ]

Bad link:Switch 0x21283a8371a0a0 Port 11A - Sun Port 11B
        Reason : 2.5 Gbps Speed found. Could be 10 Gbps
        Possible cause : Cable isn't fully seated in

Bad link:Switch 0x21283a89eba0a0 Port 11B - Sun Port 11A
        Reason : 2.5 Gbps Speed found. Could be 10 Gbps
        Possible cause : Cable isn't fully seated in

Is every external switch connected to every internal switch.....[SUCCESS]
Are any external switches connected to each other.....[SUCCESS]
Are any hosts connected to spine switch.....[SUCCESS]
```


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```
Check if all hosts have 2 CAs to different switches.................[ERROR]
Node trnA-db01 has 1 endpoints. (Should be 2)
Port 2 of this node is not connected to any switch

--------fattree End Point Cabling verification failed-----

Leaf switch check: cardinality and even distribution................[ERROR]

Internal QDR Switch 0x21283a8371a0a0 has fewer than 4 compute nodes
It has only 3 links belonging to compute nodes
Check if each rack has a valid internal ring.......................[SUCCESS]
```

4.6.4 Verifying InfiniBand Network Fabric Operation

Verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric network is operating properly after making modifications to the underlying hardware.

If hardware maintenance has taken place with any component in the InfiniBand Network Fabric network, including replacing an InfiniBand HCA on a server, an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch, or an InfiniBand Network Fabric cable, or if operation of the InfiniBand Network Fabric is suspected to be substandard, then verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric is operating properly. The following procedure describes how to verify network operation:

> **Note**
>
> The following procedure can be used any time the InfiniBand Network Fabric is performing below expectations.

1. Complete the steps in Verifying the InfiniBand Network Fabric Configuration.
2. Run the `ibdiagnet` command to verify the InfiniBand Network Fabric operation.

   ```
   # ibdiagnet -c 1000
   ```

   All errors reported by this command should be investigated. This command generates a small amount of network traffic, and may be run while normal workload is running.
3. Run the `ibqueryerrors.pl` command to report on switch port error counters and port configuration information.

   ```
   #  ibqueryerrors.pl -rR -s RcvSwRelayErrors,XmtDiscards,XmtWait,VL15Dropped
   ```

   Errors such as `LinkDowned`, `RcvSwRelayErrors`, `XmtDiscards`, and `XmtWait` are ignored when using the preceding command.

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> **Note**
>
> - The InfiniBand Network Fabric counters are cumulative and the errors may have occurred at any time in the past. If there are errors reported, then Oracle recommends clearing the InfiniBand Network Fabric counters using the `ibclearcounters` command. After running the command, let the system run for a few minutes under load, and then run the `ibquerryerrors` command.
> - Some counters, such as `SymbolErrors` or `RcvErrors` can increment when servers are rebooted. Small values for these counters which are less than the `LinkDowned` counter are generally not a problem. The `LinkDowned` counter indicates the number of times the port has gone down usually for valid reasons, such as a reboot, and is not usually an error indicator by itself.
> - Any links reporting high, persistent errors especially `SymbolErrors`, `LinkRecovers`, `RcvErrors`, or `LinkIntegrityErrors` may indicate a bad or loose cable or port.
> - If there are persistent, high InfiniBand Network Fabric error counters, then investigate and correct the problem.

4. If there is no load running on any portion of the InfiniBand Network Fabric, such as no databases running, then run the `infinicheck` command to perform full InfiniBand Network Fabric configuration, connectivity and performance evaluation.

   > **Note**
   >
   > This command evaluates full network maximum throughput and should not be run when there is workload running on any system on the InfiniBand Network Fabric.

   This command relies on a fully-configured system. The first command clears the files that were created during the last run of the `infinicheck` command.

   ```
   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck -z

   # /opt/oracle.SupportTools/ibdiagtools/infinicheck
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Verifying User Equivalance of user=root to all hosts.
   (If it isn't setup correctly, an authentication prompt will appear to push
   keys
    to all the nodes)

    Verifying User Equivalance of user=root to all cells.
   (If it isn't setup correctly, an authentication prompt will appear to push
   keys
    to all the nodes)


                         ####  CONNECTIVITY TESTS  ####
                         [COMPUTE NODES -> STORAGE CELLS]
                                (30 seconds approx.)
   ```


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```
[SUCCESS].............Connectivity verified

[SUCCESS]....... All hosts can talk to all storage cells

        Verifying Subnet Masks on Hosts and Cells
[SUCCESS] ......... Subnet Masks is same across the network

        Checking for bad links in the fabric
[SUCCESS].......... No bad fabric links found

                    [COMPUTE NODES -> COMPUTE NODES]
                           (30 seconds approx.)
[SUCCESS].............Connectivity verified

[SUCCESS]....... All hosts can talk to all other nodes


                    ####  PERFORMANCE TESTS  ####

                    [(1) Every COMPUTE NODE to its STORAGE CELL]
                          (15 seconds approx.)
[SUCCESS]........ Network Bandwidth looks OK.
.......... To view only performance results run ./infinicheck -d -p

                    [(2) Every COMPUTE NODE to another COMPUTE NODE]
                          (10 seconds approx.)
[SUCCESS]........ Network Bandwidth looks OK.
...... To view only performance results run ./infinicheck -d -p

                    [(3) Every COMPUTE NODE to ALL STORAGE CELLS]
                  (45 seconds approx.) (looking for SymbolErrors)

[SUCCESS]....... No port errors found
```

4.6.5 Understanding the Network Subnet Manager Master

The Subnet Manager manages all operational characteristics of the InfiniBand Network Fabric network.

The operational characteristics of the Subnet Manager include:

- Discover the network topology
- Assign a local identifier to all ports connected to the network
- Calculate and program switch forwarding tables
- Monitor changes in the fabric

The InfiniBand Network Fabric network can have more than one Subnet Manager, but only one Subnet Manager is active at a time. The active Subnet Manager is the Master Subnet Manager. The other Subnet Managers are the Standby Subnet Managers. If a Master Subnet Manager is shut down or fails, then a Standby Subnet Manager automatically becomes the Master Subnet Manager.

Each Subnet Manager has a priority that can be configured. When there is more than one Subnet Manager on the InfiniBand Network Fabric network, the Subnet Manager with the highest priority becomes the Master Subnet Manager. On Oracle Exadata, the Subnet

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Managers on leaf switches should be configured as priority 5, and the Subnet Managers on spine switches should be configured as priority 8.

The following guidelines determine where Subnet Managers run on Oracle Exadata:

- Only run Subnet Managers on the RDMA Network Fabric switches specified for use in your Oracle Engineered System. Running Subnet Manager on any other device is not supported.
- In Exadata-only configurations, when the InfiniBand Network Fabric network consists of one, two, or three racks cabled together, all switches should run Subnet Manager. The Master Subnet Manager should be run on a spine switch. If the network has only leaf switches, as in Oracle Exadata Quarter Racks, then Subnet Manager Master runs on a leaf switch. When the InfiniBand Network Fabric network consists of four or more racks cabled together, then only spine switches should run Subnet Manager. The leaf switches should disable Subnet Manager.
- For multi-rack configurations, using different types of racks such as Oracle Exadata Database Machine and Oracle Exalogic Elastic Cloud, see My Oracle Support document KB697573.

Related Topics

- Setting the Subnet Manager Master on Oracle Exadata Database Machine Full Rack and Oracle Exadata Database Machine Half Rack
- Setting Up the Subnet Manager in a Multi-Rack Cabling Configurations Using Different Types of Racks (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB697573)

See Also

Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Firmware Version 2.1 Documentation at `http://docs.oracle.com/cd/E36265_01/index.html`

4.6.6 Upgrading the Switch Firmware for InfiniBand Network Fabric

Starting with switch firmware release 1.3.3-2, you can use the `patchmgr` utility is used to upgrade and downgrade the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches. Refer to Updating InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software for the instructions.

If the switch firmware is at an earlier release, then you must first upgrade the firmware to release 1.3.3-2. See Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).

4.6.7 Downgrading the InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Software

Use `patchmgr` to downgrade the switch firmware.

Refer to Downgrading InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware for the instructions.

4.7 Modifying the InfiniBand Network Fabric Configuration

You can change how the InfiniBand Network Fabric network is configured by changing the IP addresses or host names, or by implementing partitioning.

- Configuring InfiniBand Partitioning

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- Changing InfiniBand IP Addresses and Host Names
- Changing InfiniBand Network Information
  This procedure describes how to change the InfiniBand network information.

4.7.1 Configuring InfiniBand Partitioning

Configuring InfiniBand partitioning is described in Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle VM Oracle RAC Clusters on Oracle Exadata. You can use InfiniBand partitioning with or without Oracle VM.

4.7.2 Changing InfiniBand IP Addresses and Host Names

It may be necessary to change the InfiniBand network information on an existing Oracle Exadata Rack. The change may be needed to support a media server with multiple InfiniBand cards, or keep InfiniBand traffic on a distinct InfiniBand network such as having production, test and QA environments in the same rack.

All InfiniBand addresses must be in the same subnet, with a minimum subnet mask of 255.255.240.0 (or /20). The subnet mask chosen should be wide enough to accommodate possible future expansion of the Oracle Exadata Rack and InfiniBand network.

> **Note**
>
> It is not recommended to use SDP over InfiniBand on Exadata Database Machine.

4.7.3 Changing InfiniBand Network Information

This procedure describes how to change the InfiniBand network information.

The procedure described in this section is based on the following assumptions:

- All changes should be done as the `ilom-admin` user using the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) interface.
- Channel bonding is used for the client access network, such that the NET1 and NET2 interfaces are bonded to create BONDETH0. If channel bonding is not used, then replace BONDETH0 with NET1 in the procedure.
- On Oracle Exadata X4-2 and later hardware, as of Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3.0, the name used for InfiniBand bonding changed from BONDIB0 to IB0 and IB1. These interfaces are changed the same way as the `ifcfg-bondib0` interface.
- As of Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.2.1.0, the names used for bonding changed. The names are BONDIB0 for the InfiniBand bonding and BONDETH0 for Ethernet bonding. In earlier releases, the names were BOND0 and BOND1, respectively.
- The procedure uses the `dcli` utility and the `root` user. This significantly reduces the overall time to complete the procedure by running the commands in parallel on the database servers.
- The `dcli` utility requires SSH user-equivalence. If SSH user-equivalence is not configured, then some commands must be run explicitly on each database server.
- The database group file, `dbs_group`, must exist and be located in the `/root` directory.

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- Ensure recent backups of the Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR) exist before changing the InfiniBand network information. OCR backups are located in the `$Grid_home/cdata/cluster-name` directory, where *Grid_home* represents the location of your Oracle Grid Infrastructure software installation.
- Starting with Oracle Grid Infrastructure 11*g* release 2 (11.2), the private network configuration is stored in the Grid Plug and Play (GPNP) profile as well as the OCR. If the GPNP definition is not correct, then Oracle Clusterware CRS does not start. Take a backup of the GPNP profile on all nodes before changing the InfiniBand network information using the following commands:

  ```
  $ cd $Grid_home/gpnp/hostname/profiles/peer/
  $ cp -p profile.xml profile.xml.bk
  ```

1. Determine if the `CLUSTER_INTERCONNECT` parameter is used in the Oracle Database and Oracle ASM instances.

   ```
   SQL> SELECT inst_id, name,value FROM gv$parameter WHERE name = \
   'cluster_interconnects';
   ```

   If the `CLUSTER_INTERCONNECT` parameter is set in OCR, then no value is returned. If the `CLUSTER_INTERCONNECT` parameter is defined in the server parameter file (SPFILE), then the query returns an IP addresses for each instance, and they need to be changed to new IP addresses.

   The following is an example of the commands to change the IP addresses for the Oracle ASM instances. In the example, the IP address 192.168.10.1 is the new IP address assigned to BONDIB0 on the server where the +ASM1 instance runs, 192.168.10.2 is the IP address for BONDIB0 on the server where the +ASM2 instance runs, and so on.

   ```
   ALTER SYSTEM SET CLUSTER_INTERCONNECTS='192.168.10.1' SCOPE=SPFILE
   SID='+ASM1';
   ALTER SYSTEM SET CLUSTER_INTERCONNECTS='192.168.10.2' SCOPE=SPFILE
   SID='+ASM2';
   ALTER SYSTEM SET CLUSTER_INTERCONNECTS='192.168.10.3' SCOPE=SPFILE
   SID='+ASM3';
   ...
   ```

   Use a similar command to change the IP addresses for each Oracle Database instance that was returned.

2. Verify the assignment of the new InfiniBand network information for all servers.

   Verification should include the InfiniBand IP addresses, netmask, broadcast, and network IP information.

3. Shut down all cluster-managed services on each database server as the `oracle` user.

   ```
   $ srvctl stop home -o db_home -s state_filename -n node_name
   ```

   In the preceding command, *db_home* is the full directory name for the Oracle Database home directory, *state_filename* is the path name where you want the state file to be written,

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and *node_name* is the name of the database server. The following is an example of the command:

```
$ srvctl stop home -o /u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1 -s \
/tmp/dm02db01_dbhome -n dm02db01
```

In the preceding example, `/u01/app/oracle/product/11.2.0.3/dbhome_1` is the Oracle Database home directory, `/tmp/dm02db01_dbhome` is the state file name, and `dm02db01` is the name of the database server.

4. Modify the cluster interconnect interface to use the BONDIB0 interface on the first database server.

> **Note**
>
> At this point, only Oracle Clusterware, Oracle Clusterware CRS, and Oracle ASM instances are started.

   a. Log in as the `oracle` user.
   b. Set `$ORACLE_HOME` to the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.
   c. Set the base for the `ORACLE_SID` environment variable.

      The `ORACLE_HOME` environment variable must be set to the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.

      ```
      $ ORACLE_SID=+ASM1
      ```

   d. List the available cluster interfaces.

      ```
      $ oifcfg iflist
      ```

      The following is an example of the output:

      ```
      bondeth0 10.128.174.160
      bondeth1 10.128.176.0
      eth0 10.128.174.128
      ib0 192.168.160.0
      ib0 169.254.0.0
      ib1 192.168.160.0
      ib1 169.254.128.0
      ```

   e. List the currently-assigned cluster interfaces.

      ```
      $ oifcfg getif
      ```

      The following is an example of the output:

      ```
      bondeth0 10.204.76.0 global public
      ib0 192.168.16.0 global cluster_interconnect,asm
      ib1 192.168.16.0 global cluster_interconnect,asm
      ```


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f. Assign the ib0 and ib1 interfaces new IP addresses as global cluster interconnect interfaces.

```
oifcfg setif -global ib0/192.168.8.0:cluster_interconnect
oifcfg setif -global ib1/192.168.8.0:cluster_interconnect
```

g. List the current interfaces.

```
$ oifcfg getif
```

The following is an example of the output:

```
bondeth0 10.128.174.160 global public
ib0 192.168.8.0 global cluster_interconnect
ib1 192.168.8.0 global cluster_interconnect
```

The old private interface is removed at a later time.

5. Shut down Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Clusterware CRS on each database server.
   a. Log in as the `root` user.
   b. Shut down Oracle Clusterware CRS on each database server using the following command:

```
# Grid_home/grid/bin/crsctl stop crs -f
```

   c. Disable automatic Oracle Clusterware CRS restart on each database server.

```
# Grid_home/grid/bin/crsctl disable crs
```

6. Change the InfiniBand IP addresses on each Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
   a. Log in as the `root` user.
   b. Shut down the cell services.

```
# cellcli -e alter cell shutdown services all
  Stopping the RS, CELLSRV, and MS services...  The SHUTDOWN of
services was successful.
```

   c. Run the `ipconf` command.

   The following is an example of the prompts and responses for the `ipconf` command. Changes are applied after the prompt for basic Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) settings.

```
# ipconf

Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
Interface ib0 is Linked.  hca: mlx4_0
Interface ib1 is Linked.  hca: mlx4_0
Interface eth0 is Linked.  driver/mac: ixgbe/00:00:00:00:cd:01
Interface eth1 is ... Unlinked.  driver/mac: ixgbe/00:00:00:00:cd:02
Interface eth2 is ... Unlinked.  driver/mac: ixgbe/00:00:00:00:cd:03
Interface eth3 is ... Unlinked.  driver/mac: ixgbe/00:00:00:00:cd:04
```


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```
Network interfaces
Name     State      IP address      Netmask         Gateway         Net
type     Hostname
ib0      Linked
ib1      Linked
eth0     Linked
eth1     Unlinked
eth2     Unlinked
eth3     Unlinked
Warning. Some network interface(s) are disconnected. Check cables and
switches and retry
Do you want to retry (y/n) [y]: n

The current nameserver(s): 192.0.2.10 192.0.2.12 192.0.2.13
Do you want to change it (y/n) [n]:
The current timezone: America/Los_Angeles
Do you want to change it (y/n) [n]:
The current NTP server(s): 192.0.2.06 192.0.2.12 192.0.2.13
Do you want to change it (y/n) [n]:

Network interfaces
Name     State           IP address    Netmask        Gateway       Net
type            Hostname
eth0     Linked       192.0.2.151  255.255.252.0 192.0.2.15
Management   myg.example.com
eth1     Unlinked
eth2     Unlinked
eth3     Unlinked
bondib0  ib0,ib1      192.168.13.101 255.255.252.0  Private
myg-priv.example.com
Select interface name to configure or press Enter to continue: bondib0
Selected interface. bondib0
IP address or none [192.168.13.101]: 192.168.10.3
Netmask [255.255.252.0]:255.255.248.0
Fully qualified hostname or none [myg-priv.example.com]:
Continue configuring or re-configuring interfaces? (y/n) [y]: n

Select canonical hostname from the list below
1: myg.example.com
2: myg-priv.example.com
Canonical fully qualified domain name [1]:

Select default gateway interface from the list below
1: eth0
Default gateway interface [1]:

Canonical hostname: myg.example.com
Nameservers: 192.0.2.10 192.0.2.12 192.0.2.13
Timezone: America/Los_Angeles
NTP servers: 192.0.2.06 192.0.2.12 192.0.2.13
Default gateway device: eth0
Network interfaces
Name     State      IP address      Netmask         Gateway         Net
type     Hostname
eth0     Linked     192.0.2.151   255.255.252.0 192.0.2.15
Management   myg.example.com
```


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```
eth1     Unlinked
eth2     Unlinked
eth3     Unlinked
bondib0  ib0,ib1    192.168.10.3    255.255.248.0
Private      myg-priv.example.com
Is this correct (y/n) [y]:

Do you want to configure basic ILOM settings (y/n) [y]: n

Starting the RS services...
Getting the state of RS services...  running

Starting MS services...
The STARTUP of MS services was successful.
A restart of all services is required to put new network configuration
into
effect. MS-CELLSRV communication may be hampered until restart.
Cell myg successfully altered

Stopping the RS, CELLSRV, and MS services...
The SHUTDOWN of services was successful.
ipaddress1=192.168.10.3/21
```

d. Restart the Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

7. Restart the cell services.

```
# cellcli -e alter cell restart services all
```

8. Verify the newly-assigned InfiniBand address on Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

```
# cellcli -e list cell detail | grep ipaddress1
```

The following is an example of the output:

```
ipaddress1: 192.168.10.3/21
```

9. Change the InfiniBand IP addresses on each database server.
   a. Log in as the `root` user.
   b. Change to the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory.
   c. Copy the `ifcfg-bondib0` file.

      The copied file name must not start with `ifcfg`.

      ```
      # cp ifcfg-bondib0 orig_ifcfg-bondib0
      ```

   d. Edit the `ifcfg-bondib0` file to update the IPADDR, NETMASK, NETWORK and BROADCAST fields.

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Example of original `ifcfg-bondib0` file:

```
#### DO NOT REMOVE THESE LINES ####
#### %GENERATED BY CELL% ####
DEVICE=bondib0
USERCTL=no
BOOTPROTO=none
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.20.8
NETMASK=255.255.248.0
NETWORK=192.168.16.0
BROADCAST=192.168.23.255
BONDING_OPTS="mode=active-backup miimon=100 downdelay=5000 updelay=5000"
IPV6INIT=no
MTU=65520
```

Example of updated `ifcfg-bondib0` file:

```
#### DO NOT REMOVE THESE LINES ####
#### %GENERATED BY CELL% ####
DEVICE=bondib0
USERCTL=no
BOOTPROTO=none
ONBOOT=yes
IPADDR=192.168.10.8
NETMASK=255.255.248.0
NETWORK=192.168.8.0
BROADCAST=192.168.15.255
BONDING_OPTS="mode=active-backup miimon=100 downdelay=5000 updelay=5000"
IPV6INIT=no
MTU=65520
```

> **Note**
>
> The MTU size for the InfiniBand interfaces on the database servers should be set as follows:
>
> - For Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.3 and later, set the MTU size to 7000.
> - For Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than release 11.2.3.3, set the MTU size to 65520 to ensure a high transfer rate to external devices using TCP/IP over InfiniBand such as media servers or NFS servers.

e. Restart the database server.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

f. Verify the InfiniBand IP address information.

```
# ifconfig -a
```


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The following is an example of the BONDIB0 information. It shows the updated InfiniBand network information:

```
inet addr:192.168.10.8 Bcast:192.168.15.255 Mask:255.255.248.0
```

10. Update the `cellinit.ora` and `cellip.ora` files on each database server.

> **Note**
>
> Do not edit the `cellinit.ora` or `cellip.ora` files when the database or Oracle ASM instance are running. To make changes to the files, perform a procedure similar to the following:
>
> a. i. Create a copy of the file.
>
> ```
> cp cellinit.ora cellinit.new
> ```
>
> ii. Edit the `cellinit.new` file with a text editor.
>
> iii. Replace the old `cellinit.ora` file with the updated `cellinit.new` file.
>
> ```
> mv cellinit.new cellinit.ora
> ```

a. Log in as the `root` user.

b. Change to the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config` directory.

c. Make a backup copy of the `cellip.ora` file.

```
# cp cellip.ora orig_cellip.ora
```

> **Note**
>
> If you are using SSH user-equivalence, then the `dcli` utility can be used. The following is an example of the `dcli` command:
>
> ```
> # dcli -l root -g /root/dbs_group "cp cellip.ora orig_cellip.ora"
> ```

d. Make a backup copy of the `cellinit.ora` file.

The following is an example of the command:

```
# cp cellinit.ora orig_cellinit.ora
```


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> **Note**
>
> If you are using SSH user-equivalence, then the `dcli` utility can be used. The following is an example of the `dcli` command:
>
> ```
> # dcli -l root -g /root/dbs_group "cp cellinit.ora \
> orig_cellinit.ora"
> ```

e. Change the InfiniBand IP addresses in the `cellip.ora` file.

Example of original file:

```
cell="192.168.20.1"
cell="192.168.20.2"
cell="192.168.20.3"
cell="192.168.20.4"
cell="192.168.20.5"
cell="192.168.20.6"
cell="192.168.20.7"
```

Example of updated file:

```
cell="192.168.10.1"
cell="192.168.10.2"
cell="192.168.10.3"
cell="192.168.10.4"
cell="192.168.10.5"
cell="192.168.10.6"
cell="192.168.10.7"
```

> **Note**
>
> If you are using SSH user-equivalence, then the `dcli` utility can be used to copy the updated file from the first database server to the other database servers. The following is an example of using the `dcli` command:
>
> ```
> # dcli -l root -g /root/dbs_group -f \
> /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora
>
> # dcli -l root -g /root/dbs_group "mv /root/cellip.ora \
> /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/"
> ```

f. Change the InfiniBand IP addresses in the `cellinit.ora` file.

The file is updated with the subnet ID and its subnet mask.

Example of original file:

```
ipaddress="192.168.20.8/21"
```


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Example of updated file:

```
ipaddress="192.168.10.8/21"
```

Update the `cellinit.ora` file on each database server. The contents of the file is specific to the database server. The `dcli` utility cannot be used for this step.

g. Run the `ALTER DBSERVER` command on each database server to update the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora` file.

```
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver interconnect1 = "ib0"
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver interconnect2 = "ib1"
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver interconnect3 = "ib2"
# dbmcli -e alter dbserver interconnect4 = "ib3"
```

11. Update the `/etc/hosts` file on each database server and Oracle Exadata Storage Servers to use the new InfiniBand IP addresses.

    a. Log in as the `root` user.

    b. Make a backup copy of the `/etc/hosts` file.

    ```
    # cp /etc/hosts /etc/orig_hosts
    ```

    c. Change the InfiniBand IP addresses for the database servers and Oracle Exadata Storage Server files.

12. Start Oracle Clusterware as the `root` user on each server.

    ```
    # Grid_home/grid/bin/crsctl start crs
    ```

13. Verify the cluster interconnect is using the RDS protocol on each database server by examining the Oracle ASM `alert.log`.

    The log is in the directory`/u01/app/oracle/diag/asm/+asm/+ASM1/trace`. An entry similar to the following should be listed for the most-recent Oracle ASM restart:

    ```
    CELL interconnect IPC version: Oracle RDS/IP (generic)
    ```

    For Oracle Exadata System Software releases 11.2.0.2 and later, the following command can be used to verify cluster interconnect. The command is run as the `oracle` user on each database server.

    ```
    $ORACLE_HOME/bin/skgxpinfo
    ```

    The output from the command should be `rds`.

    If the instance is not using the RDS protocol over InfiniBand, then relink the Oracle software using the following steps:

    > **Note**
    >
    > Do not use the `relink all` command to relink the Oracle software.

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a. As the `oracle` user, shut down any processes using Oracle software.

b. If you are relinking the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, then as the `root` user, run one of the following commands. Do not perform this step if you are not relinking the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.

- For Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.2.0.1 or higher:

```
# Grid_home/crs/install/rootcrs.sh -unlock
```

- For Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.1.0.1 or 12.1.0.2:

```
# Grid_home/crs/install/rootcrs.pl -unlock
```

c. As the `oracle` user, change to the `$ORACLE_HOME/rdbms/lib` directory.

d. As the `oracle` user, run the following command:

```
$ make -f ins_rdbms.mk ipc_rds ioracle
```

e. If you are relinking the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, then as the `root` user, run one of the following commands. Do not perform this step if you are not relinking the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home.

- For Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.2.0.1 or higher:

```
# Grid_home/crs/install/rootcrs.sh -unlock
# Grid_home/bin/crsctl start crs
```

- For Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 12.1.0.1 or 12.1.0.2:

```
# Grid_home/crs/install/rootcrs.pl -patch
```

14. Start all cluster-managed services using the SRVCTL utility.

a. Log in as the `oracle` user.

b. Start the database using the following command, where *Oracle_home* is your Oracle home directory:

```
$ srvctl start home -o Oracle_home \
-s /tmp/dm02db01_dbhome -n dm02db01
```

c. Verify the database instances are running.

```
$ srvctl status database -d dbm
```

15. Verify the Oracle ASM and database instances are using the new network settings.

a. Log in to an Oracle ASM and database instance using SQL*Plus.

b. Query the cluster interconnect information.

```
SQL> SELECT inst_id, name,value FROM gv$parameter WHERE name = \
'cluster_interconnects';
```


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16. Delete the old private network.

```
$ oifcfg delif -global bondib0/192.168.16.0
```

17. Verify that the old interface is not present.

```
$ oifcfg getif
bondeth0  10.204.76.0  global public
bondib0   192.168.8.0  global cluster_interconnect
```

18. Enable Oracle Clusterware CRS automatic restart on each database server.
    a. Log in as the `root` user.
    b. Enable Oracle Clusterware CRS.

```
# Grid_home/grid/bin/crsctl enable crs
```

> **Note**
>
> To use the `dcli` utility to enable Oracle Clusterware CRS.
>
> ```
> # dcli -l root -g dbs_group "Grid_home/grid/bin/crsctl \
> enable crs"
> ```

19. Perform a full restart of Oracle Clusterware on all nodes.
20. Perform a health check of Oracle Exadata Rack using the steps described in My Oracle Support document KB74841.

> **Note**
>
> Exachk utility collects data for key software, hardware, and firmware releases, and configuration best practices for Oracle Exadata Rack.
>
> Oracle recommends you periodically review the current data for key components of Oracle Exadata Rack, and compare them to the supported release levels, and recommended best practices.
>
> Exachk is not a database, network, or SQL performance analysis tool. It is not a continuous monitoring utility, and does not duplicate other monitoring or alerting tools, such as ILOM, or Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control.

21. Verify the private network configuration using the clusterware verification utility, `cluvfy`.

Related Topics

- Using the ipconf Utility
- Server Control Utility Reference
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)
- Cluster Verification Utility (CLUVFY) FAQ (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB138450)

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4.8 Configuring Network Routing on Database Servers

The tasks for network routing are for boot-time routing or real-time routing.

- About Network Routing on Database Servers
  There are three logical network interfaces configured on the database servers.
- Task 1: Configure for Boot-Time Routing
- Task 2: Configure for Real-Time Routing
- Task 3: Verify Network Routing Rules and Routes
- Removing Network Routing Configuration for Troubleshooting
- Returning to Default Routing
  To return to the default network routing, delete the supplemental files from the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory, and then restart the server.

4.8.1 About Network Routing on Database Servers

There are three logical network interfaces configured on the database servers.

The interface names are:

- Management network: `eth0`
- Client access network: `bond1` or `bondeth0`
- RDMA Network Fabric network: `bond0`, `bondib0`, or `ib0` and `ib1`, or `re0` and `re1`

> **Note**
>
> The tasks in this section are for Oracle Exadata Database Servers that were configured prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.3.2.1.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.2.3.0, connections that come in on the management network have their responses sent out on the management network interface, and connections on the client access network have their responses sent out on the client access network interface.

For Oracle Exadata System Software releases earlier than release 11.2.2.3.0, the default route for outbound traffic not destined for an IP address on the management or private InfiniBand network is sent out using the client access network. The tasks in this section modify the routing such that traffic that comes in on the management network has the responses sent out on the management network. Similarly, traffic coming in on the client network has the responses sent out on the client network.

The tasks for network routing are for boot-time routing or real-time routing. The following apply to both types of routing:

- These tasks are for database servers running a release earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software release 11.2.2.3.0.
- The following sample IP addresses, netmasks, and gateways are used in the tasks:
  - Management network has IP address 10.149.49.12, netmask 255.255.252.0 (network 10.149.48.0/22), and gateway 10.149.48.1.

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– Client access network has IP address 10.204.78.15, netmask 255.255.255.0 (network 10.204.78.0/24), and gateway 10.1.78.1.

> **Note**
>
> If the database server has additional networks configured, then files should be set up for the additional networks.

4.8.2 Task 1: Configure for Boot-Time Routing

To configure network routing for boot-time routing, rule and routing files must be created for each database server. The rule and routing files must be located in the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory on each database server. For each Ethernet interface on the management network that has a configured IP address, the database server must have `route-eth`*n* and `rule-eth`*n* files. For each bonded Ethernet interface, the database server must have `route-bondeth`*n* and `rule-bondeth`*n* files. The following are examples of the content in the files:

File	Content
`/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-eth0`	`from 10.149.49.12 table 220` `to 10.149.49.12 table 220`
`/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-eth0`	`10.149.48.0/22 dev eth0 table 220` `default via 10.149.48.1 dev eth0 table 220`
`/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-bondeth0`	`from 10.204.78.0/24 table 210` `to 10.204.78.0/24 table 210`
`/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-bondeth0`	`10.204.78.0/24 dev bondeth0 table 210` `default via 10.204.78.1 dev bondeth0 table 210`

4.8.3 Task 2: Configure for Real-Time Routing

To configure the rules on a running system, use the `/sbin/ip` command to create the same configuration that is performed at startup. The following commands result in the same configuration as the boot-time files:

```
/sbin/ip rule add from 10.149.49.12 table 220
/sbin/ip rule add to 10.149.49.12 table 220
/sbin/ip route add 10.149.48.0/22 dev eth0 table 220
/sbin/ip route add default via 10.149.48.1 dev eth0 table 220

/sbin/ip rule add from 10.204.78.0/24 table 210
/sbin/ip rule add to 10.204.78.0/24 table 210
/sbin/ip route add 10.204.78.0/24 dev bondeth0 table 210
/sbin/ip route add default via 10.204.78.1 dev bondeth0 table 210
```

Oracle recommends restarting the database server after running the commands to validate that the boot-time configuration is correct.

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4.8.4 Task 3: Verify Network Routing Rules and Routes

Use the following command to verify the network routing rules. The command output shows all the rules on the system.

```
# /sbin/ip rule list
0:      from all lookup 255
32762:  from all to 10.204.78.0/24 lookup 210
32763:  from 10.204.78.0/24 lookup 210
32764:  from all to 10.149.49.12 lookup 220
32765:  from 10.149.49.12 lookup 220
32766:  from all lookup main
32767:  from all lookup default
```

The default routing table is not changed because two new routing tables are created during the preceding tasks. The new routing tables are used when the rules dictate their use. The following commands show how to check the default and new routing tables:

- To check the default routing table. The following is an example of the command and output.

  ```
  # /sbin/ip route list
  10.204.78.0/24 dev bondeth0  proto kernel  scope link  src 10.204.78.15
  192.168.10.0/24 dev bondib0  proto kernel  scope link  src 192.168.10.8
  10.149.48.0/22 dev eth0  proto kernel  scope link  src 10.149.49.12
  default via 10.149.52.1 dev bondeth0
  ```

- To check that the supplemental tables include the table name with the command. The following is an example of the command and output.

  ```
  # /sbin/ip route list table 220
  10.149.48.0/22 dev eth0  scope link
  default via 10.149.48.1 dev eth0
  root@dbhost# ip route list table 210
  10.204.78.0/24 dev bondeth0  scope link
  default via 10.204.78.1 dev bondeth0
  ```

4.8.5 Removing Network Routing Configuration for Troubleshooting

The network routing configuration can be removed to configure or troubleshoot Oracle Exadata Database Machine. Use the following commands to remove the rules and routes:

```
/sbin/ip route del default via 10.149.48.1 dev eth0 table 220
/sbin/ip route del 10.149.48.0/22 dev eth0 table 220
/sbin/ip rule del to 10.149.49.12 table 220
/sbin/ip rule del from 10.149.49.12 table 220

/sbin/ip route del default via 10.204.78.1 dev bondeth0 table 210
/sbin/ip route del 10.204.78.0/24 dev bondeth0 table 210
/sbin/ip rule del to 10.204.78.0/24 table 210
/sbin/ip rule del from 10.204.78.0/24 table 210
```


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4.8.6 Returning to Default Routing

To return to the default network routing, delete the supplemental files from the `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts` directory, and then restart the server.

The following is an example of the commands to remove the files, and restart the server:

```
/bin/rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-eth0
/bin/rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-eth0
/bin/rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-bondeth0
/bin/rm -f /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-bondeth0
shutdown -r now
```

4.9 Changing the DNS Servers

The configuration settings for the Domain Name System (DNS) servers can be changed after initial setup.

All servers and switches in Oracle Exadata should reference the same DNS servers. All domains that Oracle Exadata references should be resolvable through each individual DNS server.

The following topics contain the tasks and procedures for setting the Oracle Exadata servers and switches to the same DNS servers. Oracle recommends changing the servers one at a time.

- Change the DNS Server Address on the Database Server
  This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the database servers.
- Change the DNS Server on Oracle Exadata Storage Server
  You can set or change the DNS server on each Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
- Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Set the DNS Server Address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch
  You can set or change the DNS server address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.
- Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch
  This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch.
- Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch
  This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet switch.
- Change the DNS Server on the KVM Switch
  This procedure describes how to change the DNS server configuration using the KVM switch.

4.9.1 Change the DNS Server Address on the Database Server

This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the database servers.

1. If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software 20.1.0 or later, use `ipconf` with the `-update` and `-dns` options to modify the DNS settings.

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a. Log in to the database server as the `root` user.

b. Check to make sure there are no configuration issues with the new settings.

   Use the following command, where *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separate list of IP addresses for the DNS servers. If you also want to check the DNS servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-dns` parameter and replace *ILOM_DNS_list* with a comma-separate list of up to 3 IP addresses for the DNS servers. Including the `-dry` parameter means the settings are checked, but not applied.

   ```
   # ipconf -update -dns IP_addr_list [-ilom-dns ILOM_DNS_list] -dry
   ```

c. Update the DNS settings using the following `ipconf` command:

   In the following command, *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separate list of IP addresses for the DNS servers. If you also want to change the DNS servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-dns` parameter and replace *ILOM_DNS_list* with a comma-separate list of up to 3 IP addresses for the DNS servers. Include the `-force` parameter to force the update, bypassing all checks.

   ```
   # ipconf -update -dns IP_addr_list [-ilom-dns ILOM_DNS_list] [-force]
   ```

   Here is an example of the command and its output.

```
[root@dbm03adm02]# ipconf -update -dns 10.31.138.25,10.231.225.65
[Info]: ipconf command line: ipconf -update -dns 10.31.138.25,10.231.225.65
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
[Info]: Updating dns/ntp
[Info]: Backup existing cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf
to /var/log/exadatatmp/cell.conf_2020_01_13-17_59_44
[Info]: Custom changes have been detected in /etc/resolv.conf
[Info]: Original file /etc/resolv.conf will be saved in /etc/
resolv.conf.backupbyExadata
[Done]: Update cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf OK
```

d. Repeat these steps for each database server.

2. If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software 19.3.x or earlier, then use the following steps to modify the DNS servers.

   a. Log in to the database server as the `root` user.

   b. Edit the `/etc/resolv.conf` file.

      Set the DNS server and domain name using an editor such as `vi`. There should be a name server line for each DNS server.

      ```
      search        example.com
      nameserver    10.7.7.3
      ```

   c. Set the DNS server in the server ILOM.

      ```
      ipmitool sunoem cli 'set /SP/clients/dns nameserver=dns_ip'
      ```

      In the preceding command, *dns_ip* is the IP address of the DNS server. If there is more than one DNS server, then enter a comma-separated list such as `set /SP/clients/dns nameserver=dns_ip1,dns_ip2,dns_ip3`.

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d. Repeat these steps for each database server.

4.9.2 Change the DNS Server on Oracle Exadata Storage Server

You can set or change the DNS server on each Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

1. Log in to the Oracle Exadata Storage Server as the `root` user.
2. Use the `ipconf` utility to change the DNS settings.
   a. Check to ensure there are no configuration issues with the new settings.

      Use the following command, where *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separate list of IP addresses for the DNS servers. If you also want to check the DNS servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-dns` parameter and replace *ILOM_DNS_list* with a comma-separate list of up to 3 IP addresses for the DNS servers. Including the `-dry` parameter means the settings are checked, but not applied.

      > **Note**
      >
      > If you use host names for the DNS servers instead of IP addresses, then the cellwall service will fail when restarted. Use only IP addresses when defining NTP and DNS servers.

      ```
      # ipconf -update -dns IP_addr_list [-ilom-dns ILOM_DNS_list] -dry
      ```

   b. Update the DNS settings using the `ipconf` command:

      In the following command, *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separate list of IP addresses for the DNS servers. If you also want to change the DNS servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-dns` parameter and replace *ILOM_DNS_list* with a comma-separate list of up to 3 IP addresses for the DNS servers. Include the `-force` parameter to force the update, bypassing all checks.

      ```
      # ipconf -update -dns IP_addr_list [-ilom-dns ILOM_DNS_list] [-force]
      ```

      Here is an example of the command and its output.

      ```
      [root@dbm03celadm06]# ipconf -update -dns 10.31.138.25,10.231.225.65
      [Info]: ipconf command line: ipconf -update -dns
      10.31.138.25,10.231.225.65
      Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
      [Info]: Updating dns/ntp
      [Info]: Backup existing cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/
      cell.conf
      to /var/log/exadatatmp/cell.conf_2020_01_13-17_59_44
      [Info]: Custom changes have been detected in /etc/resolv.conf
      [Info]: Original file /etc/resolv.conf will be saved in /etc/
      resolv.conf.backupbyExadata
      [Done]: Update cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf OK
      ```


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4.9.3 Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches

This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric switches.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the administrator password.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

2. Review the current configuration.

```
Switch# show running-config
...
ip domain-name  example.com
ip name-server 192.0.2.2 198.51.100.4 203.0.113.2 use-vrf management
...
```

3. Erase the current DNS server information.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# no ip name-server 192.0.2.2 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# no ip name-server 198.51.100.4 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# no ip name-server 203.0.113.2 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# end
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Each current DNS IP address to be changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

4. Set the domain name and then configure up to three DNS servers, as shown in the following example:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ip domain-name example.com
Switch(config)# ip name-server 192.0.2.3 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# ip name-server 198.51.100.5 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# ip name-server 203.0.113.1 use-vrf management
Switch(config)# end
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
```


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```
[########################################] 100%
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

5. Verify the changes.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

   The command output should include entries for the new DNS servers.

   For example:

   ```
   !Command: show running-config
   ...
   ip domain-name example.com
   ip name-server 192.0.2.3 198.51.100.5 203.0.113.1 use-vrf management
   ...
   ```

6. Exit the session.

   ```
   Switch# exit
   ```

4.9.4 Set the DNS Server Address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch

You can set or change the DNS server address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

You can choose to change the DNS server address by using the ILOM Web interface or the ILOM command-line interface on each InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

- To change the DNS server address using the ILOM Web interface:
  1. Log in as the switch administrator (`root`) to the ILOM Web interface at `http://` *`switch_hostname_or_IP_address`*.
  2. In the navigation pane on the left side of the window, expand **ILOM Administration**, then click on **Connectivity**.
  3. Select the **DNS** tab.
  4. In the **DNS Name Server** text box, enter the IP addresses for up to 3 DNS servers. Separate each IP address using a comma character.
  5. Click **Save**.
- To change the DNS server address using the ILOM command-line interface:
  1. Start the ILOM command-line interface.

     You can access the ILOM command-line interface using various methods, including any of the following:

     – Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the `ilom-admin` user.

     ```
     $ ssh -l ilom-admin switch_hostname_or_IP_address
     ```


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- Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the switch administrator (`root`) and then run the ILOM service processor shell (`spsh`).

  ```
  $ ssh -l root switch_hostname_or_IP_address
  # spsh
  ```

2. Using the ILOM command-line interface, run the following command:

   ```
   -> set /SP/clients/dns nameserver=dns_ip
   ```

   In the command, *dns_ip* specifies the IP addresses for up to 3 DNS servers in priority order, with each IP address separated by a comma character.

   For example:

   ```
   -> set /SP/clients/dns nameserver=192.0.2.100,192.0.2.110,192.0.2.120
   ```

3. Verify the change by examining the output from the following command:

   ```
   -> show /SP/clients/dns
   ```

4.9.5 Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch

This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the administrator password.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

2. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ...
   ip domain-name  example.com
   ip name-server 192.0.2.2 198.51.100.4 203.0.113.2
   ...
   ```

3. Erase the current DNS server information.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 192.0.2.2
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 198.51.100.4
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 203.0.113.2
   Switch(config)# end
   Switch# copy running-config startup-config
   [########################################] 100%
   ```


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```
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

> **Note**
>
> Each current DNS IP address to be changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

4. Set the domain name and then configure up to three DNS servers, as shown in the following example:

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ip domain-name example.com
Switch(config)# ip name-server 192.0.2.3
Switch(config)# ip name-server 198.51.100.5
Switch(config)# ip name-server 203.0.113.1
Switch(config)# end
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

5. Verify the changes.

```
Switch# show running-config
```

The command output should include entries for the new DNS servers.

For example:

```
!Command: show running-config
...
ip domain-name example.com
ip name-server 192.0.2.3 198.51.100.5 203.0.113.1
...
```

6. Exit the session.

```
Switch# exit
```

4.9.6 Change the DNS Server Address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch

This procedure describes how to change the DNS server address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet switch.

1. Access the switch using one of the following methods, based on the firmware release:
   - Firmware release 12.2 or later:

     Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the administrator password.

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> **Note**
>
> If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

- Firmware earlier than release 12.2:

  Access the switch using Telnet, and log in as the administrator using the administrative password.

2. Change to `enable` mode.

   ```
   Switch> enable
   ```

   When prompted for a password, use the administrator password.

3. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

4. Erase the current DNS server information.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 192.0.2.2
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 198.51.100.4
   Switch(config)# no ip name-server 203.0.113.2
   Switch(config)# end
   Switch# write memory
   Building configuration...
   Compressed configuration from 2603 bytes to 1158 bytes [OK ]
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Each current DNS IP address to be changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

5. Set the domain name and then configure up to three DNS servers, as shown in the following example:

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# ip domain-name example.com
   Switch(config)# ip name-server 192.0.2.3
   Switch(config)# ip name-server 198.51.100.5
   Switch(config)# ip name-server 203.0.113.1
   Switch(config)# end
   Switch# write memory
   Building configuration...
   Compressed configuration from 2603 bytes to 1158 bytes [OK ]
   ```


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6. Verify the changes.

```
Switch# show running-config
```

The command output should include entries for the new DNS servers.

For example:

```
Building configuration...
...
ip domain-name example.com
ip name-server 192.0.2.3
ip name-server 198.51.100.5
ip name-server 203.0.113.1
...
```

7. Save the configuration.

```
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 14343 bytes to 3986 bytes[OK]
```

8. Exit the session.

```
Switch# exit
```

4.9.7 Change the DNS Server on the KVM Switch

This procedure describes how to change the DNS server configuration using the KVM switch.

> **Note**
>
> - The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Oracle Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.
> - The KVM switch does not support NTP.

1. Log in to the KVM switch. You can log in directly on the KVM switch or access the switch using the host name or IP address over the Internet.
2. Select **Appliance** from Unit View.
3. Select **DNS** from Appliance Settings.
4. Select **DNS Configuration**.
5. Enter the DNS configuration. The following configuration options are available:
   - DNS Mode (Manual, DHCP, DHCPv6)
   - DNS Server Addresses (Primary, Secondary, Tertiary)
6. Click **Save**.

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4.10 Changing the NTP Servers

The configuration settings for the Network Time Protocol (NTP) servers can be changed after initial setup.

All servers and switches in Oracle Exadata should reference the same NTP servers so that the servers are synchronized to the same time.

The following topics contain the tasks and procedures for setting the Oracle Exadata servers and switches to the same NTP server addresses. Oracle recommends changing the servers one at a time.

> **Note**
>
> - These procedures assume that there is not a large time discrepancy between the two NTP servers. Use the command `ntpq -p` to see if the system is healthy first before performing the NTP server update.
> - Up to two NTP servers can be configured for use with Oracle Exadata.

- Set the NTP Server Address on the Database Servers
  You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the database server of Oracle Exadata.
- Change the NTP Server on Oracle Exadata Storage Server
  You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server on each Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
- Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  This procedure describes how to change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Set the NTP Server Address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch
  You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server settings on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.
- Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch
  This procedure describes how to change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch.
- Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch
  You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet switch.

4.10.1 Set the NTP Server Address on the Database Servers

You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the database server of Oracle Exadata.

1. If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.0 or later, use `ipconf` to set or change the NTP server.
   a. Log in to the database server as the `root` user.
   b. Check to make sure there are no configuration issues with the new settings.

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Use the following command, where *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. If you are also modifying the NTP servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-ntp` parameter and replace *ILOM_NTP_list* with a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. Including the `-dry` parameter means the settings are checked, but not applied.

```
# ipconf -update -ntp IP_addr_list [-ilom-ntp ILOM_NTP_list] -dry
```

c. Update the NTP settings using the following `ipconf` command:

In the following command, *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. If you also want to change the NTP servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-ntp` parameter and replace *ILOM_NTP_list* with a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. Include the `-force` parameter to force the update, bypassing all checks.

```
# ipconf -update -ntp IP_addr_list [-ilom-ntp ILOM_NTP_list] [-force]
```

If the timestamp obtained from the new NTP server differs from the current time known to the system by more than 1 second (*time step*), then the command errors out and does not update the NTP settings. You can use the `-force` option with the command line to override this check.

Here is an example of the command and its output.

```
[root@dbm03adm02 oracle.cellos]# ipconf -update -ntp
10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
-ilom-ntp 10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
[Info]: ipconf command line: ipconf -update -ntp
10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
-ilom-ntp 10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
[Info]: Updating dns/ntp
[Warning]: ntpd service is not running
[Info]: Backup existing cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/
cell.conf to
/var/log/exadatatmp/cell.conf_2020_01_13-17_54_56
[Info]: Restart ntpd service
Shutting down ntpd:                                        [  OK  ]
Starting ntpd:                                             [  OK  ]
[Done]: Update cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf OK
```

d. Repeat these steps for each database server.

2. If the database server operating system is Oracle Linux 7 but using Oracle Exadata System Software 19.3.x or earlier, follow these instructions:

a. Stop the time synchronization service on the database server.

```
# systemctl stop chronyd
```

b. Update the `/etc/chrony.conf` file with the IP address of the new NTP server.

c. Start the time synchronization service on the database server.

```
# systemctl start chronyd
```


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d. Repeat Steps 2.a through 2.c for each database server.

3. If the database server operating system is Oracle Linux 5 or 6:

a. Stop the NTP services on the database server.

```
# service ntpd stop
```

b. Update the `ntp.conf` file with the IP address of the new NTP server.

c. Start the NTP services on the database server.

```
# service ntpd start
```

d. Repeat Steps 3.a through 3.c for each database server.

4.10.2 Change the NTP Server on Oracle Exadata Storage Server

You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server on each Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

1. Log in to the cell as the `root` user.

2. Use the `ipconf` utility to change the NTP settings.

a. Check to ensure there are no configuration issues with the new settings.

Use the following command, where *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. If you are also modifying the NTP servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-ntp` parameter and replace *ILOM_NTP_list* with a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. Including the `-dry` parameter means the settings are checked, but not applied.

> **Note**
>
> If you use host names for the NTP servers instead of IP addresses, then the cellwall service will fail when restarted. Use only IP addresses when defining NTP and DNS servers.

```
# ipconf -update -ntp IP_addr_list [-ilom-ntp ILOM_NTP_list] -dry
```

b. Update the NTP settings using the `ipconf` command:

In the following command, *IP_addr_list* is a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. If you also want to change the NTP servers for ILOM, then include the `-ilom-ntp` parameter and replace *ILOM_NTP_list* with a comma-separated list of up to 3 IP addresses for the NTP servers. Include the `-force` parameter to force the update, bypassing all checks.

```
# ipconf -update -ntp IP_addr_list [-ilom-ntp ILOM_NTP_list] [-force]
```

If the timestamp obtained from the new NTP server differs from the current time known to the system by more than 1 second (*time step*), then the command fails and does not update the NTP settings. You can use the `-force` option with the command line to override this check.

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Here is an example of the command and its output.

```
[root@dbm03adm02 oracle.cellos]# ipconf -update -ntp
10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
-ilom-ntp 10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
[Info]: ipconf command line: ipconf -update -ntp
10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
-ilom-ntp 10.31.138.20,10.31.16.1
Logging started to /var/log/cellos/ipconf.log
[Info]: Updating dns/ntp
[Warning]: ntpd service is not running
[Info]: Backup existing cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/
cell.conf to
/var/log/exadatatmp/cell.conf_2020_01_13-17_54_56
[Info]: Restart ntpd service
Shutting down ntpd:                                        [  OK  ]
Starting ntpd:                                             [  OK  ]
[Done]: Update cell configuration file /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf OK
```

4.10.3 Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches

This procedure describes how to change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric switches.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the administrator password.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

2. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

   The command output includes entries for the current NTP servers.

   For example:

   ```
   ...
   ntp server 10.10.10.1 prefer use-vrf management
   ntp server 10.8.8.1 use-vrf management
   ...
   ```

3. Erase the current NTP server configuration.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.10.10.1
   Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.8.8.1
   Switch(config)# end
   ```


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```
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
[########################################] 100%
Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
Copy complete.
```

> **Note**
>
> Each current NTP IP address being changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

4. Configure up to two NTP servers.

   In this example, the new NTP server IP addresses are 10.7.7.1 and 10.9.9.1.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# feature ntp
   Switch(config)# ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer use-vrf management
   Switch(config)# ntp server 10.9.9.1 use-vrf management
   Switch(config)# clock protocol ntp
   Switch(config)# end
   ```

5. Verify the changes.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

   The command output should include entries for the new NTP servers.

   For example:

   ```
   ...
   ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer use-vrf management
   ntp server 10.9.9.1 use-vrf management
   ...
   ```

6. Save the configuration.

   ```
   Switch# copy running-config startup-config
   [########################################] 100%
   Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
   Copy complete.
   ```

7. Exit from the session.

   ```
   Switch# exit
   ```

4.10.4 Set the NTP Server Address on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch

You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server settings on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

You can choose to change the NTP server settings by using the ILOM Web interface or the ILOM command-line interface on each InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

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- To change the NTP server settings using the ILOM Web interface:
  1. Log in as the switch administrator (`root`) to the ILOM Web interface at `http://switch_hostname_or_IP_address`.
  2. In the navigation pane on the left side of the window, expand **ILOM Administration**, then click on **Date and Time**.
  3. Select the **Clock** tab.
  4. Click the **Enabled** check box next to Synchronize Time Using NTP.
  5. In the **Server 1** text box, enter the IP address of the primary NTP server you want to use.
  6. In the **Server 2** text box, optionally enter the IP address of the secondary NTP server you want to use.
  7. Click **Save**.
  8. Select the **Timezone** tab.
  9. Select from the **Timezone** drop-down list.
  10. Click **Save**.
- To change the NTP server settings using the ILOM command-line interface:
  1. Start the ILOM command-line interface.

     You can access the ILOM command-line interface using various methods, including any of the following:

     – Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the `ilom-admin` user.

     ```
     $ ssh -l ilom-admin switch_hostname_or_IP_address
     ```

     – Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the switch administrator (`root`) and then run the ILOM service processor shell (`spsh`).

     ```
     $ ssh -l root switch_hostname_or_IP_address
     # spsh
     ```

  2. Using the ILOM command-line interface, run the following commands:

     ```
     -> set /SP/clients/ntp/server/1 address=ntp_ip1
     -> set /SP/clients/ntp/server/2 address=ntp_ip2
     -> set /SP/clock usentpserver=enabled
     ```

     In the commands, *ntp_ip1* and *ntp_ip2* are the primary and secondary NTP server IP addresses. Setting the secondary NTP server IP address is optional.
  3. Verify the changes by examining the output from the following commands:

     ```
     -> show /SP/clock
     -> show /SP/clients/ntp/server/1
     -> show /SP/clients/ntp/server/2
     ```


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4.10.5 Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch

This procedure describes how to change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server address on the Cisco 9300 Series Management Network Switch.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the administrator password.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

2. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

   The command output includes entries for the current NTP servers.

   For example:

   ```
   ...
   ntp server 10.10.10.1 prefer use-vrf default
   ntp server 10.8.8.1 use-vrf default
   ...
   ```

3. Erase the current NTP server configuration.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.10.10.1
   Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.8.8.1
   Switch(config)# end
   Switch# copy running-config startup-config
   [########################################] 100%
   Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
   Copy complete.
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Each current NTP IP address being changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

4. Configure up to two NTP servers.

   In this example, the new NTP server IP addresses are 10.7.7.1 and 10.9.9.1.

   ```
   Switch# configure terminal
   Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
   Switch(config)# feature ntp
   ```


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```
Switch(config)# ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer
Switch(config)# ntp server 10.9.9.1
Switch(config)# clock protocol ntp
Switch(config)# end
```

5. Verify the changes.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```

   The command output should include entries for the new NTP servers.

   For example:

   ```
   ...
   ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer use-vrf default
   ntp server 10.9.9.1 use-vrf default
   ...
   ```

6. Save the configuration.

   ```
   Switch# copy running-config startup-config
   [########################################] 100%
   Copy complete, now saving to disk (please wait)...
   Copy complete.
   ```

7. Exit from the session.

   ```
   Switch# exit
   ```

4.10.6 Set the NTP Server Address on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet Switch

You can set or change the Network Time Protocol (NTP) server on the Cisco 4948 Ethernet switch.

1. Access the switch using one of the following methods, based on the firmware version:
   a. Firmware versions earlier than version 12.2: Access the switch using Telnet, and log in as the administrator using the administrative password.
   b. Firmware version 12.2 or later: Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user with the admin password.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If SSH has not been configured, then use Telnet to access the switch as the `admin` user.

2. Change to enable mode. When prompted for a password, use the administrator password.

   ```
   Switch> enable
   ```

3. Review the current configuration.

   ```
   Switch# show running-config
   ```


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4. Erase the current NTP server configuration.

   In this example, the current IP addresses are 10.10.10.1 and 10.8.8.1.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.10.10.1
Switch(config)# no ntp server 10.8.8.1
Switch(config)# end
Switch# write memory
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 2603 bytes to 1158 bytes [OK ]
```

> **Note**
>
> Each current NTP IP address being changed needs to be erased. Invalid IP addresses must also be erased.

5. Configure up to two NTP servers.

```
Switch# configure terminal
Enter configuration commands,one per line.End with CNTL/Z.
Switch(config)# ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer
Switch(config)# ntp server 10.9.9.1
Switch(config)# end
Switch# write memory
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 2603 bytes to 1158 bytes [OK ]
```

6. Verify the changes.

```
Switch# show running-config
```

   The command output should include entries for the new NTP servers.

   For example:

```
Building configuration...
...
ntp server 10.7.7.1 prefer
ntp server 10.9.9.1
...
```

7. Save the configuration.

```
Switch# copy running-config startup-config
Destination filename [startup-config]?
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 14343 bytes to 3986 bytes[OK]
```

8. Exit from the session.

```
Switch# exit
```


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4.11 Changing the Time Zone Settings

You can change the time zones on Oracle Exadata after initial configuration and deployment.

The following components need to be modified when changing the time zone settings:

- Storage servers
- Database servers
- RDMA Network Fabric switches
- Ethernet switch

> **Note**
>
> Cell services and Oracle Clusterware services must be stopped before changing the time zone settings.

- Change Time Zone Settings on Storage Servers
  Use these steps to change the time zone setting on storage servers.
- Change Time Zone Settings on the Database Servers
  After modifying the time zone setting on the storage cells, you can change the time zone setting on the database servers.
- Change Time Zone Settings on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  You can change the time zone setting on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches.
- Set the Time Zone on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch
  You can set or change the time zone setting on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.
- Change Time Zone Settings on the Cisco Management Network Switch
  You can change the time zone setting on the Ethernet switch.

4.11.1 Change Time Zone Settings on Storage Servers

Use these steps to change the time zone setting on storage servers.

Complete the setting changes to all storage servers before changing the settings on the database servers.

1. Log in to the database server as the `root` user.
2. Stop Oracle Clusterware.

   Use a command similar to the following, where *Grid_home* is the location of your Oracle Clusterware software installation.

   ```
   # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs
   ```

3. Repeat the previous steps on all of the database servers in the cluster.
4. Log in to the storage server as the `root` user.
5. Stop the Exadata services on the storage server.

   ```
   # cellcli -e alter cell shutdown services all
   ```


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6. Run the `ipconf` script.

```
# /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf
```

   a. Proceed through the script prompts until you get to the time zone prompts. Do not change any other settings.

      Each Country is identified by a number and once it is selected, you will see another set of numbers for the different time zones within that country.

      The following is an example of the time zone prompts for changing the time zone from Antarctica to the United States. In this example, the number for the United States is 230. However, note that you may see different numbers depending on the time zone definitions contained in your software release.

```
The current timezone: Antarctica/McMurdo
Do you want to change it (y/n) [n]: y

Setting up local time...

1) Andorra
2) United Arab Emirates
3) Afghanistan
.
.
.
15) Aruba
16) Aaland Islands
Select country by number, [n]ext, [l]ast: 230

Selected country: United States (US). Now choose a zone

1) America/New_York
2) America/Detroit
3) America/Kentucky/Louisville
.
.
.
15) America/North_Dakota/New_Salem
16) America/Denver
Select zone by number, [n]ext: 1

Selected timezone: America/New_York
Is this correct (y/n) [y]: y
```

   b. Proceed through the rest of the script prompts, but do not change any other values. Do not change ILOM settings.

   After responding to all change requests, the script generates new files.

```
Info. Run /opt/oracle.cellos/validations/init.d/saveconfig
/opt/oracle.cellos/validations/init.d/saveconfig started at
2017_05_12_10_28
Copy cell configs from /opt/oracle/cell/cellsrv/deploy/config to /opt/
oracle.cellos/iso/lastGoodConfig/cell/cellsrv/deploy/config
[INFO] Copying ssh host settings from //etc/ssh to /opt/oracle.cellos/iso/
lastGoodConfig/etc/ssh ...
```


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```
uid=0(root) gid=0(root)
groups=0(root),1(bin),2(daemon),3(sys),4(adm),6(disk),10(wheel)
```

7. Take note of the Oracle Linux version used on the storage server.

   For example:

   ```
   # cat /etc/system-release
   Oracle Linux Server release 8.9
   ```

8. Verify that the time zone has been changed on the storage server.

   Choose the appropriate method based on the Oracle Linux version used on the storage server.

   - If the storage server uses Oracle Linux 6 or earlier, then:
     - Check the time zone in the output of the `date` command. For example:

       ```
       # date
       Mon Apr 1 22:26:00 EDT 2024
       ```

     - Check the time zone setting in `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf`. For example:

       ```
       # cat /opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf
       ...
       <Timezone>America/New_York</Timezone>
       ...
       ```

     - Check the time zone setting in `/etc/sysconfig/clock`. For example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/sysconfig/clock
       ...
       ZONE="America/New_York"
       ...
       ```

     - Check the time zone setting in `/etc/localtime`.

       Examine the output from `strings /etc/localtime`. The last line contains the time zone.

       For example:

       ```
       # strings /etc/localtime
       ...
       EST5EDT,M3.2.0,M11.1.0
       ```

   - If the storage server uses Oracle Linux 7 or later, then use the `timedatectl` command to view the current time zone configuration. For example:

     ```
     # /usr/bin/timedatectl
                    Local time: Mon 2024-04-01 22:26:30 EDT
                Universal time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:26:30 UTC
                      RTC time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:26:31
                     Time zone: America/New_York (EDT, -0400)
     System clock synchronized: yes
     ```


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```
                NTP service: active
            RTC in local TZ: no
```

9. Restart the Exadata storage services.

   ```
   # cellcli -e alter cell startup services all
   ```

10. Review the `$ADR_BASE/diag/asm/cell/host_name/trace/alert.log` file.

    Ensure that the timestamps for recently restarted processes matches the updated time settings.

11. Repeat steps 4 through 10 on each cell.

4.11.2 Change Time Zone Settings on the Database Servers

After modifying the time zone setting on the storage cells, you can change the time zone setting on the database servers.

This procedure follows on from the procedure to modify the time zone on the storage servers as described in Change Time Zone Settings on Storage Servers.

Before starting this procedure, ensure that Oracle Clusterware is shut down on all of the database servers in the cluster.

1. Log in to the database server as the `root` user.
2. Take note of the Oracle Linux version used on the database server.

   For example:

   ```
   # cat /etc/system-release
   Oracle Linux Server release 8.8
   ```

3. Change the operating system time zone configuration.

   Choose the appropriate method based on the Oracle Linux version used on the database server.

   - If the database server uses Oracle Linux 6 or earlier, then copy `/etc/localtime` and `/etc/sysconfig/clock` from any of the storage cells to the database server.

     ```
     # scp root@cell_name:/etc/localtime /etc/localtime
     # scp root@cell_name:/etc/sysconfig/clock /etc/sysconfig/clock
     ```

   - If the database server uses Oracle Linux 7 or later, then use the `timedatectl` command to change the operating system time zone configuration.
     - To view the current time zone configuration, run `/usr/bin/timedatectl` with no additional options. For example:

       ```
       # /usr/bin/timedatectl
                     Local time: Tue 2024-04-02 15:24:16 NZDT
                 Universal time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:24:16 UTC
                       RTC time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:24:17
                      Time zone: Antarctica/McMurdo (NZDT, +1300)
       System clock synchronized: yes
                     NTP service: active
                 RTC in local TZ: no
       ```


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- To change the time zone setting, run `timedatectl` with the `set-timezone` option. For example:

  ```
  # /usr/bin/timedatectl set-timezone America/New_York
  ```

- To view a list of available time zones, run `timedatectl` with the `list-timezones` option. For example:

  ```
  # /usr/bin/timedatectl list-timezones
  ...
  America/Monterrey
  America/Montevideo
  America/Montserrat
  America/Nassau
  America/New_York
  America/Nipigon
  America/Nome
  America/Noronha
  America/North_Dakota/Beulah
  America/North_Dakota/Center
  America/North_Dakota/New_Salem
  America/Ojinaga
  America/Panama
  America/Pangnirtung
  America/Paramaribo
  America/Phoenix
  ...
  ```

4. Change the time zone setting in `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf`.

   Edit the `<Timezone>` entry.

   For example:

   ```
   ...
   <Timezone>America/New_York</Timezone>
   ...
   ```

5. Change the Oracle Clusterware time zone configuration.

   Edit the `TZ` entry in `$GRID_HOME/crs/install/s_crsconfig_<nodename>_env.txt`.

   For example:

   ```
   TZ=America/New_York
   ```

6. Change the time zone environment variable (`TZ`) setting in the `oracle` OS user profile. Also change the `grid` OS user profile, if applicable.

   The following example shows the time zone environment variable (`TZ`) setting in the bash profile (`.bash_profile`) associated with the `oracle` OS user.

   ```
   # cat /home/oracle/.bash_profile | grep TZ
   export TZ=America/New_York
   ```


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7. Change the Oracle Clusterware settings to prevent the CRS stack from starting automatically after restarting the database server.

   ```
   # Grid_home/bin/crsctl disable crs
   ```

8. Reboot the database server.

   ```
   # shutdown -r now
   ```

9. Verify that the time zone has been changed on the database server.

   Use the `date` command verify the time zone change.

   For example:

   ```
   # date
   Mon Apr 1 22:26:00 EDT 2024
   ```

   If the database server uses Oracle Linux 7 or later, you can also use the `timedatectl` command.

   For example:

   ```
   # /usr/bin/timedatectl
                  Local time: Mon 2024-04-01 22:26:30 EDT
              Universal time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:26:30 UTC
                    RTC time: Tue 2024-04-02 02:26:31
                   Time zone: America/New_York (EDT, -0400)
   System clock synchronized: yes
                 NTP service: active
             RTC in local TZ: no
   ```

10. After verifying the new time zone setting on the database server, enable and restart Oracle Clusterware.

    ```
    # Grid_home/bin/crsctl enable crs
    # Grid_home/bin/crsctl start crs
    ```

11. Verify that the database time stamp matches the operating system time.

    On each database, compare output from the operating system `date` command with output from the following SQL command:

    ```
    SQL> SELECT systimestamp FROM dual;
    ```

12. Repeat the previous steps on all of the database servers in the cluster.

4.11.3 Change Time Zone Settings on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches

You can change the time zone setting on the Cisco RoCE Network Fabric Switches.

1. Access the switch using SSH, and log in as the `admin` user.
2. Use the `configure terminal` command to begin configuration.

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3. Set the clock using the following commands:

   a. To change the time zone:

      ```
      clock timezone zone hours_offset minutes_offset
      ```

      In the preceding syntax:

      - *zone* is the name of the time zone to be displayed when standard time is in effect. The default time zone is UTC.
      - *hours_offset* is the hours offset from UTC
      - *minutes_offset* are the minutes offset from UTC

   b. To set summer time (daylight savings time) in areas where it starts and ends on a particular day of the week each year, use the following command:

      ```
      clock summer-time zone recurring [week day month  hh:mm week day month
      hh:mm[offset]]
      ```

      In the preceding syntax, the values of *week day month hh:mm* are listed twice, once for the starting time and again for the ending time.

      - `recurring` specifies that summer time starts and ends on the specified days every year. Summer time is disabled by default. If you specify `clock summer-time` *zone* `recurring` without any other parameters, the summer time rules default to the United States rules.
      - *week* is the week of the month, between 1 to 5. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *day* is the day of the week, such as Sunday or Monday. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *month* is the month, such as January or June. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *hh:mm* is the time in 24-hour format in hours and minutes, such as 15:42
      - *offset* is the number of minutes to add during summer time. The default is 60.

Example 4-2 Setting the Time Zone on the RoCE Network Fabric Switch

The following is an example of setting the time zone to US Eastern time with summer time enabled:

```
dbm0sw-rocea0#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
dbm0sw-rocea0(config)#clock timezone EST -5 0
dbm0sw-rocea0(config)#clock summer-time EDT recurring
dbm0sw-rocea0(config)#end
dbm0sw-rocea0#copy running-config startup-config
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 6421 bytes to 2041 bytes[OK]
dbm0sw-rocea0#show clock
12:03:43.516 EDT Wed May 12 2012
dbm0sw-rocea0#
```


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4.11.4 Set the Time Zone on an InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch

You can set or change the time zone setting on an InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

You can choose to change the time zone setting by using the ILOM Web interface or the ILOM command-line interface on each InfiniBand Network Fabric switch.

- To change the time zone setting using the ILOM Web interface:
  1. Log in as the switch administrator (`root`) to the ILOM Web interface at `http://switch_hostname_or_IP_address`.
  2. In the navigation pane on the left side of the window, expand **ILOM Administration**, then click on **Date and Time**.
  3. Select the **Timezone** tab.
  4. Select from the **Timezone** drop-down list.
  5. Click **Save**.
- To change the time zone setting using the ILOM command-line interface:
  1. Start the ILOM command-line interface.

     You can access the ILOM command-line interface using various methods, including any of the following:

     – Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the `ilom-admin` user.

     ```
     $ ssh -l ilom-admin switch_hostname_or_IP_address
     ```

     – Connect to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch using SSH as the switch administrator (`root`) and then run the ILOM service processor shell (`spsh`).

     ```
     $ ssh -l root switch_hostname_or_IP_address
     # spsh
     ```

  2. Using the ILOM command-line interface, run the following command:

     ```
     -> set /SP/clock timezone=preferred_tz
     ```

     In the command, *preferred_tz* is the preferred time zone. The time can be specified using a standard abbreviation (for example, `PST`) or a time zone name in the form *`Area/Location`* (for example, `America/Los_Angeles`).
  3. Verify the change by examining the output from the following command:

     ```
     -> show /SP/clock
     ```

4.11.5 Change Time Zone Settings on the Cisco Management Network Switch

You can change the time zone setting on the Ethernet switch.

1. Use Telnet to connect to the Ethernet switch.

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2. Use the `enable` command to enter privileged mode.
3. Use the `configure terminal` command to begin configuration.
4. Set the clock using the following commands:
   a. To change the time zone:

      ```
      clock timezone zone hours_offset minutes_offset
      ```

      In the preceding syntax:

      - *zone* is the name of the time zone to be displayed when standard time is in effect. The default time zone is UTC.
      - *hours_offset* is the hours offset from UTC
      - *minutes_offset* are the minutes offset from UTC

   b. To set summer time (daylight savings time) in areas where it starts and ends on a particular day of the week each year, use the following command:

      ```
      clock summer-time zone recurring [week day month  hh:mm week day month
      hh:mm[offset]]
      ```

      In the preceding syntax, the values of *week day month hh:mm* are listed twice, once for the starting time and again for the ending time.

      - `recurring` specifies that summer time starts and ends on the specified days every year. Summer time is disabled by default. If you specify `clock summer-time` *zone* `recurring` without any other parameters, the summer time rules default to the United States rules.
      - *week* is the week of the month, between 1 to 5. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *day* is the day of the week, such as Sunday or Monday. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *month* is the month, such as January or June. The first occurrence of week is the start date and the second occurrence is the end date.
      - *hh:mm* is the time in 24-hour format in hours and minutes, such as 15:42
      - *offset* is the number of minutes to add during summer time. The default is 60.

Example 4-3 Setting the Time Zone on the Ethernet Switch

The following is an example of setting the time zone to US Eastern time with summer time enabled:

```
$ telnet dbmcisco-ip
Connected to switch name
Escape character is '^]'.

User Access Verification

Password:
dmbcisco-ip>enable
Password:
dmbcisco-ip#configure terminal
Enter configuration commands, one per line.  End with CNTL/Z.
```


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```
dmbcisco-ip(config)#clock timezone EST -5 0
dmbcisco-ip(config)#clock summer-time EDT recurring
dmbcisco-ip(config)#end
dmbcisco-ip#write memory
Building configuration...
Compressed configuration from 6421 bytes to 2041 bytes[OK]
dmbcisco-ip#show clock
12:03:43.516 EDT Wed May 12 2012
dmbcisco-ip#
```

4.12 Managing the KVM Switch

The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

- Configuring the KVM Switch
  This procedure describes how to configure the KVM (Keyboard, Video, Mouse) switch.
- Configuring the KVM Switch to Access a Server
- Accessing a Server Using the KVM Switch

4.12.1 Configuring the KVM Switch

This procedure describes how to configure the KVM (Keyboard, Video, Mouse) switch.

The switch is configured with all the connected components powered off.

> **Note**
>
> The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

1. Pull the KVM tray out from the front of the rack, and open it using the handle.
2. Touch the touch pad.
3. Toggle between the host and KVM interface by pressing the `Ctrl` key on the left side twice, similar to a double-click on a mouse.
4. Select **Target Devices** from the Unit View of the user interface. The number of sessions shown should be 22 for Oracle Exadata Database Machine Full Rack, 11 for Oracle Exadata Database Machine Half Rack, and 5 for Oracle Exadata Database Machine Quarter Rack. The number of sessions should be 18 for Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Full Rack, 9 for Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Half Rack, and 4 for Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Quarter Rack.

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> **Note**
>
> If all sessions are not shown, then select IQ Adaptors from the Ports heading. Click the table heading, and then **Port**, to sort the sessions by port number. Note any missing items. The sessions are numbered from the bottom of the rack to the top.

5. Return to the Target Devices screen.
6. Select **Local** from User Accounts.
7. Click **Admin** under Users.
8. Set a password for the Admin account. Do not modify any other parameters.
9. Click **Save**.
10. Select **Network** from Appliance Settings. The Network Information screen appears.
11. Select IPv4 or IPv6.
12. Enter the values for Address, Subnet, Gateway, and the IP addresses of the DNS servers.
13. Click **Save**.
14. Connect the KVM LAN1 Ethernet port to the management network.
15. Verify the port has been configured correctly by checking the MAC address on the Network Information screen. The address should match the label next to the LAN1/LAN2 ports on the rear of the KVM switch.
16. Select **Overview** from Appliance.
17. Enter a name for the KVM switch.
18. Click **Save**.
19. Restart the KVM switch by selecting **Reboot** under Overview.
20. Examine the firmware version of the switch by selecting **Versions** from Appliance Settings. There are two version numbers shown, Application and Boot, as shown in the following:

```
Required version is:
Application 1.2.10.15038
Boot  1.6.15020
```


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> **Note**
>
> The recommended firmware version is 1.2.8 or later.
>
> If the firmware is 1.2.3 or earlier, then it can be upgraded from a network browser. If it is version 1.2.3 or later, then it can be upgraded from the local keyboard using a flash drive plugged in to the KVM USB port. To upgrade the firmware, do the following:
>
> a. Select **Overview** from Appliance.
> b. Select **Upgrade Firmware** from the Tools list.
> c. Select the method to upgrade.
> d. Click **Upgrade**.
> e. Confirm the firmware version.

> **See Also**
>
> Avocent Web site for information about KVM switch Management Information Base (MIB) at https://www.vertivco.com/en-us/support/software-download/it-management/avocent-mergepoint-unity-switches-software-downloads/

4.12.2 Configuring the KVM Switch to Access a Server

The following procedure describes how to configure the KVM switch to access the servers:

> **Note**
>
> The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

1. Select **Target Devices** from Unit View.
2. Power on the server. The power button is on the front panel. If the button seems stuck, then use a small tool to loosen the button.
3. Click the system name in the Name column using the left mouse button.
4. Click **Overview**, and overwrite the name with the Oracle standard naming format of customer prefix, node type, and number. For example, `trnacel03` has the prefix `trna`, and is storage cell 3 from the bottom of the rack, and `trnadb02` has the prefix `trna`, and is database server 2 from the bottom of the rack.
5. Press **Save**.
6. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for each server in the rack. Each server boots up through BIOS, and boots the operating system with the default factory IP configuration.

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4.12.3 Accessing a Server Using the KVM Switch

The following procedure describes how to access a server using the KVM switch:

> **Note**
>
> The KVM switch is only available in Oracle Exadata Database Machine X2-2 racks and Oracle Exadata Storage Expansion Racks with Exadata Storage Server with Sun Fire X4270 M2 Servers.

1. Select **Target Devices** from Unit View.
2. Click the system name in the Name column using the left mouse button.
3. Click the KVM session.

4.13 LED Status Descriptions

The LEDs on the Oracle Exadata Rack components help you identify the component that needs servicing.

- Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Switch LEDs
- Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 Switch LEDs
  This topic describes the color codes of the LEDs on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 switches.

4.13.1 Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Switch LEDs

Table 4-1 describes the color codes of the LEDs on Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 switches.

Table 4-1 Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Switch LED Status Descriptions

Component	LED Status
Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 chassis	• Locator LED is white: It flashes when identifying itself. It is on when there is no function, and off when disabled. • Attention LED is amber: There is a fault condition. It flashes when there is no function. • OK LED is green: Switch is functioning correctly. It flashes when there is no function.
Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 link status	Link LED is green: It is on when link is established. It is off when link is down, and it flashes when there are symbol errors.
Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 network management ports	• Link speed LED: Green indicates 1000BASE-T. Amber indicates 100BASE-T. Off indicates no link. Flashing indicates no function. • Activity LED: Flashing indicates packet activity. On indicates no function. Off indicates no activity.

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Table 4-1 (Cont.) Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 Switch LED Status Descriptions

Component	LED Status
Sun Datacenter InfiniBand Switch 36 power supply	• OK LED is green: Indicates 12 VDC is supplied. Flashing indicates no function. • Attention LED is amber: There is a fault, and 12 VDC shut down. Flashing indicates no function. • AC LED is green: AC power is present and good. Flashing indicates no function.

4.13.2 Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 Switch LEDs

This topic describes the color codes of the LEDs on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 switches.

Table 4-2 Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 Switch LED Status Descriptions

Component	LED Status	Location
Switch chassis Beacon (BCN) LED	• **Flashing blue**: Operator activated LED to identify the switch. • **Off**: Default status, switch is not being identified.	The BCN LED is located on the left side of the front of the switch
Switch chassis Status (STS) LED	• **Flashing amber**: Switch is booting up. • **Amber** or **Red**: Temperature of the switch has exceeded the minor alarm threshold • **Off**: The switch has no power.	The STS LED is located on the left side of the front of the switch
Switch chassis Environment (ENV) LED	• **Green**: The fans and power supplies are functioning correctly. • **Amber**: At least one power supply or fan has stopped functioning.	The ENV LED is located on the left side of the front of the switch
Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 network ports	• **Green**: The port admin state is enabled, Small form-factor pluggable (SFP) transceiver is present, and the interface is connected. • **Amber**: The port admin state is disabled, the SFP is absent, or both. • **Off**: The port admin state is enabled, SFP is present, but the interface is not connected.	The port LEDs appear as triangles pointing up or down to the nearest port.
Switch chassis lane link	• **One or more are lit**: The lane is being checked. • **None**: All four lanes are being checked.	The Lane Link LEDs indicate which of the break out lanes are being checked.

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Table 4-2 (Cont.) Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 Switch LED Status Descriptions

Component	LED Status	Location
Power supply OK and Fault LEDs	• **OK-Green**, **Fault-Off**: Power supply is functioning correctly. • **OK-Flashing Green**, **Fault-Off**: Power supply is connected to a power source but not outputting power to the switch. The power supply might not be installed in the chassis. • **OK-Off**, **Fault-Off**: Power supply is not receiving power or is shut down. • **OK-Green**, **Fault-Flashing Amber**: Power supply warning, indicating possible high voltage, high power, low voltage, power supply warning condition, or power supply fan not operating correctly. • **OK-Green**, **Fault-Amber**: Power supply failure.	The power supply LEDs are located on the left front portion of the power supply. Combinations of states indicated by the Okay and Fault LEDs indicate the status for the module.
Fan Module STS LED	• **Green**: Fan module is operating correctly. • **Red**: Fan module is not operational. • **Off**: Fan module does not have power.	The fan module LED is located below the air holes on the front of the module.

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5

Managing Oracle VM User Domains

Oracle VM is a Xen-based virtualization technology, which is used across Oracle Exadata Database Machine systems that use InfiniBand Network Fabric.

- Oracle VM and Oracle Exadata
  When deploying Oracle Exadata, you can decide to implement Oracle VM on the database servers.
- Migrating a Bare Metal Oracle RAC Cluster to an Oracle RAC Cluster in Oracle VM
- Showing Running Domains
- Monitoring a User Domain Console
- Monitoring Oracle VMs with Oracle Enterprise Manager
  The Exadata plug-in for Oracle Enterprise Manager discovers, manages, and monitors virtualized Oracle Exadata Database Machine in conjunction with the Virtualization Infrastructure plug-in of Oracle Enterprise Manager.
- Starting a User Domain
- Managing Automatic Startup of Oracle VM User Domains
  By default, when you create a user domain, it is configured to automatically start when the management domain is started. You can enable and disable this feature as needed.
- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the User Domain
- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the Management Domain
- Backing Up and Restoring Oracle Databases on Oracle VM User Domains
  Backing up and restoring Oracle databases on Oracle VM user domains is the same as backing up and restoring Oracle databases on physical nodes.
- Modifying the Memory Allocated to a User Domain
- Modifying the Number of Virtual CPUs Allocated to a User Domain
- Increasing the Disk Space in a User Domain
  You can increase the size of Logical Volume Manager (LVM) partitions, swap space, and file systems in a user domain.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES After Adding the Database Server Disk Expansion Kit
  With the addition of a disk expansion kit to the database server, it is important to follow proper procedures to add this additional space to the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.
- Adding an Oracle VM Cluster
  You can use Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) to create a new Oracle VM cluster on an existing Oracle Exadata.
- Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster on Oracle VM Using OEDACLI
  You can expand an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle VM by adding user domains using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant command-line interface (OEDACLI).
- Creating a User Domain Without Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database
- Moving a User Domain to a Different Database Server
  User domains can move to different database servers.
- Backing up the Management Domain and User Domains in an Oracle VM Deployment

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- Recovering an Oracle VM Deployment
  You can recover an Oracle VM from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the Oracle VM, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.
- Removing an Oracle RAC Cluster Running in Oracle VM
  You can remove all Oracle RAC nodes of an Oracle VM cluster, including the databases running within the cluster and all data stored on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server used by those databases.
- Removing a User Domain
  You can remove an user domain in Oracle VM using either OEDACLI or the `domu_maker` utility.
- Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces
  This topic describes the implementation of tagged VLAN interfaces in Oracle VM environments on Exadata.
- Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle VM Oracle RAC Clusters on Oracle Exadata
  For Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) clusters running in Oracle VM on Oracle Exadata, you can isolate the network traffic on the InfiniBand network for each Oracle RAC clusters using custom InfiniBand partitioning, dedicated partition keys, and partitioned tables.
- Running Exachk in Oracle VM Environments
  Exachk version 12.1.0.2.2 and higher supports virtualization on Oracle Exadata.

5.1 Oracle VM and Oracle Exadata

When deploying Oracle Exadata, you can decide to implement Oracle VM on the database servers.

Oracle VM Server and one or more Oracle VM guests are installed on every database server. You can configure Oracle VM environments on your initial deployment using scripts created by Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) or you can migrate an existing environment to Oracle VM.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle VM is not supported on 8-socket servers, such as X7-8.

- About Oracle VM
  Oracle VM enables you to deploy the Oracle Linux operating system and application software within a supported virtualization environment.
- Oracle VM Deployment Specifications and Limits
  This topic describes the deployment specifications and limits for using Oracle VM on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.
- Supported Operations in the Management Domain (dom0)
  Manually modifying the dom0 can result in configuration issues for Oracle VM Server, which can degrade performance or cause a loss of service.
- Oracle VM Resources
  Two fundamental parts of the Oracle VM infrastructure – networking and storage – are configured outside of the Oracle VM.

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5.1.1 About Oracle VM

Oracle VM enables you to deploy the Oracle Linux operating system and application software within a supported virtualization environment.

If you use Oracle VM on Oracle Exadata Database Machine, then they provide CPU, memory, operating system, and sysadmin isolation for your workloads. You can combine VMs with network and I/O prioritization to achieve full stack isolation. For consolidation, you can create multiple trusted databases or pluggable databases in an Oracle VM, allowing resources to be shared more dynamically.

An Oracle VM environment consists of an Oracle VM Server, virtual machines, and resources. An Oracle VM Server is a managed virtualization environment providing a lightweight, secure, server platform which runs virtual machines, also known as domains.

Oracle VM Server is installed on a bare metal computer. The hypervisor present on each Oracle VM Server is an extremely small-footprint virtual machine manager and scheduler. It is designed so that it is the only fully privileged entity in the system. It controls only the most basic resources of the system, including CPU and memory usage, privilege checks, and hardware interrupts.

The hypervisor securely runs multiple virtual machines on one host computer. Each virtual machine runs in its own domain and has its own guest operating system. A primary management domain, dom0, an abbreviation for *domain zero*, also runs as a guest on top of the hypervisor. Dom0 has privileged access to the hardware and device drivers.

A user domain (domU) is an unprivileged domain that can access the InfiniBand HCA. the domU is started and managed on an Oracle VM Server by dom0. Because a domU operates independently of other domains, a configuration change applied to the virtual resources of a domU does not affect any other domains. A failure of the domU does not impact any other domains.

The terms "domain", "guest", and "virtual machine" are often used interchangeably, but they have subtle differences:

- A domain is a configurable set of resources, including memory, virtual CPUs, network devices and disk devices, in which virtual machines run.
- A domain or virtual machine is granted virtual resources and can be started, stopped and restarted independently of other domains or the host server itself.
- A guest is a virtualized operating system running within a domain. Guest operating systems each have their own management domain called a user domain, abbreviated to domU.

Up to 8 guests can run on the same Oracle VM Server, each within its own domain. These domains are unprivileged domains that can access the InfiniBand HCA. Each domU is started alongside dom0 running on Oracle VM Server. Other domains never interact with dom0 directly. Their requirements are handled by the hypervisor itself. Dom0 only provides a means to administer the hypervisor.

You use Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) to create and configure Oracle VMs on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

5.1.2 Oracle VM Deployment Specifications and Limits

This topic describes the deployment specifications and limits for using Oracle VM on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

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Table 5-1 Oracle VM Deployment Specifications and Limits

Attribute	Value for X3-2	Value for X4-2	Value for X5-2	Value for X6-2	Value for X7-2	Value for X8-2
Maximum number of Oracle VM user domains (DomUs) on each database server	8	8	8	8	8	8
Total physical memory on each database server with Oracle VM	Default: 256 GB Maximum: 512 GB	Default: 256 GB Maximum: 512 GB	Default: 256 GB Maximum: 768 GB	Default: 256 GB Maximum: 768 GB	Default: 384 GB Maximum: 768 GB	Default: 384 GB Maximum: 768 GB
Total available memory on each database server for all Oracle VM user domains	Maximum: 464 GB	Maximum: 464 GB	Maximum: 720 GB	Maximum: 720 GB	Maximum: 720 GB	Maximum: 720 GB
Minimum memory limit for each Oracle VM user domain	16 GB	16 GB	16 GB	16 GB	16 GB	16 GB
Total CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server	16 (32)	24 (48)	32 (64)	44 (88)	48 (96)	48 (96)

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Table 5-1 (Cont.) Oracle VM Deployment Specifications and Limits

Attribute	Value for X3-2	Value for X4-2	Value for X5-2	Value for X6-2	Value for X7-2	Value for X8-2
CPU core (vCPU) limits for each Oracle VM user domain **Note:** • 2 CPU cores are reserved for the Oracle VM management domain (Dom0). • CPU over-provisioning is allowed but may cause performance conflicts.	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 14 (28)	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 22 (44)	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 30 (60)	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 42 (84)	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 46 (92)	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 46 (92)
Total usable disk storage for Oracle VM user domains on each database server	700 GB	1.6 TB	1.6 TB (3.7 TB with Storage Expansion Kit)	1.6 TB (3.7 TB with Storage Expansion Kit)	1.6 TB (3.7 TB with Storage Expansion Kit)	3.2 TB

> **Note**
>
> 1 CPU core = 1 OCPU = 2 vCPUs = 2 hyper-threads

5.1.3 Supported Operations in the Management Domain (dom0)

Manually modifying the dom0 can result in configuration issues for Oracle VM Server, which can degrade performance or cause a loss of service.

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> **Warning**
>
> Oracle does not support any changes that are made to the dom0 beyond what is documented. Oracle does not support running any third party software within the dom0.

If you are in doubt whether an operation on the dom0 is supported, contact Oracle Support Services.

5.1.4 Oracle VM Resources

Two fundamental parts of the Oracle VM infrastructure – networking and storage – are configured outside of the Oracle VM.

Networking

When specifying the configuration details for your Oracle Exadata Rack using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA), you provide input on how the required network IP addresses for Oracle VM environments should be created. The generated OEDA setup files are transferred to the Oracle Exadata Rack and used to create the network addresses.

Storage

Oracle VM always requires a location to store environment resources that are essential to the creation and management of virtual machines. These resources include ISO files (virtual DVD images), VM configuration files and VM virtual disks. The location of such a group of resources is called a storage repository.

On Oracle Exadata, storage for the Oracle VMs is configured as OCFS2 (Oracle Cluster File System) storage.

On X5-2 and later 2-socket Oracle Exadata Database Machine systems only, you can purchase a disk expansion kit to increase storage capacity. You can use the additional disk space to support more Oracle VM guests (up to a maximum of 8) by expanding `/EXAVMIMAGES` or to increase the size of the `/u01` partition in each domU.

- Storage Configuration for Management Domain
  The management domain (dom0) contains the image repository and Oracle VM configuration files.
- Storage Configuration for User Domain
  The user domain (domU) is a virtualized database node.

Related Topics

- Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers: X8M-2 and Prior
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES After Adding the Database Server Disk Expansion Kit
  With the addition of a disk expansion kit to the database server, it is important to follow proper procedures to add this additional space to the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.
- Using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant
- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Exadata Critical Issues (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB623062)

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5.1.4.1 Storage Configuration for Management Domain

The management domain (dom0) contains the image repository and Oracle VM configuration files.

The management domain contains the following directories:

- `/EXAVMIMAGES`, where the images used to create the guests are stored. The ZIP files in this directory contain the ISO files.
- `/conf`
- `/GuestImages`, where the files representing each user domain are stored.

The management domain exists on the physical disk `/dev/sda`. There are three disk partitions:

- `/dev/sda1` — Mounted as `/boot`.
- `/dev/sda2` — Used for `swap`.
- `/dev/sda3` — Used for the volume group `VGExaDb`.

The logical volumes created for the management domain are:

- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2` — Used by `dbnodeupdate.sh` while performing a backup
- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3` — Mounted as `/`
- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1` — Used for swap space
- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` — Used by `dbnodeupdate.sh` while performing a backup
- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages` — Mounted as `/EXAVMIMAGES`

The `/EXAVMIMAGES` directory is where the configuration files for each virtual machine are located. The files are named using the format `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`nodename`*`/vm.cfg`. Each virtual machine also has image files that point back to the ISO files in the image repository. The following files, except for `pv1_vgeexadb.img`, are created with reflinks, an OCFS2 feature:

- `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user-domain-name`*`/System.img`
- `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user-domain-name`*`/grid`*`version`*`.img`
- `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user-domain-name`*`/db`*`version`*`.img`

5.1.4.2 Storage Configuration for User Domain

The user domain (domU) is a virtualized database node.

Each user domain has 4 virtual disks at the management domain (dom0) level. This can be seen from `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user_domain_name`*`/vm.cfg`. These 4 virtual disks are in turn soft linked to 4 files under `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user_domain_name`*, which are the real disk image files as described below:

- `/dev/xvda`, for the system image file `System.img`
- `/dev/xvdb`, for the Oracle Grid Infrastructure image file, for example, `grid12.1.0.2.2.img`. This virtual disk is 50 GB in size and is mounted as `/u01/app/`*`version`*`/grid`.

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- /dev/xvdc, for the Oracle Database image file, for example, db12.1.0.2.2-3.img. This virtual disk is 50 GB in size and is mounted as /u01/app/oracle/product/*version*/dbhome_1.
- /dev/xvdd, for the pv1_vgexadb.img image file

The System.img (/dev/xvda) disk has 2 partitions created on pre-grub2 images and 3 partitions on grub2 images.

- Pre-Grub2 image
  - Partition 1 — The boot partition (/boot) for the user domain (512 MB), represented as xvda1 in the user domain.
  - Partition 2 — Where the bios-grub is stored (24.5 GB), represented as xvda2 in the user domain.
- Grub2 image
  - Partition 1 — The boot partition (/boot) for the user domain (512 MB), represented as xvda1 in the user domain.
  - Partition 2 — The EFI boot partition on Oracle Exadata Database MachineX7 and later systems
  - Partition 3 — Where the bios-grub is stored (24.5 GB), represented as xvda3 in the user domain.

The pv1_vgexadb.img (/dev/xvdd) disk has 1 partition. The disk partition /dev/xvdd1 is 62 GB in size.

For pre-grub2 images, 2 physical volumes (PVs) are laid on top of the xvda2 and xvdd1 partitions. On grub2 images, 2 physical volumes (PVs) are laid on top of the xvda3 and xvdd1 partitions. A volume group (VgExaDb) of size 86.49G is laid on top of these physical volumes. This volume group contains the following logical volumes (LVMs):

- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 (24 GB) — used for the root file system /. This LVM is confined to the xvda2 partition (for pre-grub2 images) or the xvda3 partition (for grub2 images).
- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2 (24 GB) — used for dbnodeupdate backups.
- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1 (24 GB) — used for the /u01 file system which holds the diagnostic_dest area.
- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1 (16 GB) — used for swap
- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbDoNotRemoveOrUse (1 GB) — a reserved LVM used by dbnodeupdate
- /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVd*nodenamedgname* (128 MB) — for the quorum disks.

All but the first and last LVMs in the list above are contained in the xvdd1 partition.

5.2 Migrating a Bare Metal Oracle RAC Cluster to an Oracle RAC Cluster in Oracle VM

> **Note**
>
> This topic applies only to two-socket x86 servers. It does not apply to eight-socket servers such as Oracle Exadata Database Machine X5-8.

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The migration of a bare metal Oracle RAC cluster to an Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM can be achieved in the following ways:

- Migrate to Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM using the existing bare metal Oracle RAC cluster with zero downtime.
- Migrate to Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM by creating a new Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM with minimal downtime.
- Migrate to Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM using Oracle Data Guard with minimal downtime.
- Migrate to Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM using Oracle Recovery Manager (RMAN) backup and restore with complete downtime.

The conversion of a bare metal Oracle RAC cluster to an Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM has the following implications:

- Each of the database servers will be converted to an Oracle VM Server on which a management domain (dom0) is created along with one or more user domains, depending on the number of Oracle RAC clusters being deployed. Each user domain on a database server will belong to a particular Oracle RAC cluster.
- As part of the conversion procedure, the bare metal Oracle RAC cluster will be converted to one Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM to start with. There will be one user domain per database server.
- At the end of the conversion, the cell disk and grid disk configuration of the storage cells are the same as they were at the beginning of the conversion.
- The management domain will use a small portion of the system resources on each database server. Typically a management domain uses 8 GB of memory and 4 virtual CPUs. This has to be taken into consideration while sizing the SGA of the databases running on the Oracle RAC cluster in Oracle VM.
- Refer to My Oracle Support document KB402779 for the complete instructions.

Related Topics

- Migration of a Bare metal RAC cluster to an OVM RAC cluster on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB402779)

5.3 Showing Running Domains

The following procedure describes how to show running domains:

1. Connect to the management domain (domain zero, or dom0).
2. Run the `xm list` command. The following is an example of the output:

```
Example
# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem   VCPUs      State   Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0   8192     4       r-----  409812.7
dm01db01vm01                                 8   8192     2       -b---- 156610.6
dm01db01vm02                                 9   8192     2       -b---- 152169.8
dm01db01vm03                                10  10240     4       -b---- 150225.9
dm01db01vm04                                16  12288     8       -b---- 113519.3
dm01db01vm05                                12  12288     8       -b---- 174101.6
dm01db01vm06                                13  12288     8       -b---- 169115.9
dm01db01vm07                                14   8192     4       -b---- 175573.0
```


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5.4 Monitoring a User Domain Console

The following procedure describes how to monitor a user domain console:

1. Connect as the `root` user to the management domain.
2. Obtain the domain name using the `xm list` command.
3. Use the following command to attach to the user domain console:

   ```
   # xm console DomainName
   ```

   In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the domain.
4. Press `CTRL+]` to disconnect from the console.

5.5 Monitoring Oracle VMs with Oracle Enterprise Manager

The Exadata plug-in for Oracle Enterprise Manager discovers, manages, and monitors virtualized Oracle Exadata Database Machine in conjunction with the Virtualization Infrastructure plug-in of Oracle Enterprise Manager.

With virtualized Exadata, one Exadata Database Machine target is created for each physical Database Server instead of one DB Machine target for each DB cluster deployed through Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA). Compute nodes, Exadata Storage Servers, InfiniBand switches, compute node ILOM, PDU, KVM, and Cisco switch targets are discovered by the Exadata plug-in. The physical server (physical Oracle Server target), Dom0 (Virtual Platform target), and DomU (virtual Oracle Server target) are discovered and monitored by the Virtualization Infrastructure (VI) plug-in.

- Refer to Virtualized Exadata Database Machine in *Oracle Enterprise Manager Exadata Management Getting Started Guide* for instructions on how to discover Oracle VM domains on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

5.6 Starting a User Domain

The following procedure describes how to start a user domain:

- Use the following command to start the user domain:

  ```
  # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg
  Using config file "/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm04/vm.cfg".
  Started domain dm01db01vm04 (id=23)
  ```

  In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the domain.

  > **Note**
  >
  > To see Oracle Linux boot messages during user domain startup, connect to the console during startup using the `-c` option. To disconnect from the console after startup is complete, press `CTRL+]`.

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5.7 Managing Automatic Startup of Oracle VM User Domains

By default, when you create a user domain, it is configured to automatically start when the management domain is started. You can enable and disable this feature as needed.

- Enabling User Domain Automatic Start
- Disabling User Domain Automatic Start

5.7.1 Enabling User Domain Automatic Start

The following procedure describes how to enable a user domain to start automatically when the management domain is started:

1. Connect to the management domain.
2. Locate the user domain configuration file under `/OVS/Repositories`.

   Investigate the files under `/OVS/Repositories` to determine the file belonging to the domain that you are acting on. The user domain configuration file is located at `/OVS/Repositories/`*`UUID`*`/vm.cfg`, where *UUID* is the unique domain identifier.
3. Create a symbolic link to the user domain configuration file in the `/etc/xen/auto` directory using the following command:

   ```
   # ln -s /OVS/Repositories/UUID/vm.cfg /etc/xen/auto/DomainName.cfg
   ```

   In the preceding command, *UUID* is the unique domain identifier and *DomainName* is the fully qualified name of the domain that you are acting on.

   For example:

   ```
   # ln -s /OVS/Repositories/fa8f413f8f544dce8b065a814a0c491c/vm.cfg /etc/xen/
   auto/dbm01adm05vm01.example.com.cfg
   ```

5.7.2 Disabling User Domain Automatic Start

The following procedure describes how to disable a user domain from automatically starting when the management domain is started:

1. Connect to the management domain.
2. Remove the symbolic link to the user domain configuration file in the `/etc/xen/auto` directory using the following command:

   ```
   # rm /etc/xen/auto/DomainName.cfg
   ```

   In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the fully qualified name of the domain that you are acting on.

   For example:

   ```
   # rm /etc/xen/auto/dbm01adm05vm01.example.com.cfg
   ```


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5.8 Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the User Domain

The following procedure describes how to shut down a user domain from within a user domain:

1. Connect as the `root` user to the user domain.
2. Use the following command to shut down the domain:

   ```
   # shutdown -h now
   ```

5.9 Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the Management Domain

The following procedure describes how to shut down a user domain from within a management domain:

1. Connect as the `root` user to the management domain.
2. Use the following command to shut down the domain:

   ```
   # xm shutdown DomainName -w
   ```

   In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the domain.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Use the `-w` option so that the `xm` command waits until the domain shutdown completes before returning. The `xm shutdown` command performs the same orderly shutdown as running`shutdown -h now` within the user domain.
   >
   > To shut down all user domains within the management domain, use the following command:
   >
   > ```
   > # xm shutdown -a -w
   > ```

   The following is an example of the output:

   ```
   Domain dm01db01vm04 terminated
   All domains terminated
   ```

5.10 Backing Up and Restoring Oracle Databases on Oracle VM User Domains

Backing up and restoring Oracle databases on Oracle VM user domains is the same as backing up and restoring Oracle databases on physical nodes.

- When backing up Oracle databases on Oracle VM user domains you must set the following four parameters in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file on the database nodes (user

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domains). If you are using Oracle Exadata storage to hold the backups, the parameters need to be set in the `/etc/sysctl.conf` file on the Exadata storage cells as well.

```
net.core.rmem_default = 4194304
net.core.wmem_default = 4194304
net.core.rmem_max = 4194304
net.core.wmem_max = 4194304
```

- If you are using Exadata storage, each Oracle VM RAC cluster requires its own Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group to be designated as the fast recovery area (FRA) such as `+RECO`. Refer to the "Exadata Database Machine Backup and Restore Configuration and Operational Best Practices" technical reference paper for details.
- If you are using Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance, refer to the "Protecting Exadata Database Machine with the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance: Configuration Best Practices" technical reference paper for details.

5.11 Modifying the Memory Allocated to a User Domain

The following procedure describes how to modify the memory allocated to a user domain:

> **Note**
>
> This operation requires user domain restart. It is not supported to modify memory allocation using the `xm mem-set` command.

1. If you are decreasing the amount of memory used by the user domain, then you must first review and adjust Oracle Database memory usage and the operating system huge pages configuration settings inside the user domain.
   a. Review the SGA size of databases and reduce if necessary.

      If you do not first reduce the memory requirements of the databases running in the user domain, then the user domain might fail to restart because too much memory is reserved for huge pages when the Oracle Linux operating system attempts to boot. See My Oracle Support document KB150354 for details.

   b. Review the operating system configuration and reduce the memory allocation for huge pages if necessary.

   c. If you modify the huge pages settings in the operating system kernel configuration file (`/etc/sysctl.conf`), regenerate the `initramfs` file to reflect the system configuration change.

      You should backup up the existing `initramfs` file and then regenerate it by using the `dracut` command. For example:

      ```
      # ls -l /boot/initramfs-$(uname -r).img
      -rw------- 1 root root 55845440 Jan  8 10:34 /boot/
      initramfs-4.14.35-2047.508.3.3.el7uek.x86_64.img

      # cp /boot/initramfs-$(uname -r).img backup_directory

      # dracut --force
      ```


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2. Connect to the management domain (dom0).

   The remainder of this procedure is preformed inside the management domain.

3. Use the following command to determine the amount of free memory available, when increasing the allocation:

   ```
   # xm info | grep free_memory
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > When assigning free memory to a user domain, approximately 1 to 2 percent of free memory is used for metadata and control structures. Therefore, the amount of memory increase possible is 1 to2 percent less than free memory value.

4. Shut down the user domain gracefully using the name obtained from the `xm list` command. Use the `-w` option so the `xm` command waits until the domain is shut down before returning.

   ```
   # xm shutdown DomainName -w
   ```

   In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the domain.

5. Create a backup copy of the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`DomainName`*`/vm.cfg` file.

6. Edit the `memory` and `maxmem` settings in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`DomainName`*`/vm.cfg` file using a text editor. The `memory` and `maxmem` settings must be identical values.

   > **Note**
   >
   > If the `memory` and `maxmem` parameters are not identical values, then InfiniBand network interfaces are not configured during user domain start, which prevents proper Oracle CRS and database startup.

7. Use the following command to start the user domain:

   ```
   # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > To see Oracle Linux boot messages during user domain startup, connect to the console during startup using the `-c` option. To disconnect from the console after startup is complete, press `CTRL+]`.

Related Topics

- Oracle Linux: HugePages on Oracle Linux 64-bit (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB150354)

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5.12 Modifying the Number of Virtual CPUs Allocated to a User Domain

Note the following about modifying the number of virtual CPUs (vCPUs):

- All actions to modify the number of vCPUs allocated to a user domain are performed in the management domain.
- The number of vCPUs allowed for a user domain may be changed dynamically to a lower value or to a higher value provided it does not exceed the setting of `maxvcpus` parameter for the user domain.
- It is possible to over-commit vCPUs such that the total number of vCPUs assigned to all domains exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. However, over-committing CPUs should be done only when competing workloads for oversubscribed resources are well understood and concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.

The following procedure describes how to modify the number of virtual CPUs allocated to a user domain:

1. Determine the number of physical CPUs as follows:
   a. Use the following command in the management domain:

      ```
      # xm info | grep -A3 nr_cpus
      nr_cpus                : 24
      nr_nodes               : 2
      cores_per_socket       : 6
      threads_per_core       : 2
      ```

      In the output, note that the `nr_nodes` line refers to the number of sockets. The Exadata database server where the command is run is a 2-socket 6 cores per socket processor, resulting in 24 physical CPU threads (2 sockets x 6 cores/socket = 12 cores. 12 cores x 2 threads per core = 24 CPU threads).

   b. Use the following command to determine the current setting of vCPUs configured and online for a user domain:

      ```
      # xm list DomainName -l | grep vcpus

          (vcpus 4)
          (online_vcpus 2)
      ```

      In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the user domain. The output from the command indicates the maximum number of vCPUs for the user domain is 4, and the current number of online vCPUs is 2. This user domain may have the number of online vCPUs adjusted to any value not greater than the `vcpus` parameter while the user domain remains online. The user domain must be taken offline to increase the number of online vCPUs to a value higher than the `vcpus` parameter.

2. Reduce or increase the number of vCPUs as follows:
   - To reduce the number of vCPUs:
     a. Determine the currently allocated number of vCPUs for the user domain using the following command:

        ```
        # xm list DomainName
        ```

     b. Reduce the currently allocated number of vCPUs using the following command:

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```
# xm vcpu-set DomainName vCPUs_preferred
```

In the preceding command, *vCPUs_preferred* is the value of the preferred number of vCPUs

- To increase the number of vCPUs

  a. Determine the current settings of the `vcpus` parameter using the following command:

  ```
  # xm list DomainName -l | grep vcpus
      (vcpus 4)
      (online_vcpus 2)
  ```

  b. If the preferred number of vCPUs is less than or equal to the value of the `vcpus` parameter, then run the following command to increase the number of online vCPUs.

  ```
  # xm vcpu-set DomainName vCPUs_preferred
  ```

  In the preceding command, *vCPUs_preferred* is the value of the preferred number of vCPUs

  c. If the preferred number of vCPUs is greater than the value of the `vcpus` parameter, then the user domain must be taken offline to increase the number of online vCPUs to a value higher than the `vcpus` parameter. Do the following:

  i. Shut down the user domain.

  ii. Create a backup copy of the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg` file.

  iii. Edit the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg` file to set the `vcpus` parameter to the desired number of vCPUs.

  Note: By default a user domain will online the number of vCPUs configured via the `vcpus` parameter. If you want a user domain to start with some vCPUs offline, then add the `maxvcpus` parameter to `vm.cfg`, setting it to the maximum number of vCPUs the user domain is permitted to have online. Set the `vcpus` parameter to the number of vCPUs to online when the user domain starts. For example, to start a user domain with 2 vCPUs online and to allow an additional 6 vCPUs to be added to the user domain while it remains online, use the following settings in `vm.cfg`:

  ```
  maxvcpus=8
  vcpus=2
  ```

  iv. Start the user domain.

5.13 Increasing the Disk Space in a User Domain

You can increase the size of Logical Volume Manager (LVM) partitions, swap space, and file systems in a user domain.

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain
- Increasing the Size of the root File System
  This procedure describes how to increase the size of the system partition and / (root) file system.
- Increasing the Size of the /u01 File System
  This procedure describes how to increase the size of the `/u01` file system.

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- Increasing the Size of the Grid Infrastructure Home or Database Home File System
  You can increase the size of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home file system in a user domain.
- Increasing the Size of the Swap Area
  This procedure describes how to increase the amount of swap configured in a user domain.

5.13.1 Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain

This procedure describes how to add a new LVM disk to a user domain to increase the amount of usable LVM disk space in a user domain. This procedure is done so that the size of a file system or swap LVM partition can be increased. This procedure is performed while the system remains online.

> **Note**
>
> This procedure requires steps be run in the management domain (Domain-0), and in the user domain.
>
> Run all steps in this procedure as the `root` user.

1. In the management domain, verify the free disk space in `/EXAVMIMAGES` using the following command:

   ```
   # df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
    /dev/sda3            721G  111G  611G  16% /EXAVMIMAGES
   ```

2. In the management domain, select a name for the new disk image, and verify that the name is not already used in the user domain.

   ```
   # ls -l /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/new_disk_image_name

   ls: /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/new_disk_image_name: No such file or \
   directory
   ```

   In the preceding command, *DomainName* is the name of the domain, and *new_disk_image_name* is the new disk image name.

3. In the management domain, create a new disk image.

   ```
   # qemu-img create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/new_disk_image_name size
   ```

   In the following example of the command, the new disk image name is pv2_vgexadb.img, and the image size is 10 GB.

   ```
   # qemu-img create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/pv2_vgexadb.img 10G
   ```

4. In the user domain, determine an available disk name. In the following example, disk names `xvda` through `xvdd` are used, and disk name `xvde` is unused.

   ```
   # lsblk -id
   NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
   xvda 202:0    0  13G  0 disk
   xvdb 202:16   0  20G  0 disk /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
   ```


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```
xvdc 202:32   0  20G  0 disk /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1
xvdd 202:48   0  41G  0 disk
```

5. In the management domain, attach the new disk image to the user domain in read/write mode. In the following example, the new disk image is presented in the user domain as device `/dev/xvde`.

```
# xm block-attach DomainName     \
file:/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/new_disk_image_name /dev/xvde w
```

6. In the user domain, verify the disk device is available. In the following example, disk name `xvde` is available in the user domain.

```
# lsblk -id
NAME MAJ:MIN RM SIZE RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
xvda 202:0    0  13G  0 disk
xvdb 202:16   0  20G  0 disk /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid
xvdc 202:32   0  20G  0 disk /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1
xvdd 202:48   0  41G  0 disk
xvde 202:64   0  10G  0 disk
```

7. In the user domain, partition the new disk device. In the following example, disk device `/dev/xvde` is partitioned.

```
# parted /dev/xvde mklabel gpt
# parted -s /dev/xvde mkpart primary 0 100%
# parted -s /dev/xvde set 1 lvm on
```

   The `parted mkpart` command may report the following message. This message can be ignored:

```
Warning: The resulting partition is not properly aligned for best performance.
```

8. In the user domain, create an LVM physical volume on the new disk partition. In the following example, an LVM physical volume is created on disk partition `/dev/xvde1`.

```
# pvcreate /dev/xvde1
```

9. In the user domain, extend the volume group and verify the additional space in the volume group. In the following example, disk name `xvde` is now available in the user domain.

```
# vgextend VGExaDb /dev/xvde1
# vgdisplay -s
```

10. In the management domain, make a backup of the user domain configuration file `vm.cfg`.

```
# cp /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg   \
     /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg.backup
```

11. In the management domain, obtain the UUID of the user domain using the following command:

```
# grep ^uuid /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg
```

    In the following example, the user domain UUID is `49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58`.

```
# grep ^uuid /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01/vm.cfg
uuid = '49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58'
```

12. In the management domain, generate a UUID for the new disk image using the following command:

```
# uuidgen | tr -d '-'
```

    In the following example, the new disk UUID is `0d56da6a5013428c97e73266f81c3404`.

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```
# uuidgen | tr -d '-'
0d56da6a5013428c97e73266f81c3404
```

13. In the management domain, create a symbolic link from `/OVS/Repositories` to the new disk image using the following command:

    ```
    # ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/newDiskImage.img    \
     /OVS/Repositories/user_domain_uuid/VirtualDisks/new_disk_uuid.img
    ```

    In the following example, a symbolic link is created to the new disk image file `pv2_vgexadb.img` for user domain `dm01db01vm01`. The UUID for user domain `dm01db01vm01 is 49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58`. The UUID for the new disk image is `0d56da6a5013428c97e73266f81c3404`.

    ```
    # ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01/pv2_vgexadb.img \
    /OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/   \
    0d56da6a5013428c97e73266f81c3404.img
    ```

14. In the management domain, append an entry for the new disk to the disk parameter in the user domain configuration file `vm.cfg`. This makes the new disk image attach automatically to the user domain during the next startup. The new entry matches the following format:

    ```
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/user_domain_uuid/VirtualDisks/
    new_disk_uuid.img,disk_device,w'
    ```

    The following is an example of an original disk parameter entry in the `vm.cfg` file:

    ```
    disk=['file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/  \
    76197586bc914d3d9fa9d4f092c95be2.img,xvda,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f591 0d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/       \
    78470933af6b4253b9ce27814ceddbbd.img,xvdb,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/        \
    20d5528f5f9e4fd8a96f151a13d2006b.img,xvdc,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/        \
    058af368db2c4f27971bbe1f19286681.img,xvdd,w']
    ```

    The following example shows an entry appended to the disk parameter for a new disk image that is accessible within the user domain as disk device `/dev/xvde`:.

    ```
    disk=['file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/  \
    76197586bc914d3d9fa9d4f092c95be2.img,xvda,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f591 0d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/       \
    78470933af6b4253b9ce27814ceddbbd.img,xvdb,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/        \
    20d5528f5f9e4fd8a96f151a13d2006b.img,xvdc,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/        \
    058af368db2c4f27971bbe1f19286681.img,xvdd,w',                                 \
    'file:/OVS/Repositories/49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58/VirtualDisks/
    \
    0d56da6a5013428c97e73266f81c3404.img,xvde,w']
    ```

5.13.2 Increasing the Size of the root File System

This procedure describes how to increase the size of the system partition and / (root) file system.

This procedure is performed while the file system remains online.

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> **Note**
>
> There are two system partitions, `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2`. One partition is active and mounted. The other partition is inactive and used as a backup location during upgrade. The size of both system partitions must be equal.
>
> Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. The free space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories as described in "Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server," then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the amount of free and used space in the root partition (`/`)

      ```
      # df -h /
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
                             12G  5.1G  6.2G  46% /
      ```

      > **Note**
      >
      > The active root partition may be either `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`, depending on previous maintenance activities.

   b. Use the `lvs` command to display the current logical volume configuration.

      ```
      # lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      LV        Path                    VG      LSize
      LVDbOra1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1  VGExaDb 10.00g
      LVDbSwap1 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1 VGExaDb  8.00g
      LVDbSys1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1  VGExaDb 12.00g
      LVDbSys2  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2  VGExaDb 12.00g
      ```

2. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

   ```
   # vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   "VGExaDb" 53.49 GiB [42.00 GiB used / 11.49 GiB free]
   ```


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The volume group must contain enough free space to increase the size of both system partitions, and maintain at least 1 GB of free space for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during upgrade. If there is not sufficient free space in the volume group, then add a new disk to LVM.

3. Resize both `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` logical volumes using the `lvextend` command.

```
# lvextend -L +size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvextend -L +size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

In the preceding command, *size* is the amount of space to be added to the logical volume. The amount of space added to each system partition must be the same.

The following example extends the logical volumes by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

4. Resize the file system within the logical volume using the `resize2fs` command.

```
# resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

5. Verify the space was extended for the active system partition using the `df` command.

```
# df -h /
```

Related Topics

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain

5.13.3 Increasing the Size of the /u01 File System

This procedure describes how to increase the size of the `/u01` file system.

This procedure is performed while the file system remains online.

> **Note**
>
> Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. The free space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the `/` (root) and `/u01` directories as described in "Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server," then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the amount of free and used space in the `/u01` partition.

```
# df -h /u01
```


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The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1
                      9.9G  1.7G  7.8G  18% /u01
```

b. Use the `lvs` command to display the current logical volume configuration used by the `/u01` file system.

```
# lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
LV        Path                   VG       LSize
LVDbOra1 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1  VGExaDb 10.00g
```

2. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

```
# vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
"VGExaDb" 53.49 GiB [42.00 GiB used / 11.49 GiB free]
```

If the output shows there is less than 1 GB of free space, then neither the logical volume nor file system should be extended. Maintain at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during an upgrade. If there is not sufficient free space in the volume group, then add a new disk to LVM.

3. Resize the logical volume using the `lvextend` command.

```
# lvextend -L +sizeG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

In the preceding command, *size* is the amount of space to be added to the logical volume.

The following example extends the logical volume by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

4. Resize the file system within the logical volume using the `resize2fs` command.

```
# resize2fs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

5. Verify the space was extended using the `df` command.

```
# df -h /u01
```

Related Topics

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain

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5.13.4 Increasing the Size of the Grid Infrastructure Home or Database Home File System

You can increase the size of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home file system in a user domain.

The Oracle Grid Infrastructure software home and the Oracle Database software home are created as separate disk image files in the management domain. The disk image files are located in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/` directory. The disk image files are attached to the user domain automatically during virtual machine startup, and mounted as separate, non-LVM file systems in the user domain.

1. Connect to the user domain, and check the file system size using the `df` command, where `$ORACLE_HOME` is an environment variable that points to the Oracle Database home directory, for example, `/u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1`.

   ```
   # df -h $ORACLE_HOME
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Filesystem  Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
    /dev/xvdc    20G  6.5G   13G  35% /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/
   dbhome_1
   ```

2. Connect to the management domain, and then shut down the user domain using the `xm` command and specifying the name of the domain.

   ```
   # xm shutdown DomainName
   ```

3. Create an OCFS reflink to serve as a backup of the disk image that will be increased, where *version* is the release number for example, 12.1.0.2.1-3.

   ```
   # cd /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName
   # reflink dbversion.img before_resize.dbversion.img
   ```

4. Create an empty disk image using the `qemu-img` command, and append it to the database home disk image.

   The empty disk image size is the size to extend the file system. The last command removes the empty disk image after appending to the database home disk image.

   ```
   # qemu-img create emptyfile 10G
   # cat emptyfile >> dbversion.img
   # rm emptyfile
   ```

5. Check the file system using the `e2fsck` command.

   ```
   # e2fsck -f dbversion.img
   ```

6. Resize the file system using the `resize2fs` command.

   ```
   # resize2fs dbversion.img
   ```


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7. Start the user domain.

```
# xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg
```

8. Connect to the user domain, and verify the file system size was increased.

```
# df -h $ORACLE_HOME
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
Filesystem      Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/xvdc        30G  6.5G   22G  23% /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/
dbhome_1
```

9. Connect to the management domain, and remove the backup image.

Use a command similar to the following where *back_up_image.img* is the name of the backup image file:

```
# cd /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName
# rm back_up_image.img
```

5.13.5 Increasing the Size of the Swap Area

This procedure describes how to increase the amount of swap configured in a user domain.

1. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

```
# vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
```

The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
"VGExaDb" 53.49 GiB [42.00 GiB used / 11.49 GiB free]
```

If the command shows that there is less than 1 GB of free space, then neither the logical volume nor file system should be extended. Maintain at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during an upgrade. If there is not sufficient free space in the volume group, then add a new disk to LVM.

2. Create a new logical volume of the size to increase swap space using the `lvcreate` command.

In the following example, a new 8 GB logical volume named `LVDbSwap2` is created.

```
# lvcreate -L 8G -n LVDbSwap2 VGExaDb
```

3. Setup the new logical volume as a swap device with a unique label, such as `SWAP2`, using the `mkswap` command. The unique label is a device LABEL entry that is currently unused in the `/etc/fstab` file.

```
# mkswap -L SWAP2 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap2
```


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4. Enable the new swap device using the `swapon` command.

   ```
   # swapon -L SWAP2
   ```

5. Verify the new swap device is enabled using the `swapon` command.

   ```
   # swapon -s
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   Filename        Type            Size      Used     Priority
   /dev/dm-3       partition       8388604   306108   -1
   /dev/dm-4       partition       8388604   0         -2
   ```

6. Edit the `/etc/fstab` file to add the new swap device by copying the existing swap entry, and then changing the LABEL value in the new entry to the label used to create the new swap device. In the following example, the new swap device was added to the `/etc/fstab` file as `LABEL=SWAP2`.

   ```
   # cat /etc/fstab
   LABEL=DBSYS   /                       ext4    defaults        1 1
   LABEL=BOOT    /boot                   ext4    defaults,nodev        1 1
   tmpfs         /dev/shm                tmpfs   defaults,size=7998m 0
   devpts        /dev/pts                devpts  gid=5,mode=620  0 0
   sysfs         /sys                    sysfs   defaults        0 0
   proc          /proc                   proc    defaults        0 0
   LABEL=SWAP    swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
   LABEL=SWAP2   swap                    swap    defaults        0 0
   LABEL=DBORA   /u01                    ext4    defaults        1 1
   /dev/xvdb     /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid  ext4    defaults        1 1
   /dev/xvdc       /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1       ext4
   defaults        1 1
   ```

Related Topics

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain

5.14 Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES After Adding the Database Server Disk Expansion Kit

With the addition of a disk expansion kit to the database server, it is important to follow proper procedures to add this additional space to the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

> **Note**
>
> The disk expansion kit is supported only on 2-socket Oracle Exadata Database Machine systems, X5-2 and later.

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- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Release 18.1.x or Later
  If you are using a release of Oracle Exadata System Software release 18c (18.1.0) or later, then use this procedure to expand the /EXAVMIMAGES file system on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Release 12.2.x
  If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.2.x, then use this procedure to expand the /EXAVMIMAGES file system on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Releases Earlier than 12.2.x
  If you are using a release of Oracle Exadata System Software starting with release 12.1.2.3.0 but earlier than release 12.2.x, then use this procedure to expand the /EXAVMIMAGES directory on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.

5.14.1 Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Release 18.1.x or Later

If you are using a release of Oracle Exadata System Software release 18c (18.1.0) or later, then use this procedure to expand the /EXAVMIMAGES file system on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.

During deployment, all available disk space on a database server will be allocated in the management domain (dom0) with the majority of the space allocated to /EXAVMIMAGES for user domain storage. The /EXAVMIMAGES file system is created on /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages.

In the example below, dm01db01 is the name of the management domain, and dm01db01vm01 is a user domain.

1. Ensure reclaimdisks.sh has been run in the management domain by using the -check option.

   Note that the last line reads "Layout: DOM0". If reclaimdisks.sh was not run, it would read "Layout: DOM0 + Linux".

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -check
   Model is ORACLE SERVER X6-2
   Number of LSI controllers: 1
   Physical disks found: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Logical drives found: 1
   Linux logical drive: 0
   RAID Level for the Linux logical drive: 5
   Physical disks in the Linux logical drive: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Dedicated Hot Spares for the Linux logical drive: 0
   Global Hot Spares: 0
   Valid. Disks configuration: RAID5 from 4 disks with no global and
   dedicated hot spare disks.
   Valid. Booted: DOM0. Layout: DOM0.
   ```

2. Add the disk expansion kit to the database server.

   The kit consists of 4 additional hard drives to be installed in the 4 available slots. Remove the filler panels and install the drives. The drives may be installed in any order.

3. Verify that the RAID reconstruction is completed by seeing the warning and clear messages in the alert history.

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This may take several hours to complete. The example below shows that it took approximately 7 hours. Once the clear message (message 1_2 below) is present, the reconstruction is completed and it is safe to proceed.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# dbmcli -e list alerthistory

         1_1     2016-02-15T14:01:00-08:00       warning         "A disk
 expansion kit was installed. The additional physical drives were
automatically
 added to the existing RAID5 configuration, and reconstruction of the
 corresponding virtual drive was automatically started."

         1_2     2016-02-15T21:01:01-08:00       clear           "Virtual
drive
 reconstruction due to disk expansion was completed."
```

4. Collect information about the current environment.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3             1.6T   44G  1.5T   3% /EXAVMIMAGES

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94039.1
dm01db01vm01.example.com                    4 16384     2     -b----
3597.3
```

5. Stop all user domains by running the command `xm shutdown -a -w` from the management domain.

   After all user domains are shut down, only `Domain-0` (the management domain) should be listed.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm shutdown -a -w
Domain dm01db01vm01.example.com terminated
All domains terminated

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94073.4
```

6. Run `parted` to view the sector start and end values.

   Check the size of the disk against the end of the third partition. If you see a request to fix the GPT, respond with **F**.

```
root@dm01db01 ~]# parted /dev/sda
GNU Parted 2.1Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) unit s
(parted) print
```


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```
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sda appears to be used,
you can
fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 4679680000 blocks) or
continue
with the current setting? Fix/Ignore? F

Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start       End           Size         File system  Name     Flags
1       64s         1046591s      1046528s     ext3         primary  boot
4       1046592s    1048639s      2048s                     primary
bios_grub
2       1048640s    240132159s    239083520s                primary  lvm

(parted) q
```

The partition table shown above lists partition 2 as ending at sector 240132159 and disk size as 8189440000 sectors. You will use these values in step 7.

7. Create a fourth partition.

   The start sector is the end of the third partition from step 6 plus 1 sector (`240132159+1=240132160`). The end sector of the fourth partition is the size of the disk minus 34 (`8189440000-34=8189439966`).

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 240132160s 8189439966s
   ```

   This command produces no output.

8. Set the LVM flag for the fourth partition.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda set 3 lvm on
   Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
   on /dev/sda (Device or
    resource busy).  As a result, it may not reflect all of your changes
   until after reboot.
   ```

9. Review the updated partition table.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
   Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
   Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
   Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
   Partition Table: gpt
   Number  Start        End           Size         File system  Name     Flags
   1       64s          1046591s      1046528s     ext4         primary  boot
   4       1046592s     1048639s      2048s                     primary
   bios_grub
   2       1048640s     240132159s    239083520s                primary  lvm
   3       240132160s   8189439966s   7949307807s               primary  lvm
   ```


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10. Restart the Exadata server.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# shutdown -r now
```

11. Check the size of the disk against the end of the fourth partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Number  Start        End          Size         File system  Name     Flags
1       64s          1048639s     1048576s     ext4         primary  boot
4       1048640s     3509759966s  3508711327s               primary  lvm
2       3509759967s  8189439966s  4679680000s               primary  lvm
3
```

12. Create a LVM physical volume (PV) on the newly created fourth partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm pvcreate --force /dev/sda3
  Physical volume "/dev/sda3" successfully created
```

13. Extend the LVM volume group `VGExaDb` to the newly created third partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm vgextend VGExaDb /dev/sda3
  Volume group "VGExaDb" successfully extended
```

14. Dismount the `/EXAVMIMAGES` OCFS2 partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# umount /EXAVMIMAGES/
```

15. Extend the logical volume that contains the OCFS2 partition to include the rest of the free space.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
Size of logical volume VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages changed from 1.55 TiB
(406549 extents) to
3.73 TiB (977798 extents).
Logical volume LVDbExaVMImages successfully resized.
```

16. Resize the OCFS2 file system to the rest of the logical volume.

    The `tunefs.ocfs2` command typically runs very quickly and does not produce output.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# tunefs.ocfs2 -S /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

17. Mount the OCFS2 partition and then view the file system disk space usage for this partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# mount -a

[root@dm01db01 ~]# ls -al /EXAVMIMAGES/
total 4518924
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root        3896 Jul 18 18:01 .
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root        4096 Jul 24 14:50 ..
```


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```
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root        3896 Jul 18 17:51 lost+found
-rw-r-----  1 root root 26843545600 Jul 18 18:01
System.first.boot.12.2.1.1.8.180510.1.img

[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES/
Filesystem                            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages   3.8T  9.0G  3.8T   1% /EXAVMIMAGES
```

18. Restart the user domains.

Related Topics

- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the Management Domain
- Starting a User Domain

5.14.2 Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Release 12.2.x

If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.2.x, then use this procedure to expand the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.

During deployment, all available disk space on a database server will be allocated in the management domain (dom0) with the majority of the space allocated to `/EXAVMIMAGES` for user domain storage. The `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system is created on `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages`.

In the example below, `dm01db01` is the name of the management domain, and `dm01db01vm01` is a user domain.

1. Ensure `reclaimdisks.sh` has been run in the management domain by using the `-check` option.

   Note that the last line reads "`Layout: DOM0`". If `reclaimdisks.sh` was not run, it would read "`Layout: DOM0 + Linux`".

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -check
   Model is ORACLE SERVER X5-2
   Number of LSI controllers: 1
   Physical disks found: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Logical drives found: 1
   Linux logical drive: 0
   RAID Level for the Linux logical drive: 5
   Physical disks in the Linux logical drive: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Dedicated Hot Spares for the Linux logical drive: 0
   Global Hot Spares: 0
   Valid. Disks configuration: RAID5 from 4 disks with no global and
   dedicated hot spare disks.
   Valid. Booted: DOM0. Layout: DOM0.
   ```

2. Add the disk expansion kit to the database server.

   The kit consists of 4 additional hard drives to be installed in the 4 available slots. Remove the filler panels and install the drives. The drives may be installed in any order.

3. Verify that the RAID reconstruction is completed by seeing the warning and clear messages in the alert history.

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This may take several hours to complete. The example below shows that it took approximately 7 hours. Once the clear message (message 1_2 below) is present, the reconstruction is completed and it is safe to proceed.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# dbmcli -e list alerthistory

         1_1     2016-02-15T14:01:00-08:00       warning         "A disk
 expansion kit was installed. The additional physical drives were
automatically
 added to the existing RAID5 configuration, and reconstruction of the
 corresponding virtual drive was automatically started."

         1_2     2016-02-15T21:01:01-08:00       clear           "Virtual
drive
 reconstruction due to disk expansion was completed."
```

4. Collect information about the current environment.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3             1.6T   44G  1.5T   3% /EXAVMIMAGES

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94039.1
dm01db01vm01.example.com                    4 16384     2     -b----
3597.3
```

5. Stop all user domains by running the command `xm shutdown -a -w` from the management domain.

   After all user domains are shut down, only `Domain-0` (the management domain) should be listed.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm shutdown -a -w
Domain dm01db01vm01.example.com terminated
All domains terminated

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94073.4
```

6. Run `parted` to view the sector start and end values.

   Check the size of the disk against the end of the second partition. If you see a request to fix the GPT, respond with **F**.

```
root@dm01db01 ~]# parted /dev/sda
GNU Parted 2.1Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) unit s
(parted) print
```


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```
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sda appears to be used,
you can
fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 4679680000 blocks) or
continue
with the current setting? Fix/Ignore? F

Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start       End           Size         File system  Name     Flags
1       64s         1048639s      1048576s     ext3         primary  boot
2       1048640s    3509759966s   3508711327s               primary  lvm

(parted) q
```

The partition table shown above lists partition 2 as ending at sector 3509759966s and disk size as 8189440000. You will use these values in step 7.

7. Create a third partition.

   The start sector is the end of the second partition from step 6 plus 1 sector (`3509759966+1=3509759967`). The end sector of the third partition is the size of the disk minus 34 (`8189440000-34=8189439966`).

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 3509759967s
   8189439966s
   ```

   This command produces no output.

8. Set the LVM flag for the third partition.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda set 3 lvm on
   Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
   on /dev/sda (Device or
    resource busy).  As a result, it may not reflect all of your changes
   until after reboot.
   ```

9. Review the updated partition table.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
   Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
   Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
   Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
   Partition Table: gpt
   Number  Start        End          Size         File system  Name     Flags
   1       64s          1048639s     1048576s     ext4         primary  boot
   2       1048640s     3509759966s  3508711327s               primary  lvm
   3       3509759967s  8189439966s  4679680000s               primary  lvm
   ```

10. Reboot the Exadata server.

    ```
    [root@dm01db01 ~]# shutdown -r now
    ```


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11. Check the size of the disk against the end of the third partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Number  Start        End          Size         File system  Name     Flags
1       64s          1048639s     1048576s     ext4         primary  boot
2       1048640s     3509759966s  3508711327s               primary  lvm
3       3509759967s  8189439966s  4679680000s               primary  lvm
```

12. Create a LVM physical volume (PV) on the newly created third partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm pvcreate --force /dev/sda3
  Physical volume "/dev/sda3" successfully created
```

13. Extend the LVM volume group `VGExaDb` to the newly created third partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm vgextend VGExaDb /dev/sda3
  Volume group "VGExaDb" successfully extended
```

14. Dismount the `/EXAVMIMAGES` OCFS2 partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# umount /EXAVMIMAGES/
```

15. Extend the logical volume that contains the OCFS2 partition to include the rest of the free space.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# lvm lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
Size of logical volume VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages changed from 1.55 TiB
(406549 extents) to
3.73 TiB (977798 extents).
Logical volume LVDbExaVMImages successfully resized.
```

16. Resize the OCFS2 file system to the rest of the logical volume.

    The `tunefs.ocfs2` command typically runs very quickly and does not produce output.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# tunefs.ocfs2 -S /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

17. Mount the OCFS2 partition and then view the file system disk space usage for this partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# mount -a

[root@dm01db01 ~]# ls -al /EXAVMIMAGES/
total 4518924
drwxr-xr-x  3 root root        3896 Jul 18 18:01 .
drwxr-xr-x 26 root root        4096 Jul 24 14:50 ..
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root        3896 Jul 18 17:51 lost+found
-rw-r-----  1 root root 26843545600 Jul 18 18:01
System.first.boot.12.2.1.1.8.180510.1.img

[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES/
```


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```
Filesystem                            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages   3.8T  9.0G  3.8T   1% /EXAVMIMAGES
```

18. Restart the user domains.

Related Topics

- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the Management Domain
- Starting a User Domain

5.14.3 Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on Management Domain on Releases Earlier than 12.2.x

If you are using a release of Oracle Exadata System Software starting with release 12.1.2.3.0 but earlier than release 12.2.x, then use this procedure to expand the `/EXAVMIMAGES` directory on the management domain following the addition of a disk expansion kit.

During deployment, all available disk space on a database server will be allocated in the management domain with the majority of the space allocated to `/EXAVMIMAGES` for user domain storage. The `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system is created on `/dev/sda3`.

In the example below, `dm01db01` is the name of the management domain, and `dm01db01vm01` is a user domain.

1. Ensure `reclaimdisks.sh` has been run by using the `-check` option.

   Note that the last line reads "`Layout: DOM0`". If `reclaimdisks.sh` was not run, it would read "`Layout: DOM0 + Linux`".

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh -check
   Model is ORACLE SERVER X5-2
   Number of LSI controllers: 1
   Physical disks found: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Logical drives found: 1
   Linux logical drive: 0
   RAID Level for the Linux logical drive: 5
   Physical disks in the Linux logical drive: 4 (252:0 252:1 252:2 252:3)
   Dedicated Hot Spares for the Linux logical drive: 0
   Global Hot Spares: 0
   Valid. Disks configuration: RAID5 from 4 disks with no global and
   dedicated hot spare disks.
   Valid. Booted: DOM0. Layout: DOM0.
   ```

2. Add the disk expansion kit to the database server.

   The kit consists of 4 additional hard drives to be installed in the 4 available slots. Remove the filler panels and install the drives. The drives may be installed in any order.

3. Verify that the RAID reconstruction is completed by seeing the warning and clear messages in the alert history.

   This may take several hours to complete. The example below shows that it took approximately 7 hours. Once the clear message (message `1_2` below) is present, the reconstruction is completed and it is safe to proceed.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~]# dbmcli -e list alerthistory

            1_1     2016-02-15T14:01:00-08:00       warning         "A disk
   ```


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```
 expansion kit was installed. The additional physical drives were
automatically
 added to the existing RAID5 configuration, and reconstruction of the
 corresponding virtual drive was automatically started."

         1_2     2016-02-15T21:01:01-08:00       clear           "Virtual
drive
 reconstruction due to disk expansion was completed."
```

4. Collect information about the current environment.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# cat /proc/partitions |grep sda
   8        0 4094720000 sda
   8        1     524288 sda1
   8        2  119541760 sda2
   8        3 1634813903 sda3

[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3             1.6T   44G  1.5T   3% /EXAVMIMAGES

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94039.1
dm01db01vm01.example.com                    4 16384     2     -b----
3597.3
```

5. Stop all user domain guests by running the command `xm shutdown -a -w` from the management domain.

   After all user domain guests are shut down, only Domain-0 (dom0) should be listed.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm shutdown -a -w
Domain dm01db01vm01.example.com terminated
All domains terminated

[root@dm01db01 ~]# xm list
Name                                        ID   Mem VCPUs      State
Time(s)
Domain-0                                     0  8192     4     r-----
94073.4
```

6. Run `parted` to verify the partition size.

   If you see a request to fix the GPT, respond with **F**.

```
root@dm01db01 ~]# parted /dev/sda
GNU Parted 2.1Using /dev/sda
Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
(parted) print
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sda appears to be used,
you can
fix the GPT to use all of the space (an extra 4679680000 blocks) or
continue
```


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```
with the current setting? Fix/Ignore? F

Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 4193GB
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start   End     Size    File system  Name     Flags
 1      32.8kB  537MB   537MB   ext3         primary  boot
 2      537MB   123GB   122GB                primary  lvm
 3      123GB   1797GB  1674GB               primary

(parted) q
```

The partition table shown above lists partition 3 as 1674 GB. The size of the disk that contains this partition (`/dev/sda`) is 4193 GB.

7. Run `parted` to view the sector start and end values.

```
root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: LSI MR9361-8i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start       End          Size         File system  Name     Flags
1       64s         1048639s     1048576s     ext3         primary  boot
2       1048640s    240132159s   239083520s                primary  lvm
3       240132160s  3509759965s  3269627806s               primary
```

The partition table shown above lists partition 3 as starting at sector 240132160 and disk size as 8189440000. You will use these values in step 10.

8. Dismount the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system on the management domain.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# umount /EXAVMIMAGES
```

9. Remove partition 3.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda rm 3
```

This command produces no output.

10. Re-create the partition specifying the same starting sector and the new end of the partition sector. The new end of partition sector is calculated by subtracting 34 from the disk size, for example: `8189440000 - 34 = 8189439966`

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 240132160s
8189439966s
```

You might encounter the following warning:

```
Warning: WARNING: the kernel failed to re-read the partition table
on /dev/sda
(Device or resource busy).  As a result, it may not reflect all of your
```


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```
changes until after
reboot.
```

If you encounter this error, restart the Exadata database server to apply the changes in the partition table.

11. Mount the `/EXAVMIMAGES` partition again and view the file system disk space usage for this partition.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# mount /EXAVMIMAGES

[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3             1.6T   44G  1.5T   3% /EXAVMIMAGES
```

Note that the size of the file system is still the same, 1.6 TB, as in step 4.

12. Verify that the partition table as seen by the kernel shows the updated size for partition 3.

The output for `sda3` should now be larger compared to the output observed earlier in step 4.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# cat /proc/partitions |grep sda
   8        0 4094720000 sda
   8        1     524288 sda1
   8        2  119541760 sda2
   8        3 3974653903 sda3
```

13. Expand the file system.

You can do this while the file system is mounted and processes are running. Note the updated file system size, compared to the value in step 4. The `tunefs.ocfs2` command typically runs very quickly and should have no output normally.

```
[root@dm01db01 ~]# tunefs.ocfs2 -S /dev/sda3

[root@dm01db01 ~]# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
/dev/sda3             3.8T   44G  3.7T   2% /EXAVMIMAGES
```

14. Restart the user domains.

Related Topics

- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the Management Domain
- Starting a User Domain

5.15 Adding an Oracle VM Cluster

You can use Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) to create a new Oracle VM cluster on an existing Oracle Exadata.

See Adding a VM Cluster to Oracle Exadata Database Machine Using OEDA.

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5.16 Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster on Oracle VM Using OEDACLI

You can expand an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle VM by adding user domains using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant command-line interface (OEDACLI).

OEDACLI is the preferred method if you have a known, good version of the OEDA XML file for your cluster.

> **Note**
>
> During the execution of this procedure, the existing Oracle RAC cluster nodes along with their database instances incur zero downtime.

Use cases for this procedure include:

- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster that uses only a subset of the database servers of an Oracle Exadata Rack, and now the nodes not being used by the cluster have become candidates for use.
- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle Exadata that was recently extended with additional database servers.
- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster that had a complete node failure and the node was removed and replaced with a newly re-imaged node.

Before preforming the steps in this section, the new database servers should have been set up as detailed in Adding a New Database Server to the Cluster, including the following:

- The new database server is installed and configured on the network with a management domain.
- Download the latest Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA); ensure the version you download is the July 2019 release, or later.
- You have an OEDA configuration XML file that accurately reflects the existing cluster configuration. You can validate the XML file by generating an installation template from it and comparing it to the current configuration. See the OEDACLI command SAVE FILES.
- Review the OEDA Installation Template report for the current system configuration to obtain node names and IP addresses for existing nodes. You will need to have new host names and IP addresses for the new nodes being added. The new host names and IP addresses required are:
  - Administration host names and IP addresses (referred to as ADMINNET) for the management domain and the user domains.
  - Private host names and IP addresses (referred to as PRIVNET) for the management domain and the user domains.
  - Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) host names and IP addresses for the management domain.
  - Client host names and IP addresses (referred to as CLIENTNET) for the user domains.
  - Virtual IP (VIP) host names and IP addresses (referred to as VIPNET) for the user domains.
  - Physical rack number and location of the new node in the rack (in terms of U number)

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- Each management domain has been imaged or patched to the same image in use on the existing database servers. The current system image must match the version of the `/EXAVMIMAGES/ System.first.boot.*.img` file on the new management domain node.

  > **Note**
  >
  > The `~/dom0_group` file referenced below is a text file that contains the host names of the management domains for all existing and new nodes being added.

  Check the image version across all management domains are the same.

  ```
  dcli -g ~/dom0_group -l root "imageinfo -ver"

  exa01adm01: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
  exa01adm02: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
  exa01adm03: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
  ```

  If any image versions differ, you must upgrade the nodes as needed so that they match.

  Ensure that the `System.first.boot` version across all management domains matches the image version retrieved in the previous step.

  ```
  dcli -g ~/dom0_group -l root "ls  -1 /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot*.img"
  exa01adm01:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
  exa01adm02:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
  exa01adm03:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
  ```

  If **any** nodes are missing the `System.first.boot.img` file that corresponds to the current image, then obtain the required file. See the “Supplemental README note” for your Exadata release and look for the patch file corresponding to this description, “DomU System.img OS image for *V.V*.0.0.0 VM creation on upgraded dom0s”. The Supplemental README for each Oracle Exadata System Software release is referenced in Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).

- Place the `klone.zip` files (`gi-klone*.zip` and `db-klone*.zip`) in the `/EXAVMIMAGES` location on the freshly imaged management domain node you are adding to the cluster. These files can be found in the`/EXAVMIMAGES` directory on the management domain node from where the system was initially deployed.

The steps here show how to add a new management domain node called `exa01adm03` that will have a new user domain called `exa01adm03vm01`. The steps show how to extend an existing Oracle RAC cluster onto the user domain using OEDACLI commands. The existing cluster has management domain nodes named `exa01adm01` and `exa01adm02` and user domain nodes named `exa01adm01vm01` and `exa01adm02vm01`.

1. Add the management domain information to the OEDA XML file using the `CLONE COMPUTE` command.

   In the examples below, the OEDA XML file is assumed to be in: *`unzipped_OEDA_location`*`/ExadataConfigurations`.

   ```
   OEDACLI> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01_original_deployment.xml
   ```


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```
OEDACLI> CLONE COMPUTE SRCNAME=exa01adm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03
OEDACLI> SET ADMINNET NAME=exa01adm03,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET PRIVNET NAME1=exa01adm03-
priv1,IP1=xx.xx.xx.xx,NAME2=exa01adm03-priv2,IP2=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET ILOMNET NAME=exa01adm03-c,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET RACK NUM=NN,ULOC=XX

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS FORCE
OEDACLI> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml
```

At this point we have a new XML file that has the new compute node management domain in the configuration. This file will be used by the subsequent steps.

2. Add the new user domain information to the OEDA XML file using the `CLONE GUEST` command and deploy the guest.

```
OEDACLI> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=CREATE_GUEST
OEDACLI> SET PARENT NAME=exa01adm03
OEDACLI> SET ADMINNET NAME=exa01adm03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET PRIVNET NAME1=exa01db03vm01-
priv1,IP1=xx.xx.xx.xx,NAME2=exa01db03vm01-priv2,IP2=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET CLIENTNET NAME=exa01client03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET VIPNET NAME=exa01client03vm01-vip,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

If you prefer that OEDACLI runs all steps automatically, omit the `WHERE STEPNAME=CREATE_GUEST` clause from the `CLONE GUEST` command and skip step 3 below.

3. Use OEDACLI to extend the cluster to the new user domain.

> **Note**
>
> Continue using the same XML file, `exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml` in this example. You will continue to update this file as you proceed through these steps. At the very end of the procedure, this XML file will properly reflect the new state of the clusters.

```
OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=CREATE_USERS

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=CELL_CONNECTIVITY
```


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```
OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=ADD_NODE

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=EXTEND_DBHOME

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 WHERE
STEPNAME=ADD_INSTANCE

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

OEDACLI prints out messages similar to the following as each step completes:

```
Deploying Action ID : 39 CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01
TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 where STEPNAME=ADD_INSTANCE
Deploying CLONE GUEST
Cloning Guest
Cloning Guest  :  exa01adm03vm01.example.com_id
Adding new instance for database [dbm] on exa01adm03vm01.example.com
Setting up Huge Pages for Database..[dbm]
Adding instance dbm3 on host exa01adm03vm01.example.com
Successfully completed adding database instance on the new node [elapsed
Time [Elapsed =
249561 mS [4.0  minutes] Fri Jun 28 13:35:52 PDT 2019]]
Done...
Done
```

4. Save the current state of the configuration and generate configuration information.

```
OEDACLI> SAVE FILES LOCATION=/tmp/exa01_plus_adm03_config
```

The above command writes all the configuration files to the directory `/tmp/exa01_plus_adm03_config`. Save a copy of these files in a safe place since they now reflect the changes made to your cluster.

5. Gather an Exachk report and examine it to ensure the cluster is in good health.

Related Topics

- OEDA Command Line Interface

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- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

5.17 Creating a User Domain Without Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database

A user domain can be created without Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database installed on the system. The new user domain has the following characteristics:

- Operating system image is Oracle Linux
- Access to the management, client, and InfiniBand networks
- No Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database is installed

The following procedure creates a user domain without Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database installed:

1. Allocate new, unused, IP addresses and host names for the new user domain. IP addresses and host names are needed for the management network, client (SCAN) network, and the private InfiniBand network.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Ensure the intended InfiniBand network IP addresses are unused by using the `ping` command for each address. The `ibhosts` command cannot be used to determine all InfiniBand network IP addresses in use because it does not contain entries for user domains.

2. If necessary, obtain an updated user domain (domU) system image file.

   The `exadata.img.domu_maker` command that you will run later in this procedure to create a user domain requires the user domain (domU) system image file `System.first.boot.`*`version`*`.img` in `/EXAVMIMAGES`, where *`version`* matches the management domain Exadata software version as determined by running the "`imageinfo -ver`" command in the management domain.

   For example, when `exadata.img.domu_maker` is run to create a new user domain and the management domain Exadata software version is 12.1.2.1.1.150316.2, the user domain (domU) system image file `/EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.12.1.2.1.1.150316.2.img` must exist.

   ```
   # imageinfo -ver
   12.1.2.1.1.150316.2

   # ls -l /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.12.1.2.1.1.150316.2.img
   -rw-r--r-- 1 root root 13958643712 Mar 23 12:25 /EXAVMIMAGES/
   System.first.boot.12.1.2.1.1.150316.2.img
   ```

   If the user domain (domU) system image file does not exist, then it must be obtained from My Oracle Support and placed in `/EXAVMIMAGES` in the management domain. See Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).

3. In the management domain, copy an existing XML configuration file from a deployed user domain to a new file name using the following command:

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```
# cp /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/existingDomainName-vm.xml /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/newDomainName-
vm.xml
```

In the preceding command, *existingDomainName*-vm.xml is the XML configuration file of the deployed user domain, and *newDomainName*-vm.xml is the name of the new file.

In the following example, the configuration file for user domain "dm01db01vm01" is copied to nondbdomain-vm.xml.

```
# cp /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/dm01db01vm01-vm.xml /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/nondbdomain-vm.xml
```

4. In the management domain, edit the new XML file as follows:
   a. Change all <Hostname> tags to match the new host names for the respective networks.
   b. Change all <IP_address> tags to match the new IP addresses for the respective networks.
   c. Change the <virtualMachine> tag to contain the new host name.
   d. Change the <hostName> tag to contain the new host name.
   e. Delete the entire <disk id="disk_2"> and <disk id="disk_3"> elements, including all their sub-elements. You must delete the entire entry between the starting <disk> tag to the corresponding closing </disk>.
5. In the management domain, allocate InfiniBand network GUIDs for the new user domain using the /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker command.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker allocate-guids \
     /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/newDomainName-vm.xml              \
     /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/final-newDomainName-vm.xml
```

6. In the management domain, create the new user domain using the /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker command.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker start-domain \
     /EXAVMIMAGES/conf/final-newDomainName-vm.xml
```

5.18 Moving a User Domain to a Different Database Server

User domains can move to different database servers.

The target Oracle Exadata Database Server must meet the following requirements:

- The target database server must have the same Oracle Exadata System Software release installed with Oracle VM.
- The target database server must have the same network visibility.
- The target database server must have access to the same Oracle Exadata Storage Servers.
- The target database server must have sufficient free resources (CPU, memory, and local disk storage) to operate the user domain.
  - It is possible to over-commit virtual CPUs such that the total number of virtual CPUs assigned to all domains exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. Over-committing CPUs can be done only when the competing workloads for over-subscribed resources are well understood and the concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.
  - It is not possible to over-commit memory.

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  - Copying disk images to the target database server may increase space allocation of the disk image files because the copied files are no longer able to benefit from the disk space savings gained by using OCFS2 reflinks.

- The user domain name must not be already in use on the target database server.

The following procedure moves a user domain to a new database server in the same Oracle Exadata System Software configuration. All steps in this procedure are performed in the management domain.

1. Shut down the user domain.

   ```
   # xm shutdown DomainName -w
   ```

2. Copy the user domain disk image and configuration files to the target database server.

   In the following examples, replace *DomainName* with the name of the domain.

   ```
   # scp -r /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/ target:/EXAVMIMAGES/
   GuestImages
   ```

3. Obtain the UUID of the user domain.

   ```
   # grep ^uuid /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/vm.cfg
   ```

   An example of the user domain UUID is `49ffddce4efe43f5910d0c61c87bba58`.

4. Using the UUID of the user domain, copy the user domain symbolic links from `/OVS/Repositories` to the target database server.

   ```
   # tar cpvf - /OVS/Repositories/UUID/ | ssh target_db_server "tar xpvf - -
   C /"
   ```

5. Start the user domain on the target database server.

   ```
   # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName/xm.cfg
   ```

5.19 Backing up the Management Domain and User Domains in an Oracle VM Deployment

In an Oracle VM deployment, you need to back up the management domain (dom0) and the user domains (domU):

- Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of the management domain, `dom0`.
- Backing up the User Domains
  You can create a backup of all the user domains on a host, or of individual user domains.

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5.19.1 Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup

This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of the management domain, `dom0`.

The logical volume `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` is a placeholder to make sure there is always free space available to create a snapshot. If you run `dbserver_backup.sh`, then the placeholder LVM is removed by the script, the free space is used for a snapshot, and the LVM is re-created after the snapshot is created. If you follow the manual procedure described here, then you have to perform all these tasks manually.

The values shown in the steps below are examples. All steps must be performed as the `root` user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   The destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup archive file(s). For non-customized partitions, the space needed for holding the backup is around 60 GB.

   The following commands may be used to prepare the backup destination.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /remote_FS

   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   remote_FS
   ```

   ip_address is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backups.

2. Take a snapshot-based backup of the file system hosting the `/` (root) directory.

   a. Check for the existence of the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.

      If this volume is present, then remove the volume to make space for the snapshot. Run the following script to check for the existence of the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume and remove it if present.

      ```
      lvm lvdisplay --ignorelockingfailure /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
      if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
        # LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume exists.
        lvm lvremove -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
        if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
             echo "Unable to remove logical volume: LVDoNotRemoveOrUse.
      Unable to proceed with backup"
        fi
      fi
      ```

      If the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume does not exist, then investigate the reason and do not proceed with the steps below.

   b. Create a snapshot named `LVDbSys3_snap` for the file system hosting the `/` (root) directory.

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This example assumes LVDbSys3 is the active partition.

```
# lvcreate -L1G -s -n LVDbSys3_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3
```

c. Label the snapshot.

```
# e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3_snap DBSYSOVS_SNAP
```

d. Mount the snapshot.

```
# mkdir /root/mnt

# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3_snap /root/mnt -t ext4
```

e. Change to the directory for the backup.

```
# cd /root/mnt
```

f. Create the backup file.

```
# tar -pjcvf /remote_FS/mybackup.tar.bz2 * /boot > /tmp/
backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/backup_tar.stderr
```

g. Check the /tmp/backup_tar.stderr file for any significant errors.

Errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors, can be ignored.

3. Unmount the snapshot and remove the snapshot for the root directory.

```
# cd /
# umount /root/mnt
# /bin/rmdir /root/mnt
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3_snap
```

4. Unmount the NFS share.

```
# umount /remote_FS
```

5. Recreate the /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L1G VGExaDb
```

5.19.2 Backing up the User Domains

You can create a backup of all the user domains on a host, or of individual user domains.

There are three ways to back up the user domains:

- Method 1: Back up all user domains in the storage repository using Oracle Cluster File System (OCFS) reflinks to get a consistent backup

  This method backs up the storage repository that is the /EXAVMIMAGES OCFS2 file system. This method provides a more robust and a comprehensive backup than method 2 or 3. Method 3 provides a quicker and an easier backup method, especially in role separated environments.

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Method 1 is best-suited for when a management domain (dom0) administrator is responsible for user domain backups.

- Method 2: Back up individual user domains in the storage repository using Oracle Cluster File System (OCFS) reflinks to get a consistent backup.

  You select which user domains you want to back up from the `/EXAVMIMAGES` OCFS2 file system. The user domains are located in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*user* directories.

  Method 2 is best-suited for when a management domain (dom0) administrator is responsible for user domain backups.

- Method 3: Back up a user domain using snapshot-based backup

  This method backs up a single user domain using snapshot-based backup from inside the user domain.

  Method 3 is ideal where a user domain administrator is responsible for the user domain backups.

- Method 1: Back up All the User Domains
  You can back up all the user domains by backing up the storage repository that is the `/EXAVMIMAGES` OCFS2 file system.
- Method 2: Back up Individual User Domains
  You can back up an individual user domain by backing up its specific folder in `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.
- Method 3: Back up a User Domain from Inside the User Domain
  You can take a snapshot-based backup of a user domain from inside the user domain, which can then be used to restore the user domain to a workable state.

5.19.2.1 Method 1: Back up All the User Domains

You can back up all the user domains by backing up the storage repository that is the `/EXAVMIMAGES` OCFS2 file system.

The backup destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. The space needed for the backup is proportional to the number of Oracle VMs deployed on the system, up to a maximum space of about 1.6 TB.

This procedure assumes there are 15 or less user domains per management domain.

1. Use the following script to prepare the backup destination and prepare the user domains for backup.

```
ScriptStarttime=$(date +%s)
printf "This script is going to remove the directory /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup.
If that is not acceptable, exit the script by typing n, manually
remove /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup and come back to rerun the script. Otherwise,
press y to continue  :"
read proceed

if [[ ${proceed} == "n" ]] || [[  ${proceed} == "N" ]]
then
  exit 0
fi

rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
```


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```
##  Create the Backup Directory

mkdirStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES -type d|grep -v 'lost+found'|awk '{print "mkdir -p /
EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$1}'|sh
mkdirEndTime=$(date +%s)
mkdirTime=$(expr ${mkdirEndTime} - ${mkdirStartTime})
echo "Backup Directory creation time :" ${mkdirTime}" seconds"

##  Create reflinks for files not in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages
relinkothesStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES/ -not -path "/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/*" -not -path "/
EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/*" -type f|awk '{print "reflink",$0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/
Backup"$0}'|sh
relinkothesEndTime=$(date +%s)
reflinkothesTime=$(expr ${relinkothesEndTime} - ${relinkothesStartTime})
echo "Reflink creation time for files other than in /EXAVMIMAGES/
GuestImages :" ${reflinkothesTime}" seconds"

##  Pause the user domains
for hostName in $(xm list|egrep -v '^Domain-0|^Name'|awk '{print $1}')
do
PauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
xm pause ${hostName}
PauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
PauseTime=$(expr ${PauseEndTime} - ${PauseStartTime})
echo "PauseTime for guest - ${hostName} :" ${PauseTime}" seconds"

## Create reflinks for all the files in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages
relinkStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${hostName} -type f|awk '{print
"reflink",$0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$0}'|sh
relinkEndTime=$(date +%s)
reflinkTime=$(expr ${relinkEndTime} - ${relinkStartTime})
echo "Reflink creation time for guest - ${hostName} :" ${reflinkTime}"
seconds"

## Unpause the user domains
unPauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
xm unpause ${hostName}
unPauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
unPauseTime=$(expr ${unPauseEndTime} - ${unPauseStartTime})
echo "unPauseTime for guest - ${hostName} :" ${unPauseTime}" seconds"

ScriptEndtime=$(date +%s)
ScriptRunTime=$(expr ${ScriptEndtime} - ${ScriptStarttime})
echo "ScriptRunTime ${ScriptRunTime} seconds"
```

2. Create a backup of the snapshot.

   Backup the reflink files in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` directory that was created with the script in Step 1 to a remote location. For example:

   a. Create a tarball file comprising of all files under `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup`.

   b. Copy the tarball to a remote location.

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This allows for restore operations if the management domain (Dom0) is permanently lost or damaged.

3. Remove the reflinks created by the script.

5.19.2.2 Method 2: Back up Individual User Domains

You can back up an individual user domain by backing up its specific folder in `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

The backup destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. The space needed for the backup is proportional to the number of Oracle VMs deployed on the system, up to a maximum space of about 1.6 TB.

1. Use the following script to prepare the backup destination and prepare the user domain for backup.

```
ScriptStarttime=$(date +%s)
printf "This script is going to remove the directory /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup.
If that is not acceptable, exit the script by typing n, manually
remove /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup and come back to rerun the script. Otherwise,
press y to continue  :"
read proceed

if [[ ${proceed} == "n" ]] || [[  ${proceed} == "N" ]]
then
  exit 0
fi

rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup

printf "Enter the name of the user domains to be backed up :"
read userDomainName

##  Create the Backup Directory

mkdirStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${userDomainName} -type d|grep -v
'lost+found'|awk '{print "mkdir -p /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$1}'|sh
mkdirEndTime=$(date +%s)
mkdirTime=$(expr ${mkdirEndTime} - ${mkdirStartTime})
echo "Backup Directory creation time :" ${mkdirTime}" seconds"

##  Pause the user domain
PauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
xm pause ${userDomainName}
PauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
PauseTime=$(expr ${PauseEndTime} - ${PauseStartTime})
echo "PauseTime for guest - ${userDomainName} :" ${PauseTime}" seconds"

## Create reflinks for all the files in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/$
{userDomainName}
relinkStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${userDomainName} -type f|awk '{print
"reflink",$0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$0}'|sh
relinkEndTime=$(date +%s)
```


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```
reflinkTime=$(expr ${relinkEndTime} - ${relinkStartTime})
echo "Reflink creation time for guest - ${userDomainName} :" $
{reflinkTime}" seconds"

## Unpause the user domain
unPauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
xm unpause ${userDomainName}
unPauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
unPauseTime=$(expr ${unPauseEndTime} - ${unPauseStartTime})
echo "unPauseTime for guest - ${userDomainName} :" ${unPauseTime}" seconds"

ScriptEndtime=$(date +%s)
ScriptRunTime=$(expr ${ScriptEndtime} - ${ScriptStarttime})
echo "ScriptRunTime ${ScriptRunTime} seconds"
```

2. Create a backup of the snapshot.

   Backup the reflink files in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` directory that was created with the script in Step 1 to a remote location. For example:

   a. Create a tarball file comprising of all files under `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup`.

   b. Copy the tarball to a remote location.

   This allows for restore operations if the management domain (Dom0) is permanently lost or damaged.

3. Remove the reflinks created by the script.

5.19.2.3 Method 3: Back up a User Domain from Inside the User Domain

You can take a snapshot-based backup of a user domain from inside the user domain, which can then be used to restore the user domain to a workable state.

All steps are performed from inside the user domain.

> **Note**
>
> This method of backing up a user domain from inside the user domain using LVM snapshots will have limited usage in terms of recovery. Such a backup can only be used for recovery purposes when the user domain is still bootable and allows login as the root user. This means the damage is such that some files have been lost or damaged but can be restored from the backup after the user domain has booted up and the `/` (root) partition and the boot partitions are mounted. If that is not the case and the damage is such that the user domain does not boot, then you need a backup taken using methods 1 or 2 above to recover the user domain, and you need to perform the recovery procedure at the user domain level using the recovery procedure described below.

This procedure backs up the following:

- LVDbSys1
- LVDbOra1
- `/boot` partition
- Grid Infrastructure home

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- RDBMS home

All steps must be performed as the root user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   In the following example, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backups.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /remote_FS

   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   remote_FS
   ```

2. Take a snapshot-based backup of the file systems containing / (root) and the /u01 directories, as follows:

   a. Create a snapshot named `LVDbSys1_snap` for the file system containing the root directory.

      The volume group must have at least 1 GB of free space for the command to succeed.

      ```
      # lvcreate -L1G -s -n LVDbSys1_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
      ```

   b. Label the snapshot.

      ```
      # e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1_snap DBSYS_SNAP
      ```

   c. Mount the snapshot.

      ```
      # mkdir /root/mnt

      # mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1_snap /root/mnt -t ext4
      ```

   d. Create a snapshot named `u01_snap` for the `/u01` directory.

      ```
      # lvcreate -L256M -s -n u01_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
      ```

   e. Label the snapshot.

      ```
      # e2label /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap DBORA_SNAP
      ```

   f. Mount the snapshot.

      ```
      # mkdir -p /root/mnt/u01

      # mount /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap /root/mnt/u01 -t ext4
      ```

   g. Change to the directory for the backup.

      ```
      # cd /root/mnt
      ```

   h. Create the backup file to back up the two snapshots taken above, the `/boot` partition, the Oracle Database home directory, and the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home directory.

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In the following example: *Grid_home* is the location of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, for example, `/u01/app/18.1.0/grid`; *DB_home* is the location of the Oracle Database home, for example, `/u01/app/oracle/product/18.1.0/dbhome_1`.

```
# tar -pjcvf /remote_FS/mybackup.tar.bz2 * /boot Grid_home
DB_home > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/backup_tar.stderr
```

i. Check the `/tmp/backup_tar.stderr` file for any significant errors.

   Errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors, can be ignored.

3. Unmount and remove the snapshots for the file system containing the root directories.

```
# cd /
# umount /root/mnt/u01
# umount /root/mnt
# /bin/rmdir /root/mnt
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/u01_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1_snap
```

4. Unmount the NFS share.

```
# umount /remote_FS
```

5.20 Recovering an Oracle VM Deployment

You can recover an Oracle VM from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the Oracle VM, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

For example, replacing all hard disks leaves no trace of original software on the system. This is similar to replacing the complete system as far as the software is concerned. In addition, it provides a method for disaster recovery of the database servers using an LVM snapshot-based backup taken when the database server was healthy before the disaster condition.

The recovery procedures described in this section do not include backup or recovery of storage servers or the data in an Oracle Database. Oracle recommends testing the backup and recovery procedures on a regular basis.

- Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of Database Servers
  The recovery of the Oracle VM consists of a series of tasks.
- Scenario 1: Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains from Backup
  You can recover the management domain and all its user domains from a backup.
- Scenario 2: Re-imaging the Management Domain and Restoring User Domains from Backups
  This procedure re-images the management domain and reconstructs all the user domains.
- Scenario 3: Restoring and Recovering User Domains from Snapshot Backups
  Use this procedure to restore lost or damaged files of a user domain using a snapshot-based user domain backup taken from inside a user domain.

5.20.1 Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of Database Servers

The recovery of the Oracle VM consists of a series of tasks.

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The recovery procedures use the `diagnostics.iso` image as a virtual CD-ROM to restart the Oracle VM in rescue mode using the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM). At a high-level, the steps look like this:

1. Re-create the following:
   - Boot partitions
   - Physical volumes
   - Volume groups
   - Logical volumes
   - File system
   - Swap partition
2. Activate the swap partition.
3. Ensure the `/boot` partition is the active boot partition.
4. Restore the data.
5. Reconfigure GRUB.
6. Restart the server.

5.20.2 Scenario 1: Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains from Backup

You can recover the management domain and all its user domains from a backup.

The following procedures step you through the recovery process. Chose one of the following procedures, based on the version of Oracle Exadata System Software that is installed on your system.

> **Warning**
>
> All existing data on the disks is lost during these procedures.

- Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Releases Prior to 12.2.1.1.0)
  You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the dom0, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.
- Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Releases 12.2.1.1.0 and Later)
  You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the management domain, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.
- Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Release 18.1 and X7 and Later)
  You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the management domain, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

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Related Topics

- Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of the management domain, `dom0`.

5.20.2.1 Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Releases Prior to 12.2.1.1.0)

You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the dom0, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

To use this recovery method, it is assumed that you have previously completed the steps in Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive `mybackup.tar.bz2`.

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address. For example, on an NFS server with the IP address *nfs_ip*, where the directory `/export` is exported from NFS mounts, put the `mybackup.tar.bz2` file in the `/export` directory

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.

5. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

   ```
   # lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
   # lvm pvremove /dev/sda2 --force
   ```

6. Remove the existing partitions and clean up the drive.

   ```
   # parted
   GNU Parted 2.1
   Using /dev/sda
   Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
   (parted) rm 1
   ```


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```
sda: sda2 sda3
(parted) rm 2
sda: sda3
(parted) rm 3
sda:
(parted) q

# dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sda bs=64M count=2
```

7. Create the three partitions on `/dev/sda`.
   a. Get the end sector for the disk `/dev/sda` from a running dom0 and store it in a variable:

      ```
      # end_sector=$(parted -s /dev/sda unit s print|perl -ne '/^Disk\s+
      \S+:\s+(\d+)s/ and print $1')
      ```

   b. Create the boot partition, `/dev/sda1`.

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda mklabel gpt mkpart primary 64s 1048639s set 1 boot
      on
      ```

   c. Create the partition that will hold the LVMs, `/dev/sda2`.

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 1048640s 240132159s set 2 lvm on
      ```

   d. Create the OCFS2 storage repository partition, `/dev/sda3`.

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 240132160s ${end_sector}s set 3
      ```

8. Use the `/sbin/lvm` command to re-create the logical volumes and `mkfs` to create file systems.
   a. Create the physical volume and the volume group.

      ```
      # lvm pvcreate /dev/sda2
      # lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda2
      ```

   b. Create the logical volume for the file system that will contain the `/` (root) directory and label it.

      ```
      # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys3 -L30G VGExaDb
      # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3
      # e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 DBSYSOVS
      ```

   c. Create the logical volume for the swap directory, and label it.

      ```
      # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L24G VGExaDb
      # mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
      ```

   d. Create the logical volume for the backup partition, and build a file system on top of it.

      ```
      # lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L30G VGExaDb
      # mkfs.ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
      ```


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e. Create the logical volume for the reserved partition.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse –L1G VGExaDb
```

> **Note**
>
> Do not create any file system on this logical volume.

f. Create a file system on the `/dev/sda1` partition, and label it.

In the `mkfs.ext3` command below, the `-I 128` option is needed to set the inode size to 128.

```
# mkfs.ext3 -I 128 /dev/sda1
# tune2fs -c 0 -i 0 /dev/sda1
# e2label /dev/sda1 BOOT
```

9. Create mount points for all the partitions, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, if `/mnt` is used as the top level directory, the mounted list of partitions may look like:

- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3` on `/mnt`
- `/dev/sda1` on `/mnt/boot`

The following example mounts the root file system, and creates two mount points:

```
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 /mnt -t ext4
# mkdir /mnt/boot
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t ext3
```

10. Bring up the network on `eth0` and assign the host's IP address and netmask to it.

```
# ifconfig eth0 ip_address_for_eth0 netmask netmask_for_eth0 up
# route add -net 0.0.0.0 netmask 0.0.0.0 gw gateway_ip_address
```

11. Mount the NFS server holding the backups.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup /root/mnt
```

12. From the backup which was created in Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup, restore the root directory (`/`) and the boot file system.

```
# tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-root-and-boot.tar -C /mnt
```

13. Unmount the restored `/dev/sda1` partition, and remount it on `/boot`.

```
# umount /mnt/boot
# mkdir /boot
# mount /dev/sda1 /boot -t ext3
```


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14. Set up the `grub` boot loader using the command below:

```
# grub --device-map=/boot/grub/device.map << DOM0_GRUB_INSTALL
root (hd0,0)
setup (hd0)
quit
DOM0_GRUB_INSTALL
```

15. Unmount the `/boot` partition.

```
# umount /boot
```

16. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

    Using the ILOM Web interface, navigate to the Storage Devices dialog and click **Disconnect**.

    The Storage Devices dialog is the interface that you earlier used to attach the `diagnostics.iso` image. See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

17. Check the restored `/etc/fstab` file and comment out any reference to `/EXAVMIMAGES` and `/dev/sda3`.

```
# cd /mnt/etc
```

    Comment out any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES` or `/dev/sda3`.

18. Restart the system.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

    This completes the restoration procedure for the management domain (dom0).

19. Convert to eighth rack, if required.

    If the recovery is on an Oracle Exadata Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

20. When the server comes back up, build an OCFS2 file system on the `/dev/sda3` partition.

```
# mkfs -t ocfs2 -L ocfs2 -T vmstore --fs-features=local /dev/sda3 --force
```

21. Mount the OCFS2 partition `/dev/sda3` on `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

```
# mount -t ocfs2 /dev/sda3 /EXAVMIMAGES
```

22. In `/etc/fstab`, uncomment the references to `/EXAVMIMAGES` and `/dev/sda3`, which you commented out earlier.

23. Mount the backup NFS server that holds the storage repository (`/EXAVMIMAGES`) backup to restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system which holds all the user domain images.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup /root/mnt
```


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24. Restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

    To restore all user domains, use this command:

    ```
    # tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
    ```

    To restore a single user domain from the backup, use the following command instead:

    ```
    # tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
    EXAVMIMAGES/<user-domain-name-to-be-restored>
    ```

25. Bring up each user domain.

    ```
    # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg
    ```

At this point all the user domains should come up along with Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Database instances.

5.20.2.2 Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Releases 12.2.1.1.0 and Later)

You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the management domain, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

To use this recovery method, it is assumed that you have previously completed the steps in Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive `mybackup.tar.bz2`.

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address. For example, on an NFS server with the IP address *nfs_ip*, where the directory `/export` is exported from NFS mounts, put the `mybackup.tar.bz2` file in the `/export` directory

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

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4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` (or `/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` for releases earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software 19c) to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.
5. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

   ```
   # lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
   # lvm pvremove /dev/sda2 --force
   ```

6. Remove the existing partitions and clean up the drive.

   ```
   # parted
   GNU Parted 2.1
   Using /dev/sda
   Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
   (parted) rm 1
   [12064.253824] sda: sda2
   (parted) rm 2
   [12070.579094] sda:
   (parted) q

   # dd if=/dev/zero of=/dev/sda bs=64M count=2
   ```

7. Create the two partitions on `/dev/sda`.
   a. Get the end sector for the disk `/dev/sda` from a running dom0 and store it in a variable:

      ```
      # end_sector_logical=$(parted -s /dev/sda unit s print|perl -ne '/
      ^Disk\s+\S+:\s+(\d+)s/ and print $1')
      # end_sector=$( expr $end_sector_logical - 34 )
      ```

      The values for the start and end sectors in the commands below were taken from an existing management domain. Because these values can change over time, it is recommended that these values are checked from an existing management domain using the following command:

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda unit S print
      ```

   b. Create the boot partition, `/dev/sda1`.

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda mklabel gpt mkpart primary 64s 1048639s set 1 boot
      on
      ```

   c. Create the partition that will hold the LVMs, `/dev/sda2`.

      ```
      # parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 1048640s 3509759966s set 2 lvm on
      ```

8. Use the `/sbin/lvm` command to re-create the logical volumes and `mkfs` to create file systems.
   a. Create the physical volume and the volume group.

      ```
      # lvm pvcreate /dev/sda2
      # lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda2
      ```


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b. Create the logical volume for the file system that will contain the / (root) directory and label it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys3 -L30G VGExaDb
# mkfs -t ext4 –b 4096 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3
# e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 DBSYSOVS
```

c. Create the logical volume for the swap directory, and label it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L24G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

d. Create the logical volume for the backup partition, and build a file system on top of it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L30G VGExaDb
# mkfs -t ext4 –b 4096 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

e. Create the logical volume for the reserved partition.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse –L1G VGExaDb
```

> **Note**
>
> Do not create any file system on this logical volume.

f. Create the logical volume for the guest storage repository.

```
# lvm lvcreate -l 100%FREE -n LVDbExaVMImages VGExaDb
```

g. Create a file system on the `/dev/sda1` partition, and label it.

In the `mkfs.ext3` command below, the `-I 128` option is needed to set the inode size to 128.

```
# mkfs.ext3 -I 128 /dev/sda1
# tune2fs -c 0 -i 0 /dev/sda1
# e2label /dev/sda1 BOOT
```

9. Create mount points for all the partitions, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, if `/mnt` is used as the top-level directory, the mounted list of partitions might look like:

- `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3` on `/mnt`
- `/dev/sda1` on `/mnt/boot`

The following example mounts the root file system, and creates two mount points:

```
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 /mnt -t ext4
# mkdir /mnt/boot
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t ext3
```


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10. Bring up the network on `eth0` and assign the host's IP address and netmask to it.

    ```
    # ifconfig eth0 ip_address_for_eth0 netmask netmask_for_eth0 up
    # route add -net 0.0.0.0 netmask 0.0.0.0 gw gateway_ip_address
    ```

11. Mount the NFS server holding the backups.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
    location_of_backup /root/mnt
    ```

12. From the backup which was created in Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup, restore the root directory (`/`) and the boot file system.

    ```
    # tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-root-and-boot.tar -C /mnt
    ```

13. Unmount the restored `/dev/sda1` partition, and remount it on `/boot`.

    ```
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # mkdir -p /boot
    # mount /dev/sda1 /boot -t ext3
    ```

14. Set up the `grub` boot loader using the command below:

    ```
    # grub --device-map=/boot/grub/device.map << DOM0_GRUB_INSTALL
    root (hd0,0)
    setup (hd0)
    quit
    DOM0_GRUB_INSTALL
    ```

15. Unmount the `/boot` partition.

    ```
    # umount /boot
    ```

16. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

    Using the ILOM Web interface, navigate to the Storage Devices dialog and click **Disconnect**.

    The Storage Devices dialog is the interface that you earlier used to attach the `diagnostics.iso` image. See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

17. Check the restored `/etc/fstab` file and comment out any reference to `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

    ```
    # cd /mnt/etc
    ```

    Comment out any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

18. Restart the system.

    ```
    # shutdown -r now
    ```

    This completes the restoration procedure for the management domain (dom0).

19. Convert to Eighth Rack, if required.

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If the recovery is on an Oracle Exadata Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery".

20. When the server comes back up, build an OCFS2 file system on the `LVDbExaVMImages` logical volume.

    ```
    # mkfs -t ocfs2 -L ocfs2 -T vmstore --fs-features=local /dev/VGExaDb/
    LVDbExaVMImages --force
    ```

21. Mount the OCFS2 partition on `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

    ```
    # mount -t ocfs2 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /EXAVMIMAGES
    ```

22. In `/etc/fstab`, uncomment the references to `/EXAVMIMAGES` and `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages`, which you commented out earlier.

23. Mount the backup NFS server that holds the storage repository (`/EXAVMIMAGES`) backup to restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
    location_of_backup /root/mnt
    ```

24. Restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

    To restore all user domains, use this command:

    ```
    # tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
    ```

    To restore a single user domain from the backup, use the following command instead:

    ```
    # tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
    EXAVMIMAGES/<user-domain-name-to-be-restored>
    ```

25. Bring up each user domain.

    ```
    # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg
    ```

At this point all the user domains should come up along with Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Database instances.

5.20.2.3 Recovering a Management Domain and Its User Domains (Release 18.1 and X7 and Later)

You can recover a management domain from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the management domain, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

1. Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archive `mybackup.tar.bz2`.

   The NFS server must be accessible by IP address. For example, on an NFS server with the IP address *nfs_ip*, where the directory `/export` is exported from NFS mounts, put the `mybackup.tar.bz2` file in the `/export` directory

2. Restart the recovery target system using the `diagnostics.iso` file.

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See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

   ```
   Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
   (e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
   from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
   the shell),
   (r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
   Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
   ```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If required, use `/opt/MegaRaid/storcli/storcli64`(or`/opt/MegaRAID/MegaCli/MegaCli64` for releases earlier than Oracle Exadata System Software 19c) to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.

5. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

   ```
   # lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
   # lvm pvremove /dev/sda3 --force
   ```

6. Remove the existing partitions, then verify all partitions were removed.

   ```
   # parted
   GNU Parted 2.1
   Using /dev/sda
   Welcome to GNU Parted! Type 'help' to view a list of commands.
   (parted) print
   Model: AVAGO MR9361-16i (scsi)
   Disk /dev/sda: 4193GB
   Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
   Partition Table: gpt

   Number  Start   End     Size    File system  Name     Flags
    1      32.8kB  537MB   537MB   ext4         primary  boot
    2      537MB   805MB   268MB   fat32        primary  boot
    3      805MB   4193GB  4192GB               primary  lvm

   (parted) rm 1
   [ 1730.498593]  sda: sda2 sda3
   (parted) rm 2
   [ 1736.203794]  sda: sda3

   (parted) rm 3
   [ 1738.546845]  sda:
   (parted) print
    Model: AVAGO MR9361-16i (scsi)
   Disk /dev/sda: 4193GB
   Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
   ```


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```
Partition Table: gpt

Number  Start  End  Size  File system  Name  Flags

(parted) q
Information: You may need to update /etc/fstab.
```

7. Create the three partitions on `/dev/sda`.

   a. Get the end sector for the disk `/dev/sda` from a running management domain (dom0) and store it in a variable:

   ```
   # end_sector_logical=$(parted -s /dev/sda unit s print|perl -ne '/
   ^Disk\s+\S+:\s+(\d+)s/ and print $1')
   # end_sector=$( expr $end_sector_logical - 34 )
   # echo $end_sector
   ```

   The values for the start and end sectors in the commands below were taken from an existing management domain. Because these values can change over time, it is recommended that these values are checked from an existing dom0. For example, for an Oracle Exadata X7-2 database server with 8 hard disk drives, you might see the following:

   ```
   # parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
   Model: AVAGO MR9361-16i (scsi)
   Disk /dev/sda: 8189440000s
   Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
   Partition Table: gpt

   Number  Start     End          Size         File system  Name     Flags
    1      64s       1048639s     1048576s     ext4         primary  boot
    2      1048640s  1572927s     524288s      fat32        primary  boot
    3      1572928s  8189439966s  8187867039s               primary  lvm
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > The `s` (sector) value for the following sub-steps are based on a system with 8 hard disk drives. If you have 4 hard disk drives, then you need to view the partition table from the management domain on a running node and adjust the sector values accordingly.

   b. Create the boot partition, `/dev/sda1`.

   ```
   # parted -s /dev/sda mklabel gpt mkpart primary 64s 1048639s set 1 boot
   on
   ```

   c. Create the partition that will hold the LVMs, `/dev/sda2`.

   ```
   # parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary fat32 1048640s 1572927s set 2 boot
   on
   ```


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d. Create the partition that will hold the LVMs, `/dev/sda3`.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 1572928s 8189439966s set 3 lvm on
```

8. Use the `/sbin/lvm` command to re-create the logical volumes and `mkfs` to create the file systems.

a. Create the physical volume and the volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

b. Create the logical volume for the file system that will contain the `/` (root) directory and label it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys3 -L30G VGExaDb
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3
# e2label /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 DBSYSOVS
```

c. Create the logical volume for the swap directory, and label it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L24G VGExaDb
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

d. Create the logical volume for the backup partition, and build a file system on top of it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L30G VGExaDb
# mkfs -t ext4 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

e. Create the logical volume for the reserved partition, which is needed for creating snapshots.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse –L 1G VGExaDb
```

> **Note**
>
> Do not create any file system on this logical volume.

f. Create the logical volume for the guest storage repository.

```
# lvm lvcreate -l 100%FREE -n LVDbExaVMImages VGExaDb
```

g. Create a file system on the `/dev/sda1` partition, and label it.

```
# mkfs.ext4 /dev/sda1
# e2label /dev/sda1 BOOT
# tune2fs -l /dev/sda1
```

h. Create a file system on the `/dev/sda2` partition, and label it.

```
# mkfs.vfat -v -c -F 32 -s 2 /dev/sda2
# dosfslabel /dev/sda2 ESP
```


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9. Create mount points for all the partitions, and mount the respective partitions.

   For example, if `/mnt` is used as the top-level directory, the mounted list of partitions might look like:

   - `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3` on `/mnt`
   - `/dev/sda1` on `/mnt/boot`
   - `/dev/sda2` on `/mnt/boot/efi`

   The following example mounts the root (/) file system, and creates three mount points:

   ```
   # mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys3 /mnt -t ext4
   # mkdir /mnt/boot
   # mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t ext4
   # mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
   # mount /dev/sda2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
   ```

10. Bring up the network on `eth0` and (if not using DHCP) assign the host's IP address and netmask to it.

    If you are using DHCP then you do not have to manually configure the IP address for the host.

    ```
    # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
    # ip link set up eth0
    # ip route add default via gateway_ip_address dev eth0
    ```

11. Mount the NFS server holding the backups.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
    location_of_backup /root/mnt
    ```

12. From the backup which was created in Backing up the Management Domain dom0 Using Snapshot-Based Backup, restore the root directory (/) and the boot file system.

    ```
    # tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-root-and-boot.tar -C /mnt
    ```

13. Use the `efibootmgr` command to set the boot device.

    a. Disable and delete the `Oracle Linux` boot device. If you see the entry `ExadataLinux_1`, then remove this entry and recreate it.

       For example:

       ```
       # efibootmgr
       BootCurrent: 000F
       Timeout: 1 seconds
       BootOrder:
       000F,0000,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000D,000E
       Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
       Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
       Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
       Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
       Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
       Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
       Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
       ```


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```
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000D* Oracle Linux
Boot000E* UEFI OS
Boot000F* USB:SUN
```

In this example, you would disable and remove `Oracle Linux (Boot00D)` and `ExadataLinux_1 (Boot000)`. Use commands similar to the following to disable and delete the boot devices:

Disable 'Oracle Linux':
```
# efibootmgr -b 000D -A
```
Delete 'Oracle Linux':
```
# efibootmgr -b 000D -B
```
Disable old 'ExadataLinux_1':
```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -A
```
Delete old 'ExadataLinux_1':
```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -B
```

b. Recreate the boot entry for `ExadataLinux_1` and then view the boot order entries.

```
# efibootmgr -c -d /dev/sda -p 2 -l '\EFI\XEN\XEN.EFI' -L
'ExadataLinux_1'

# efibootmgr
BootCurrent: 000F
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000E,000F
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000E* UEFI OS
Boot000F* USB:SUN
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
```

In the output from the `efibootmgr` command, make note of the boot order number for `ExadataLinux_1` and use that value in the following commands:

```
# efibootmgr -b (entry number) -A
# efibootmgr -b (entry number) -a
```

For example, in the previous output shown in step 13.a, `ExadataLinux_1` was listed as `(Boot000)`. So you would use the following commands:

```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -A
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -a
```

c. Set the correct boot order.

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Set ExadataLinux_1 as the first boot device. The remaining devices should stay in the same boot order, except for USB:SUN, which should be last.

```
# efibootmgr -o
0000,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000E,000F
```

The boot order should now look like the following:

```
# efibootmgr
BootCurrent: 000F
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,0001,0002,0003,0004,0005,0007,0008,0009,000A,000E,000F
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0002* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0003* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10GBase-T Ethernet Controller
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 25Gb Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000A* PCIE3:PXE IP4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot000E* UEFI OS
Boot000F* USB:SUN
```

d. Check the boot order using the ubiosconfig command.

```
# ubiosconfig export all -x /tmp/ubiosconfig.xml
```

Make sure the ExadataLinux_1 entry is the first child element of boot_order.

```
 <boot_order>
    <boot_device>
      <description>ExadataLinux_1</description>
      <instance>1</instance>
    </boot_device>
    <boot_device>
      <description>NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network
Connection</description>
      <instance>1</instance>
    </boot_device>
...
```

14. Check the restored /etc/fstab file and comment out any reference to /EXAVMIMAGES.

```
# cd /mnt/etc
```

Comment out any line that references /EXAVMIMAGES.

15. Detach the diagnostics.iso file.

Using the ILOM Web interface, navigate to the Storage Devices dialog and click **Disconnect**.

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The Storage Devices dialog is the interface that you earlier used to attach the `diagnostics.iso` image. See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

16. Unmount the restored `/dev/sda1` partitions so `/dev/sda1` can be remounted on `/boot`.

```
# umount /mnt/boot/efi
# umount /mnt/boot
# umount /mnt
# umount /root/mnt
```

17. Restart the system.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

This completes the restoration procedure for the management domain (dom0).

18. Convert to Eighth Rack, if required.

If the recovery is on an Oracle Exadata Eighth Rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.

19. When the server comes back up, build an OCFS2 file system on the `LVDbExaVMImages` logical volume.

```
# mkfs -t ocfs2 -L ocfs2 -T vmstore --fs-features=local /dev/VGExaDb/
LVDbExaVMImages --force
```

20. Mount the OCFS2 partition on `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

```
# mount -t ocfs2 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /EXAVMIMAGES
```

21. In `/etc/fstab`, uncomment the references to `/EXAVMIMAGES` and `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages`, which you commented out earlier.

22. Mount the backup NFS server that holds the storage repository (`/EXAVMIMAGES`) backup to restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup /root/mnt
```

23. Restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

To restore all user domains, use this command:

```
# tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
```

To restore a single user domain from the backup, use the following command instead:

```
# tar -Spxvf /root/mnt/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
EXAVMIMAGES/<user-domain-name-to-be-restored>
```


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24. Bring up each user domain.

```
# xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg
```

At this point all the user domains should come up along with Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Database instances.

5.20.3 Scenario 2: Re-imaging the Management Domain and Restoring User Domains from Backups

This procedure re-images the management domain and reconstructs all the user domains.

The following procedure can be used when the management domain is damaged beyond repair and no backup exists for the management domain, but there is a backup available of the storage repository (/EXAVMIMAGES file system) housing all the user domains.

1. Re-image the management domain with the image used in the other management domains in the rack using the procedure described in Re-Imaging the Oracle Exadata Database Server.
2. Run the following commands:

```
# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/switch_to_ovm.sh

# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/reclaimdisks.sh –free –reclaim
```

3. If the recovery is on Oracle Exadata Database Machine eighth rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.
4. Rebuild the OCFS2 file system on the /dev/sda3 partition.

```
# umount /EXAVMIMAGES

# mkfs -t ocfs2 -L ocfs2 -T vmstore --fs-features=local /dev/sda3 --force
```

5. Mount the OCFS2 partition /dev/sda3 on /EXAVMIMAGES.

```
# mount -t ocfs2 /dev/sda3 /EXAVMIMAGES
```

6. Mount the backup NFS server to restore the /EXAVMIMAGES file system which holds the user domain images.

```
# mkdir -p /remote_FS

# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup /remote_FS
```

7. Restore the /EXAVMIMAGES file system.

```
# tar -Spxvf /remote_FS/backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /EXAVMIMAGES
```


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> **Note**
>
> The restore process of storage repository restores the user domain specific files (files under `/EXAVMINAGES/GuestImages/user_domain/`) as regular files and not as OCFS2 reflinks, which is what these files in the storage repository were originally at the time of the user domain creation. Consequently, the space usage in `/EXAVMINAGES` may go up after the restoration process when compared to the original space usage at the time of the backup.

8. Manually configure the network bridges.
   a. Determine the version of the `ovmutils` RPM.

      ```
      # rpm -qa|grep ovmutils
      ```

   b. If the version of the `ovmutils` RPM is earlier than 12.1.2.2.0, perform these steps:
      i. Back up `/opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker`. You will need the backup copy later.

         ```
         # cp /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker /opt/exadata_ovm/exad
         ata.img.domu_maker-orig
         ```

      ii. Open the `/opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker` file in a text editor such as `vi`, and search for `g_do_not_set_bridge=yes`. This string should be located a few lines below the case statement option `network-discovery`).

         Change the string to `g_do_not_set_bridge=no`.

         Save and exit `/opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker`.

      iii. Run `/opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker` manually for every XML file in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/conf` directory.

         ```
         # cd /EXAVMIMAGES/conf
         # ls -1|while read file; do /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker
         network-discovery $file /tmp/netdisc-$file; done
         ```

      iv. Restore `/opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker` from the backup copy.

         ```
         # cp /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker-orig /opt/exad
         ata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker
         ```

   c. If the version of the `ovmutils` RPM is 12.1.2.2.0 or later, then run the following command:

      ```
      # /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker add-bonded-bridge-
      dom0 vmbondeth0 eth4 eth5
      ```

9. For each user domain directory in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages` directory, perform the following steps:
   a. Get the UUID of the user domain.

      ```
      # grep ^uuid /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg
      |awk -F"=" '{print $2}'|sed s/"'"//g|sed s/" "//g
      ```


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The command returns the *uuid* value, which is used in the commands below.

b. Create a sub-directory for the UUID.

```
# mkdir -p /OVS/Repositories/uuid
```

c. Create a symbolic link for the `vm.cfg` file for the *user_domain_hostname* in the new UUID directory.

```
# ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg /OVS/
Repositories/uuid/vm.cfg
```

d. Configure autostart for the *user_domain_hostname*.

```
# ln -s /OVS/Repositories/uuid/vm.cfg /etc/xen/auto/
user_domain_hostname.cfg
```

e. Create the `VirtualDisks` sub-directory.

```
# mkdir VirtualDisks
```

f. Enter the `VirtualDisks` directory.

```
# cd VirtualDisks
```

g. Create four symbolic links in this directory using the four disk image names in the `vm.cfg` file, pointing to the four `*.img` files in `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname` directory.

For example, the following is a sample disk entry in a sample `vm.cfg` file in a `/OVS/Repositories/uuid` directory:

```
disk =  ['file:/OVS/Repositories/6e7c7109c1bc4ebba279f8
4e595e0b27/VirtualDisks/dfd641a1c6a84bd69643da704ff98594.img,xv
da,w','file:/OVS/Repositories/6e7c7109c1bc4ebba279f84e595e0b27/
VirtualDisks/d349fd420a1e49459118e6a6fcdbc2a4.img,xvdb,w','file
:/OVS/Repositories/6e7c7109c1bc4ebba279f84e595e0b27/VirtualDisk
s/8ac470eeb8704aab9a8b3adedf1c3b04.img,xvdc,w','file:/OVS/Repos
itories/6e7c7109c1bc4ebba279f84e595e0b27/VirtualDisks/333e7ed28
50a441ca4d2461044dd0f7c.img,xvdd,w']
```

You can list the four `*.img` files in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname` directory:

```
# ls /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/*.img
/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/System.img
/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/grid12.1.0.2.2.img
/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/db12.1.0.2.2-3.img
/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/pv1_vgexadb.img
```


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In this example, the following commands can be used to create the four symbolic links where `dbm01db08vm01` is the user domain host name:

```
# ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/System.img
 $(grep ^disk /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/vm.cfg|awk
-F":" '{print $2}'|awk -F"," '{print $1}'|awk -F"/" '{print $6}')

# ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/grid12.1.0.2.2.img
 $(grep ^disk /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/vm.cfg|awk
-F":" '{print $3}'|awk -F"," '{print $1}'|awk -F"/" '{print $6}')

# ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/db12.1.0.2.2-3.img
 $(grep ^disk /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/vm.cfg|awk
-F":" '{print $4}'|awk -F"," '{print $1}'|awk -F"/" '{print $6}')

# ln -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/pv1_vgexadb.img
$(grep ^disk /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dbm01db08vm01/vm.cfg|awk
-F":" '{print $5}'|awk -F"," '{print $1}'|awk -F"/" '{print $6}')
```

10. Restart each user domain.

    ```
    # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_hostname/vm.cfg
    ```

At this point all the user domains should start along with the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the database instances.

5.20.4 Scenario 3: Restoring and Recovering User Domains from Snapshot Backups

Use this procedure to restore lost or damaged files of a user domain using a snapshot-based user domain backup taken from inside a user domain.

To use this procedure, the user domain backup must have been created using the procedure described in Method 3: Back up a User Domain from Inside the User Domain.

1. Log in to the user domain as the root user.
2. Mount the backup NFS server to restore the damaged or lost files.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt

   # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
   location_of_backup /root/mnt
   ```

3. Extract the damaged or lost files from the backup to a staging area.

   Prepare a staging area to hold the extracted files. The backup LVM `LVDbSys2` can be used for this:

   ```
   # mkdir /backup-LVM

   # mount /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys2 /backup-LVM

   # mkdir /backup-LVM/tmp_restore
   ```


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```
# tar -pjxvf /root/mnt/tar_file_name -C /backup-LVM/tmp_restore
absolute_path_of_file_to_be_restored
```

4. Restore the damaged or lost files from the temporary staging area as needed.
5. Restart the user domain.

5.21 Removing an Oracle RAC Cluster Running in Oracle VM

You can remove all Oracle RAC nodes of an Oracle VM cluster, including the databases running within the cluster and all data stored on the Oracle Exadata Storage Server used by those databases.

To remove only a subset of user domains of an Oracle VM cluster, refer to the next section.

There are two main steps to remove an Oracle VM cluster:

- Remove the user domain files from the management domain.
- Remove the unused Oracle Exadata grid disks.

> **Note**
>
> If the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant `xml` configuration files are to be reused later, then they will be not synchronized because the definition for the removed user domain still exists in Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant files.

1. Run the following example script as the grid software owner on any user domain to be removed.

   The example shell script generates two scripts, `list_griddisk.sh` and `drop_griddisk.sh`, that are run later in this procedure. Do not run the generated scripts until instructed.

```
#!/bin/bash

# Run this script as the Grid Infrastructure software owner.
#
# This script identifies griddisks used by this cluster and the cells to
# which they belong, then creates two shell scripts - the list script to
# show the current status, and the drop script to drop the griddisks.
#
# In order for the drop script to succeed, the griddisks must not be in
use,
# meaning databases and CRS are down, and the list script returns no
output.
#
# The generated scripts are designed to run via dcli -x

ORACLE_SID=$(awk -F: '/^+ASM/{print $1}' /etc/oratab)
ORAENV_ASK=NO . oraenv >/dev/null

listGriddiskScript=list_griddisk.sh
dropGriddiskScript=drop_griddisk.sh

rm -f $listGriddiskScript $dropGriddiskScript
```


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```
gridDiskList=$(asmcmd lsdsk --suppressheader | awk -F'/' '{print $NF}')
if [[ ${PIPESTATUS[0]} != 0 ]]; then echo "asmcmd failed - exiting"; exit
1; fi

cellList=$(echo "$gridDiskList" | awk -F_ '{print $NF}' | sort -u)

for cell in $cellList; do
  myGriddisks=$(echo "$gridDiskList" | grep ${cell}$ | tr '\n' ',')
  echo "[[ \$(hostname -s) == ${cell} ]] && cellcli -e 'LIST GRIDDISK \
        ${myGriddisks%,} attributes name, asmDiskGroupName, asmModeStatus \
        where asmModeStatus != UNKNOWN'" >> $listGriddiskScript
  echo >> $listGriddiskScript
done

chmod +x $listGriddiskScript

echo
echo "Run the following command to list griddisks in use by this cluster:"
echo
echo "# dcli -l celladmin -c ${cellList//$'\n'/,} -x $listGriddiskScript"
echo

for cell in $cellList; do
  myGriddisks=$(echo "$gridDiskList" | grep ${cell}$ | tr '\n' ',')
  echo "[[ \$(hostname -s) == ${cell} ]] && cellcli -e 'DROP GRIDDISK \
        ${myGriddisks%,}'" >> $dropGriddiskScript
  echo >> $dropGriddiskScript
done

chmod +x $dropGriddiskScript

echo
echo "Stop CRS on all nodes in this cluster, then run the following"
echo "command to drop all griddisks used by this cluster:"
echo
echo "# dcli -l celladmin -c ${cellList//$'\n'/,} -x $dropGriddiskScript"
echo

exit
```

2. Shut down the databases and Oracle Grid Infrastructure in all user domains that will be removed:

   ```
   # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs -f
   ```

3. Run the `list_griddisk.sh` script generated earlier from any user domain that will be removed.

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> **Note**
>
> - Run the script using the `dcli` command to connect as the `celladmin` user to all Oracle Exadata Storage Servers in the configuration.
> - Before running the `dcli` command, set up a passwordless SSH connection between the grid software owner on the database server and the `celladmin` user on the cells. Otherwise, the command will keep prompting you to enter the password.

The following is an example of the command:

```
$ dcli -l celladmin -c dm01celadm01,dm01celadm02,dm01celadm03  \
-x list_griddisk.sh
```

The `list_griddisk.sh` script should not output any grid disks. Grid disks returned from the `list_griddisk.sh` script are considered still in use.

Do not proceed until the `list_griddisk.sh` script returns empty output indicating no grid disks are in use. Verify that Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the databases are shut down on all user domains to be dropped.

4. Run the `drop_griddisk.sh` script generated earlier from any user domain that you want to remove.

   Run the script using the `dcli` command to connect as the `celladmin` user to all Oracle Exadata Storage Servers in the configuration.

   ```
   $ dcli -l celladmin -c dm01celadm01,dm01celadm02,dm01celadm03 \
   -x drop_griddisk.sh
   ```

5. Run the `exadata.img.domu_maker` command from the management domain of each user domain you want to remove.

   This command removes the user domains, where *DomainName* is the name of the user domain.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker remove-domain DomainName
   ```

   In the following example, the commands remove the two user domains for a two-node Oracle VM RAC cluster in which the user domain `dm01db01vm04` runs on the management domain `dm01db01`, and the user domain `dm01db02vm04` runs on the management domain `dm01db02`.

   ```
   [root@dm01db01 ~] # /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker \
   remove-domain dm01db01vm04
   [INFO] Start with command line: /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker \
    remove-domain dm01db01vm04
   [INFO] Shutting down DomU dm01db01vm04
   [INFO] Autostart link for dm01db01vm04 deleted from /etc/xen/auto
   [INFO] Deleted OVM repository /OVS/Repositories/
   7bfd49d6bd5a4b2db2e46e8234788067 for DomU dm01db01vm04
   [INFO] Deleted guest vm /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm04 for \
   DomU dm01db01vm04
   ```


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```
[root@dm01db02 ~]# /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker \
remove-domain dm01db02vm04
[INFO] Start with command line: /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker \
remove-domain dm01db02vm04
[INFO] Shutting down DomU dm01db02vm04
[INFO] Autostart link for dm01db02vm04 deleted from /etc/xen/auto
[INFO] Deleted OVM repository /OVS/Repositories/
1d29719ff26a4a17aca99b2f89fd8032 for DomU dm01db02vm04
[INFO] Deleted guest vm /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db02vm04  \
for DomU dm01db02vm04
```

5.22 Removing a User Domain

You can remove an user domain in Oracle VM using either OEDACLI or the `domu_maker` utility.

- Removing a User Domain from an Oracle VM Cluster Using OEDACLI
  You can use OEDACLI to remove a user domain from an Oracle VM cluster.
- Removing a User Domain from an Oracle VM Cluster Using domu_maker
  You can remove a single Oracle RAC node from an Oracle VM cluster by using the `domu_maker` utility.

5.22.1 Removing a User Domain from an Oracle VM Cluster Using OEDACLI

You can use OEDACLI to remove a user domain from an Oracle VM cluster.

The following procedure removes a user domain from a cluster. If the user domain is not part of a cluster, then you can skip the cluster-related commands.

1. Load the XML configuration file (`es.xml` for example) into OEDACLI.

   ```
   ./oedacli -c full_path_to_XML_file
   ```

2. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the database instance from the cluster node.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=ADD_INSTANCE
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   ```

3. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the Oracle Database home from the cluster.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=EXTEND_DBHOME
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   ```

4. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the user domain from the cluster.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=ADD_NODE
   SAVE ACTION
   ```


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```
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

5. Use the following OEDACLI commands to remove connectivity to the storage servers and delete the users on the user domain.

```
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=CELL_CONNECTIVITY
SAVE ACTION
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=CREATE_USERS
SAVE ACTION
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

6. Use the following OEDACLI commands to remove the user domain.

```
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=domain_FQDN stepname=CREATE_GUEST
SAVE ACTION
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

7. Save the updated configuration information.

   Specify the full path to a directory where the updated configuration information will be saved.

```
SAVE FILES LOCATION=output_directory
```

8. View the list of user domains on the management domain.

```
# xm list
```

   The user domain you just removed should not be listed.

5.22.2 Removing a User Domain from an Oracle VM Cluster Using domu_maker

You can remove a single Oracle RAC node from an Oracle VM cluster by using the `domu_maker` utility.

The Oracle Exadata grid disks remain in use by the remaining nodes in the cluster, and must not be dropped.

> **Note**
>
> If Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant `xml` configuration files are to be reused later, then they will be not synchronized because the definition for the removed user domain still exists in Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant files.

1. Delete the cluster node.

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2. Use the following command to shut down and remove the user domain, where *DomainName* is the name of the domain:

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/exadata.img.domu_maker remove-domain DomainName
   ```

   This command removes the user domain files from the management domain.

Related Topics

- *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide*

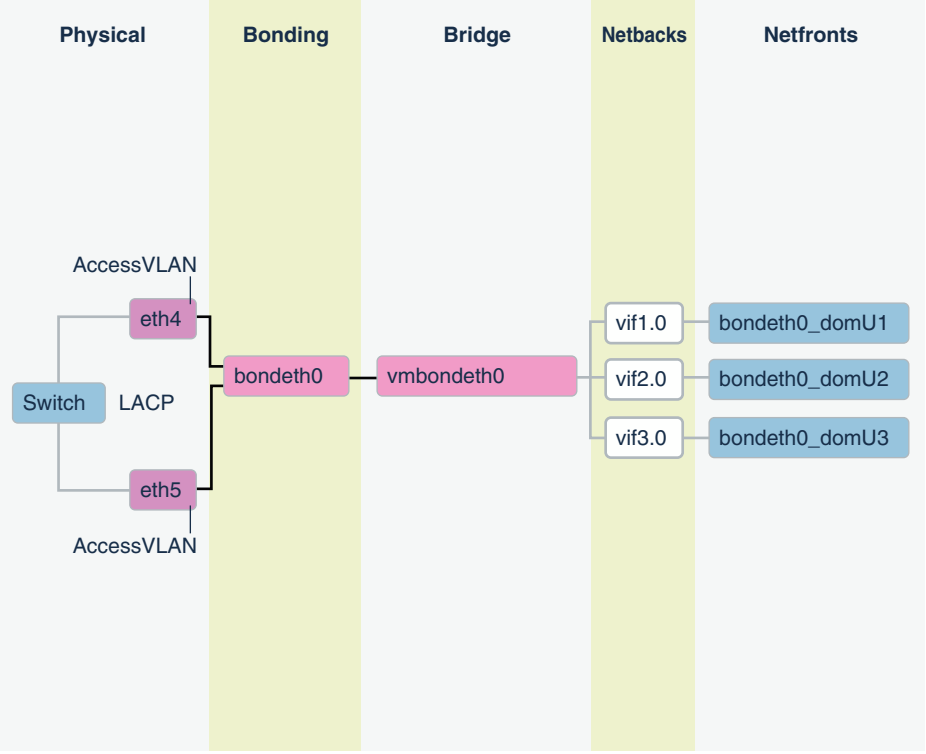
5.23 Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces

This topic describes the implementation of tagged VLAN interfaces in Oracle VM environments on Exadata.

Oracle databases running in Oracle VM guests on Oracle Exadata Database Machine are accessed through the client Ethernet network defined in the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) configuration tool. Client network configuration in both the management domain (dom0) and user domains (domU's) is done automatically when the OEDA installation tool creates the first user domain during initial deployment.

The following figure shows a default bonded client network configuration:

Figure 5-1 NIC Layout in an Oracle Virtual Environment



The network has the following configuration:

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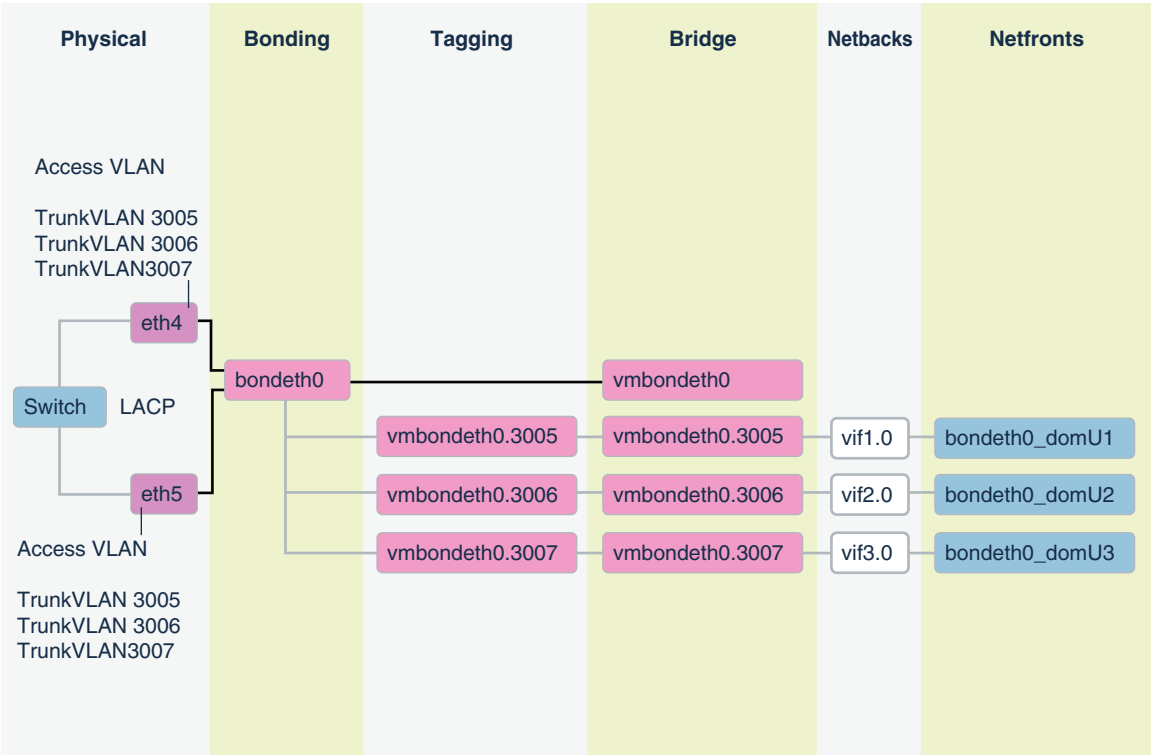
1. In the dom0, eth slave interfaces (for example, eth1 and eth2, or eth4 and eth5) that allow access to the domU client network defined in OEDA are discovered, configured, and brought up, but no IP is assigned.
2. In the dom0, bondeth0 master interface is configured and brought up, but no IP is assigned.
3. In the dom0, bridge interface vmbondeth0 is configured, but no IP is assigned.
4. In the dom0, one virtual backend interface (vif) per domU that maps to that particular domU's bondeth0 interface is configured and brought up, but no IP is assigned. These vifs are configured on top of the bridge interface vmbondeth0, and the mapping between the dom0 vif interface and its corresponding user domain interface bondeth0 is defined in the user domain configuration file called `vm.cfg`, located in `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user domain name`*.

For default installations, a single bondeth0 and a corresponding vmbondeth0 bridge interface is configured in the dom0 as described above. This bondeth0 interface is based on the default Access Virtual Local Area Network (Access VLAN). The ports on the switch used by the slave interfaces making up bondeth0 are configured for Access VLAN.

Using VLAN Tagging

If there is a need for virtual deployments on Exadata to access additional VLANs on the client network, such as enabling network isolation across user domains, then 802.1Q-based VLAN tagging is a solution. The following figure shows a client network configuration with VLAN tagging.

Figure 5-2 NIC Layout for Oracle Virtual Environments with VLAN Tagging



For instructions on how to configure and use such additional VLAN tagged interfaces on the client network, see My Oracle Support document KB311742. The Access VLAN must stay

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working and configured before and after these instructions are followed. At no time is the Access VLAN to be disabled.

Related Topics

- Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces in Xen based Oracle VM Environments on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB311742)

5.24 Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle VM Oracle RAC Clusters on Oracle Exadata

For Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) clusters running in Oracle VM on Oracle Exadata, you can isolate the network traffic on the InfiniBand network for each Oracle RAC clusters using custom InfiniBand partitioning, dedicated partition keys, and partitioned tables.

- About InfiniBand Partitioning Across Oracle RAC Clusters Running in Oracle VM
  An InfiniBand partition defines a group of InfiniBand nodes or members that are allowed to communicate with one another.
- Requirements for Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC Clusters
- About InfiniBand Partitioning Network Configuration
  Plan and allocate sets of IP addresses and netmasks for each Oracle VM RAC cluster that will be used by the cluster pkey interfaces and the storage pkey interfaces when InfiniBand partitioning gets implemented in the cluster.
- Configuring InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle VM RAC Clusters
  The steps for configuring InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle RAC clusters running in Oracle VM are described here.
- Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC Clusters: Setting up Limited Membership

Related Topics

- Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC clusters on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB295435)
- Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces in Xen based Oracle VM Environments on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB311742)

5.24.1 About InfiniBand Partitioning Across Oracle RAC Clusters Running in Oracle VM

An InfiniBand partition defines a group of InfiniBand nodes or members that are allowed to communicate with one another.

One of the key requirements of consolidated systems from a security standpoint is network isolation across the multiple environments within a consolidated system. For consolidations achieved using Oracle VM Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) clusters on Oracle Exadata, this means isolation across the different Oracle RAC clusters such that network traffic of one Oracle RAC cluster is not accessible to another Oracle RAC cluster. For the Ethernet networks, this is accomplished using VLAN tagging as described in My Oracle Support document KB311742. For the InfiniBand network, this is accomplished using custom InfiniBand partitioning, dedicated partition keys, and partitioned tables.

With InfiniBand partitioning, partitions identified by unique partition keys are created and are managed by the master subnet manager. Members are then assigned to these custom

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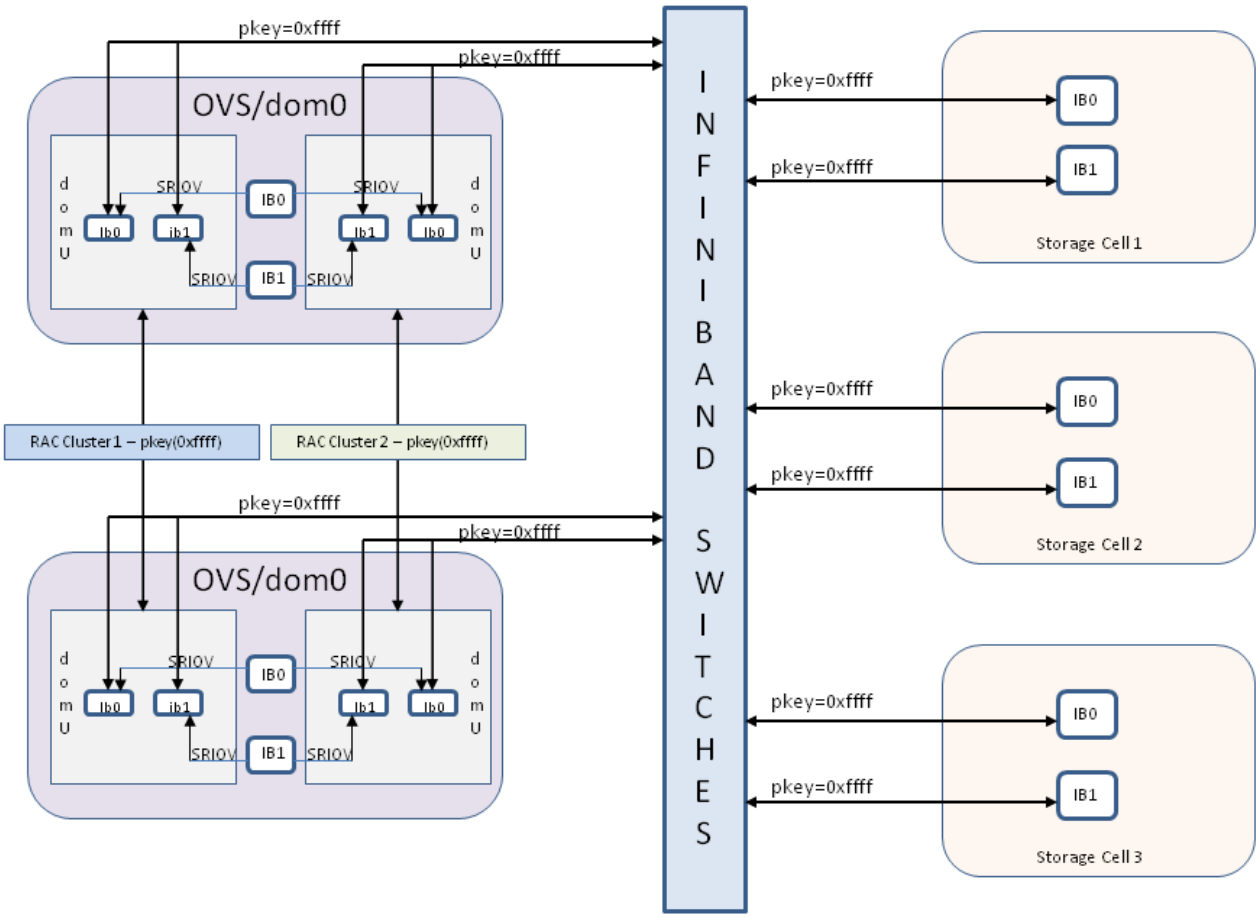
partitions. Members within a partition can only communicate among themselves (depending on the membership as explained in the Appendix 1 of My Oracle Support document KB311742). A member of one partition cannot communicate with a member of a different partition regardless of the membership. Continuing along these lines, the Oracle VM Oracle RAC nodes of one particular cluster are assigned one dedicated partition for the clusterware communication and one partition for communication with the storage cells. This way, the nodes of one Oracle RAC cluster will not be able to communicate with the nodes of another Oracle RAC cluster that belong to a different partition. The nodes in each Oracle RAC cluster have different partition keys assigned to them.

By default, the InfiniBand subnet manager provides a single partition that is identified by the partition key 0x7FFF (limited membership) or 0xFFFF (full membership). In Oracle VM deployments on Oracle Exadata where custom InfiniBand partitioning is not used, the partition key 0xFFFF is used across all the user domains.

Figure 5-3 Oracle VM Oracle RAC Clusters without InfiniBand Network Isolation Across Clusters



With non-default custom partitions in place for implementing isolation across the Oracle VM Oracle RAC clusters, the configuration changes to what is shown in the next image. New interfaces `clib0`, `clib1` (for the cluster pkey) and `stib0`, `stib1` (for the storage pkey) exist in each of the user domains (domU's).

There is no change to InfiniBand interfaces in the management domain (dom0).

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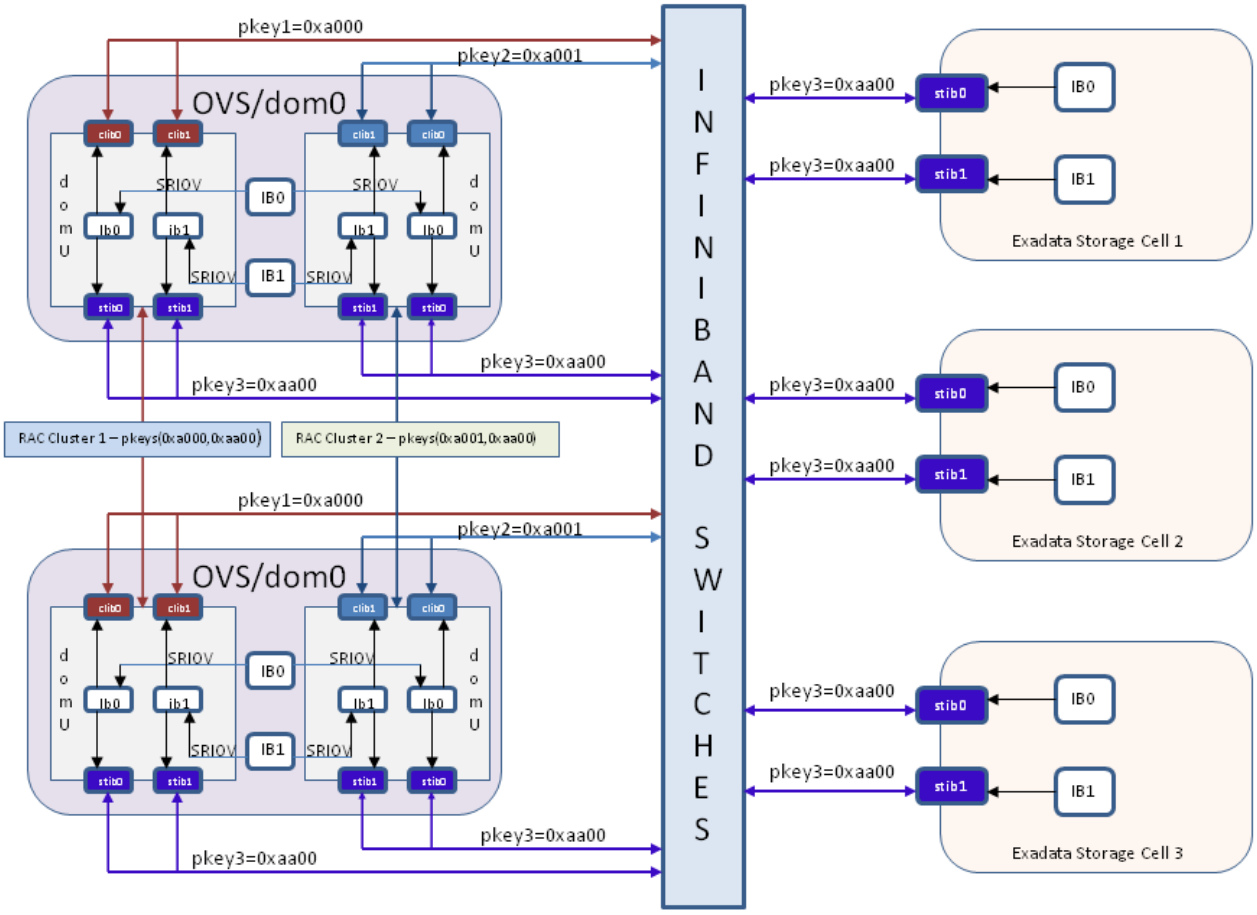
Figure 5-4 Oracle VM Oracle RAC Clusters with InfiniBand Network Isolation Across Clusters Using InfiniBand Partitioning



Related Topics

- Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC clusters on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB295435)
- Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces in Xen based Oracle VM Environments on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB311742)

5.24.2 Requirements for Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC Clusters

Before configuring InfiniBand partitioning, ensure that:

- You have configured OVM on your Exadata system.
- All the user domains and storage cells are using the default partition key 0xFFFF.
- You have set up passwordless secure shell (ssh) access for the root user from one of the management domains (dom0 node) to all the OVM RAC cluster nodes, storage cells, and InfiniBand switches.
- InfiniBand switches are installed with firmware versions 2.0.4 or above.

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- You have an understanding of InfiniBand partitioning.

5.24.3 About InfiniBand Partitioning Network Configuration

Plan and allocate sets of IP addresses and netmasks for each Oracle VM RAC cluster that will be used by the cluster pkey interfaces and the storage pkey interfaces when InfiniBand partitioning gets implemented in the cluster.

Within an Oracle VM RAC cluster, the cluster pkey IP address and netmask should be on a separate subnet from the storage pkey IP address and netmask.

The tables below can be used as reference for one particular RAC cluster:

Table 5-2 Existing Configuration

Interface Name	IP Address	Netmask
ib0	192.168.12.153	255.255.248.0
ib1	192.168.12.154	255.255.248.0

The following table shows the new IP addresses and netmasks required by the pkey interfaces while implementing InfiniBand Partitioning for that one Oracle RAC cluster.

Table 5-3 New IP Addresses and Netmasks Required by the pkey Interfaces

Interface Name	IP Address	Netmask
clib0	192.168.112.1	255.255.248.0
clib1	192.168.112.2	255.255.248.0
stib0	192.168.114.1	255.255.240.0
stib1	192.168.114.2	255.255.240.0

5.24.4 Configuring InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle VM RAC Clusters

The steps for configuring InfiniBand Partitioning across Oracle RAC clusters running in Oracle VM are described here.

In this procedure, the Oracle RAC clusters incur a minimal downtime. The downtime occurs when the Oracle RAC cluster is restarted to use the new interfaces.

Before you start this task, download and extract the file `create_pkeys.tar`. This file can be downloaded from Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC clusters on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB295435). The file should be downloaded to one of the management domain (dom0) nodes. This is the node that you will use for running all the scripts in this procedure. This node will be referred to as *driver_dom0* in this procedure.

When you extract the file, you should get three files:

- `create_pkeys_on_switch.sh`
- `run_create_pkeys.sh`
- `create_pkey_files.sh`

1. Allocate IP addresses to be used by the pkey interfaces.

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Plan and allocate sets of IP addresses and netmasks for each Oracle VM RAC cluster that will be used by the cluster pkey interfaces and the storage pkey interfaces when InfiniBand partitioning gets implemented in the cluster.

Refer to the topic About InfiniBand Partitioning Network Configuration for an example.

2. On the InfiniBand switches, create a dedicated partition (cluster pkey) for each Oracle RAC cluster to be used by the clusterware and create one partition (storage pkey) to be used by all the Oracle VM RAC clusters and the storage cells for communication between the Oracle RAC cluster nodes and the storage cells.

   You assign a pkey to each partition as a simplified means of identifying the partition to the Subnet Manager. Pkeys are 15-bit integers. Values `0x0001` and `0x7fff` are default partitions. Use values between `0x0002` and `0x7ffe` for your pkeys.

   a. Enable password-less ssh equivalence for the `root` user from the *driver_dom0* management domain (dom0) node to all the switches on the InfiniBand fabric.

      Use a command similar to the following where *ib_switch_list* refers to a file that contains the list of all the InfiniBand switches on the fabric, with each switch name on a separate line.

      ```
      # dcli –g ib_switch_list -l root –k
      ```

   b. Run the script `create_pkeys_on_switch.sh` from *driver_dom0* to create and configure the partition keys on the InfiniBand switches.

      > **Note**
      >
      > Each run of the script `create_pkeys_on_switch.sh` creates exactly one partition. You must run the script once for each partition to be created. For example, an environment that contains two Oracle VM RAC clusters will have a total of three partitions: one storage partition and two cluster partitions (one per Oracle RAC cluster). In this example, you will need to run `create_pkeys_on_switch.sh` three times.

      You must run the script on only one node (*driver_dom0*). The script creates the partitions in all the switches provided as input.

   c. After you finish running the script, verify the partitions were created on all the switches.

      ```
      # /usr/local/sbin/smpartition list active no-page
      ```

      The following example output shows the default partitions (0x0001 and 0x7fff), and an additional partition, 0x0004. The partition with pkey 0x0004 is configured for IPoIB and has two member ports that are assigned full membership of the partition.

      ```
      # Sun DCS IB partition config file
      #! version_number : 1
      #! version_number : 12
      Default=0x7fff, ipoib :
      ALL_CAS=full,
      ALL_SWITCHES=full,
      SELF=full;
      SUN_DCS=0x0001, ipoib :
      ALL_SWITCHES=full;
      ```


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```
 = 0x0004,ipoib:
0x0021280001cf3787=full,
0x0021280001cf205b=full;
```

At this stage ensure that you have created all the required partitions.

3. On the Oracle VM RAC nodes and on the storage cells, generate all the relevant network configuration files for the new IP over InfiniBand (IPoIB) interfaces.

   Each partition requires a new IPoIB network interface.

   This step makes the following changes on the Oracle RAC cluster nodes:

   - Modifies these files:
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ib0`
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-ib1`
   - Removes these files:
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-ib0`
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/rule-ib1`
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-ib0`
     - `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/route-ib1`
   - Creates the following new files in `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`:
     - `ifcfg-clib0, ifcfg-clib1`
     - `rule-clib0, rule-clib1`
     - `route-clib0, route-clib1`
     - `ifcfg-stib0, ifcfg-stib1`
     - `rule-stib0, rule-stib1`
     - `route-stib0, route-stib1`

   > **Note**
   >
   > If this step fails, before you rerun this step:
   >
   > - Restore all the files from `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/backup-for-pkeys` to `/etc/sysconfig/network-scripts`.
   > - Remove the newly created files listed in this step.

   a. Make sure passwordless ssh is set up from the *driver_dom0* node to all the Oracle RAC cluster nodes and the storage cells that need to be configured for partition keys.

   b. Make sure `run_create_pkeys.sh` and `create_pkey_files.sh` are executable and they are in the same directory on *driver_dom0*.

   c. Run `run_create_pkeys.sh`.

      For cluster nodes, you need to run the script a total of four times for every cluster node with a *node_type* value of `compute`.

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The syntax for this script is:

```
run_create_pkeys.sh node_name interface_name pkey_id
node_type pkey_ipaddr pkey_netmask pkey_interfaceType
```

- *node_name* specifies the cluster node.
- *interface_name* is either ib0 or ib1.
- *pkey_id* specifies the pkey without the 0x prefix. The value used here is the cluster partition key derived from the cluster pkey_id value entered in step 2.
- *node_type* is either compute or cell.
- *pkey_ipaddr* specifies the IP address.
- *pkey_netmask* specifies the netmask in CIDR format, for example, /21.
- *pkey_interfaceType* is cluster or storage for compute node types, or storage for cell node types.

> **Note**
>
> The pkey_ipaddr and pkey_netmask of the cluster pkey interface must be on a **different** subnet from the pkey_ipaddr and pkey_netmask of the storage pkey interface.

You can use the following command to derive the partition key values to be used for the run_create_pkeys.sh script from the pkey_id value entered in step 2.

```
FinalHexValue=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr 1000000000000000
+ $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$(echo $HexValue|tr [:lower:] [:upper:])"|
bc))"
|bc|tr [:upper:] [:lower:])
```

FinalHexValue is the value that will be entered in the command here and HexValue is the value entered in step 2 for pkey_id.

The following table provides an example of the inputs for the four runs for a cluster node:

Table 5-4 Four Runs for Cluster Nodes

Run	Interface Name	pkey_id	node_type	pkey_ipaddress	pkey_netmask	pkey_interfaceType
1	ib0	a000	compute	192.168.12.153	/21	cluster
2	ib1	a000	compute	192.168.12.154	/21	cluster
3	ib0	aa00	compute	192.168.114.15	/20	storage
4	ib1	aa00	compute	192.168.114.16	/20	storage

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You use these values in each run of the script, denoted by the Run column, as shown in this example, where `vm-guest-1` is the name of the cluster node.

```
# ./run_create_pkeys.sh vm-guest-1 ib0 a000 compute 192.168.12.153 /21
cluster
```

At this stage all the required networking files listed at the beginning of this step have been created for the new pkey-enabled network interfaces on the Oracle VM RAC cluster nodes.

Oracle Grid Infrastructure has also been modified to make use of the new network interfaces upon restart. The output of the command `$GRID_HOME/bin/oifcfg getif` should list `clib0` and `clib1` in the list of interfaces to be used for the cluster interconnect.

4. Modify Oracle ASM and Oracle RAC `CLUSTER_INTERCONNECTS` parameter.

   a. Log in to each of the Oracle ASM instances in the Oracle RAC cluster using SQL*Plus as SYS, and run the following command:

   ```
   ALTER SYSTEM SET
   cluster_interconnects='<cluster_pkey_IP_address_of_ib0>:
   <cluster_pkey_IP_address_of_ib1>' scope=spfile
   sid='<name_of_current_ASM_instance>';
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   ALTER SYSTEM SET cluster_interconnects='192.168.12.153:192.168.12.154'
     scope=spfile  sid='+ASM1';
   ```

   b. Log in to each of the database instances in the Oracle RAC cluster using SQL*Plus, and run the same command for the Oracle RAC instance:

   For example:

   ```
   ALTER SYSTEM SET cluster_interconnects='192.168.12.153:192.168.12.154'
     scope=spfile  sid='RACDB1';
   ```

   c. Shut down and disable CRS auto-start on all the Oracle RAC cluster nodes.

   ```
   # Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs

   # Grid_home/bin/crsctl disable crs
   ```

   At this stage Oracle Grid Infrastructure, the Oracle ASM instances, and the Oracle Database instances have been modified to make use of the newly created network interfaces.

5. Modify `cellip.ora` and `cellinit.ora` on all the cluster nodes (user domains).

   Perform these steps on any one database server node of the cluster (user domain for an Oracle VM RAC cluster).

   a. Make a backup of the `cellip.ora` and `cellinit.ora` files.

   ```
   # cd /etc/oracle/cell/network-config
   # cp cellip.ora cellip.ora-bak
   # cp cellinit.ora cellinit.ora-bak
   ```


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b. Modify the `cellip.ora-bak` file to replace the existing IP address with the two storage pkey IP addresses of every storage cell that will be setup in step 7.

   The two IP addresses are separated by a semi-colon (`;`).

c. Make sure ssh equivalence is set up for the `root` user to all the cluster nodes from this cluster node.

d. Replace the `cellip.ora` file on all the cluster nodes.

   Use the following commands to backup and then replace the `cellip.ora` file on all the cluster nodes. In this example `cluster_nodes` refers to a file containing the names of all the Oracle RAC cluster nodes of the Oracle VM RAC cluster, with each node on a separate line.

```
# /usr/local/bin/dcli -g cluster_nodes –l root
"/bin/cp /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora /e
tc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip-orig.ora"

# /usr/local/bin/dcli -g cluster_nodes –l root –f celli
p.ora-bak –d /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellip.ora
```

e. Manually edit the `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora-bak` file to replace the existing IP addresses and netmask with the two storage pkey IP addresses and netmask of the cluster node which was used in step 3.

f. Make sure ssh equivalence is set up for the `root` user to all the cluster nodes from this cluster node.

g. Replace the `cellinit.ora` file on all the cluster nodes.

   The IP address and netmask were used in the third and fourth run of step 3.

   Use the following commands to backup and then replace the `cellinit.ora` file on all the cluster nodes. In this example `cluster_nodes` refers to a file containing the names of all the Oracle RAC cluster nodes of the Oracle VM RAC cluster, with each node on a separate line.

```
# /usr/local/bin/dcli -g cluster_nodes –l root
"/bin/cp /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora /e
tc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit-orig.ora"

# /usr/local/bin/dcli -g cluster_nodes –l root –f cellini
t.ora-bak –d /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora
```

6. In the management domains (dom0s), modify the user domain configuration file for each user domain to use the partition key applicable to that user domain.

   Modify all the relevant `vm.cfg` files in the management domain. This step is applicable only for Oracle VM environments. Log in to all the management domains and manually edit `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`user_domain_name`*`/vm.cfg` to include the partition keys created in step 2.

   For example, modify the line:

```
ib_pkeys = [{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'1','pkey':['0xffff'
,]},{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'2','pkey':['0xffff',]},]
```


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to:

```
ib_pkeys = [{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'1','pkey':['0xa000'
,'0xaa00',]},{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'2','pkey':['0xa000
','0xaa00',]},]
```

In this example, `0xa000` is the cluster partition key derived from the cluster `pkey_id` value entered in step 2, and `0xaa00` is the storage partition key derived from the storage `pkey_id` value.

You can use the following command to derive the partition key values to use in `vm.cfg` from the `pkey_id` values entered in step 2.

```
FinalHexValue=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr 100000000
0000000 + $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$(echo $HexValue|tr
[:lower:] [:upper:])"|bc))"|bc|tr [:upper:] [:lower:])
```

`FinalHexValue` is the value that you enter in `vm.cfg` and `HexValue` is the value entered in step 2 for `pkey_id`.

> **Note**
>
> If your environment has multiple Oracle VM RAC clusters, the next two steps (step 7 and step 8) should be performed only once AFTER steps 3 through step 6 have been completed on all the Oracle VM RAC clusters.

7. Modify the storage cells to use the newly created IPoIB interfaces.
   a. Make sure `run_create_pkeys.sh` and `create_pkey_files.sh` are available and that they are in the same directory on the same *driver_dom0* node used in the previous steps.
   b. Make sure passwordless ssh is set up from the *driver_dom0* node to all the storage cells that need to be configured for partition keys.
   c. Run `run_create_pkeys.sh`.

      For storage servers, you need to run the script twice for every storage server with a *node_type* value of `cell`.

      The syntax for this script is:

      ```
      run_create_pkeys.sh node_name interface_name pkey_id
      node_type pkey_ipaddr pkey_netmask pkey_interfaceType
      ```

      - *node_name* specifies the storage server.
      - *interface_name* is either `ib0` or `ib1`.
      - *pkey_id* specifies the pkey without the `0x` prefix. The value used here is the cluster partition key derived from the storage pkey_id value entered in step 2.
      - *node_type* is either `compute` or `cell`.
      - *pkey_ipaddr* specifies the IP address.
      - *pkey_netmask* specifies the netmask in CIDR format, for example, `/21`.

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- *pkey_interfaceType* is `cluster` or `storage` for compute node types, or `storage` for cell node types.

You can use the following command to derive the partition key values to be used for the `run_create_pkeys.sh` script from the `pkey_id` value entered in step 2.

```
FinalHexValue=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr 1000000000000000
+ $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$(echo $HexValue|tr [:lower:] [:upper:])"|
bc))"
|bc|tr [:upper:] [:lower:])
```

`FinalHexValue` is the value that will be entered in the command here and `HexValue` is the value entered in step 2 for `pkey_id`.

The following table provides an example of the inputs for the two runs for a storage server:

Table 5-5 Two Runs for Storage Servers

Run	Interface Name	pkey_id	node_type	pkey_ipaddress	pkey_netmask	pkey_interface Type
1	ib0	aa00	cell	192.168.114.1	/20	storage
2	ib1	aa00	cell	192.168.114.2	/20	storage

You use these values in each run of the script, denoted by the Run column, as shown in this example, where `cell01` is the name of the storage server.

```
# ./run_create_pkeys.sh cell01 ib0 aa00 cell 192.168.114.1 /20 storage
```

> **Note**
>
> You can ignore the following messages from the script. The restart of the storage cells at the end of this task will take care of these issues.
>
> ```
> Network configuration altered. Please issue the following
> commands
> as root to restart the network and open IB stack:
>   service openibd restart
>   service network restart
> A restart of all services is required to put new network
> configuration into
> effect. MS-CELLSRV communication may be hampered until restart.
> ```

At this stage the storage servers (cells) have been modified to use the new network interfaces upon restart.

8. Modify the `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf` file on each storage server and restart the storage servers.

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a. Make a backup of the `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf` file.

```
# cd /opt/oracle.cellos
# cp cell.conf cell.conf-prepkey
```

b. Change the Pkey configuration lines in `/opt/oracle.cellos/cell.conf`.

Change this line:

```
<Pkeyconfigured>no</Pkeyconfigured>
```

to:

```
<Pkeyconfigured>yes</Pkeyconfigured>
```

Change this line for the 2 private interfaces ib0 and ib1:

```
<IP_enabled>yes</IP_enabled>
```

to:

```
<IP_enabled>no</IP_enabled>
```

c. Make sure Oracle Grid Infrastructure is stopped on all Oracle VM RAC nodes.

d. Restart all the storage cell servers.

```
# shutdown -r now
```

e. Verify that the new pkey-enabled network interfaces are in use.

```
# cellcli -e list cell detail | egrep 'interconnect|ipaddress'
```

The output should show the new pkey-enabled interfaces (`stib0` and `stib1`) along with the new set of IP addresses.

9. Restart the Oracle RAC clusters.

a. Log in to the corresponding management domain of each of the user domain nodes.

b. Run the following commands:

```
# xm shutdown user_domain_name

# xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/user_domain_name/vm.cfg
```

10. Start and verify the Oracle Grid Infrastructure stack is fully started on all the cluster nodes.

a. Start and enable auto-start of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure stack on all the Oracle RAC cluster nodes.

```
# $GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl start crs

# $GRID_HOME/bin/crsctl enable crs
```


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b. After Oracle Grid Infrastructure has started on all the nodes, verify the `cluster_interconnects` parameter is set to use the newly configured pkey interfaces.

   Log in to a database instance and run the following query:

   ```
   SQL> SELECT inst_id, value FROM gv$parameter
   WHERE name = 'cluster_interconnects'
   ```

c. Remove the old cluster interconnect interfaces from the Oracle Cluster Registry (OCR).

   ```
   # Grid_home/bin/oifcfg delif –global ib0/<old subnet>

   # Grid_home/bin/oifcfg delif –global ib1/<old subnet>
   ```

5.24.5 Implementing InfiniBand Partitioning across OVM RAC Clusters: Setting up Limited Membership

The 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Database Bundle Patch introduces a security enhancement feature where the GUIDs of the database nodes can be assigned to the storage pkey with limited membership instead of full membership, as was the case prior to the 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Bundle Patch. This addresses a security concern where one RAC node from one RAC cluster could talk to a RAC node from another RAC cluster using the storage pkey interfaces.

Full Membership and Limited Membership

An InfiniBand partition defines a group of InfiniBand nodes that are allowed to communicate with one another. With InfiniBand partitioning, you define custom or unique partition keys that are managed by the master subnet manager, and assign members to the custom partition keys. Members with the same partition key can only communicate amongst themselves. A member of one partition key cannot communicate with a member that has a different partition key, regardless of membership type. The OVM RAC cluster nodes of one cluster are assigned one partition key for clusterware communication and another partition key for communication with storage cells. This way, the nodes of one RAC cluster will not be able to communicate with the nodes of another RAC cluster, which have a different partition key assigned to them. This is very similar conceptually to tagged VLANs in the Ethernet world.

Partition keys (pkeys) are 15-bit integers and have a value of `0x1` to `0x7FFF`. An additional bit, the membership bit, identifies the membership of a member of the partition. Memberships can be:

- Full: The membership bit is set to 1. Members with full membership can communicate with each other as well as members with limited membership within same the partition key.
- Limited: The membership bit is set to 0. Members with limited membership within a partition cannot communicate with each other. However they can communicate with other members with full membership within the same partition.

Combined together, the pkey and the membership bit comprise a 16-bit integer. The most significant bit is the membership bit.

By default, the InfiniBand subnet manager provides a single partition and it is identified by the partition key `0x7FFF` (limited membership) or `0xFFFF` (full membership).

An HCA port can participate in a maximum of 128 partitions. Each partition key provides a new IPoIB network interface. For example, InfiniBand port 1 with partition key `0xa001` will result in a

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new network interface. These interfaces are named with meaningful names through the `ifcfg-<interface>` file parameters.

An InfiniBand node can be a member of multiple partitions. When a packet arrives at a database node, the partition key (pkey) of the packet is matched with the Subnet Manager configuration. This validation prevents a database node from communicating with another database node outside of the partitions of which it is a member.

Every node within the infiniBand fabric has a partition key table which you can see in `/sys/class/infiniband/mlx4_0/ports/[1-2]/pkeys`. Every Queue Pair (QP) of the node has an index (pkey) associated with it that maps to an entry in that table. Whenever a packet is sent from the QP's send queue, the indexed pkey is attached with it. Whenever a packet is received on the QP's receive queue, the indexed pkey is compared with that of the incoming packet. If it does not match, the packet is silently discarded. The receiving Channel Adapter does not know it arrived and the sending Channel Adapter gets no acknowledgement as well that it was received. The sent packet simply gets manifested as a lost packet. It is only when the pkey of the incoming packet matches the indexed pkey of the QP's receive queue, a handshake is made and the packet is accepted and an acknowledgment is sent to the sending channel adapter. This is how only members of the same partition are able to communicate with each other and not with hosts that are not members of that partition (which means those hosts that does not have that pkey in their partition table).

The steps below describe how to set up this enhancement on a pkey-enabled environment that has the 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Database Bundle Patch applied. There are two possible scenarios, as described below:

Case 1. Implementing the feature on a pkey-enabled environment in a rolling manner

In this case, you have already applied the 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Database Bundle Patch.

Perform the steps below on one node at a time.

1. Shut down the Grid Infrastructure on the node.

   ```
   # $GI_HOME/bin/crsctl stop crs
   ```

2. Determine the two port GUIDs of the dom0 (control domain) which manages this user domain OVM RAC cluster node.

   ```
   # /usr/sbin/ibstat | grep Port
   ```

3. Login to the Infiniband Switch where the SM master is running as root.
4. Run the commands below on the InfiniBand switch.

   ```
   # /usr/local/sbin/smpartition start

   # /usr/local/sbin/smpartition modify -n <storage pkey name> -port <Port GUID1 of the
   dom0 from step 2> -m limited

   # /usr/local/sbin/smpartition modify -n <storage pkey name> -port <Port GUID2 of the
   dom0 from step 2> -m limited

   # /usr/local/sbin/smpartition commit
   ```

5. Modify the `vm.cfg` file for this OVM RAC user domain node in the dom0.
   a. Login to the dom0 as root.
   b. Edit `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/<user domain name>/vm.cfg` and modify the partition keys as shown in the example below.

      Modify this line:

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```
ib_pkeys = [{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'1','pkey':
[ '0xclpkey','0x<stpkey>',]},{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'2','pkey':
[ '0xclpkey','0x<stpkey>',]},]
```

to this:

```
ib_pkeys = [{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'1','pkey':
[ '0xclpkey','0x<mod_stpkey>',]},{'pf':'40:00.0','port':'2','pkey':
[ '0xclpkey','0x<mod_stpkey>',]},]
```

<mod_stpkey> is derived from <stpkey> using the formula below:

```
mod_stpkey=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$
(echo $stpkey|tr [:lower:] [:upper:])"|bc) - 1000000000000000)"|bc|tr
[:upper:] [:lower:])
```

Note that <stpkey> and <mod_stpkey> in the formula above are specified without the "0x" prefix.

6. Modify the /etc/sysconfig/network-scripts/ifcfg-stib* files on the user domain RAC nodes.

   Edit the PKEY_ID in those files using the formula below:

   ```
   mod_stpkey=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$
   (echo $stpkey|tr [:lower:] [:upper:])"|bc) - 1000000000000000)"|bc|tr
   [:upper:] [:lower:])
   ```

   mod_stpkey is the new PKEY_ID, and stpkey is the old PKEY_ID.

   Note that <stpkey> and <mod_stpkey> in the formula above are specified without the "0x" prefix.

7. Modify /opt/oracle.cellos/pkey.conf on the user domain RAC nodes.

   Edit the Pkey for the storage network pkey interfaces (stib*):

   Change:

   ```
   <Pkey>0xstpkey</Pkey>
   ```

   to:

   ```
   <Pkey>0xmod_stpkey</Pkey>
   ```

   mod_stpkey is derived from stpkey using the formula below:

   ```
   mod_stpkey=$(echo "obase=16;ibase=2;$(expr $(echo "obase=2;ibase=16;$
   (echo $stpkey|tr [:lower:] [:upper:])"|bc) - 1000000000000000)"|bc|tr
   [:upper:] [:lower:])
   ```

   stpkey and mod_stpkey used in the formula above are specified without the "0x" prefix.

8. Restart the OVM RAC user domain node.

   a. Login to the dom0 as root.

   b. Run the following commands:

      ```
      # xm shutdown <user domain name>

      # xm create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/<user domain name>/vm.cfg
      ```

9. Verify the Grid Infrastructure stack is fully up on the cluster node.

10. Repeat the steps on the remaining cluster nodes, one node at a time.

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Case 2. Implementing the feature on a pkey-enabled environment while you apply the 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Database Bundle Patch in a rolling manner

Perform the steps below on one node at a time.

1. Apply the 12.1.0.2 October 2016 Database Bundle Patch on the cluster node.
2. Run the steps 1 through 10 from Case 1 above on the node where the patch was applied.
3. Move on to the next cluster node and repeat steps 1 and 2 above.

> **Note**
>
> Once the dom0 GUIDs are converted to limited membership, deployment of any new cluster will have the October 2016 Database Bundle Patch as a prerequisite.

5.25 Running Exachk in Oracle VM Environments

Exachk version 12.1.0.2.2 and higher supports virtualization on Oracle Exadata.

To perform the complete set of Exachk audit checks in an Oracle Exadata Oracle VM environment, Exachk must be installed in and run from multiple locations, as follows:

- From one management domain (dom0)
- From one user domain (domU) in each Oracle VM Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster

For example, an Oracle Exadata Quarter Rack with 2 database servers containing 4 Oracle VM Oracle RAC clusters (2 nodes per cluster for a total of 8 domU's across both database servers) requires running Exachk 5 separate times, as follows:

1. Run Exachk in the first user domain (domU) for the first cluster.
2. Run Exachk in the first user domain (domU) for the second cluster.
3. Run Exachk in the first user domain (domU) for the third cluster.
4. Run Exachk in the first user domain (domU) for the fourth cluster.
5. Run Exachk in the first management domain (dom0).

The audit checks performed by Exachk are specified in the following table:

Table 5-6 Audit Checks Performed by Exachk

Where to Install and Run Exachk	Audit Checks Performed
Management domain (dom0)	Hardware and operating system level checks for: • Database servers (management domains) • Storage servers • RDMA Network Fabric • RDMA Network Fabric switches
User domain (domU)	Operating system level checks for user domains, and checks for Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database

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Exachk Command Line Options

Exachk requires no special command line options. It automatically detects that it is running in an Oracle Exadata Oracle VM environment and whether it is running in a management domain or user domain and performs the applicable audit checks. For example, in the simplest case, you can run Exachk with no command line options:

```
./exachk
```

When Exachk is run in the management domain, it performs audit checks on all database servers, storage servers, and RDMA Network Fabric switches accessible through the RDMA Network Fabric.

To run Exachk on a subset of servers or switches, use the following command line options:

Table 5-7 Command Line Options for Exachk

Option	Description
`-clusternodes`	Specifies a comma-separated list of database servers.
`-cells`	Specifies a comma-separated list of storage servers.
`-ibswitches`	Specifies a comma-separated list of RDMA Network Fabric switches.

For example, for an Oracle Exadata Full Rack where only the first Quarter Rack is configured for virtualization, but all components are accessible through the RDMA Network Fabric, you can run a command similar to the following from the database server `dm01adm01`:

```
./exachk -clusternodes dm01adm01,dm01adm02
   -cells dm01celadm01,dm01celadm02,dm01celadm03
   -ibswitches dm01swibs0,dm01sw-iba0,dm01sw-ibb0
```

Related Topics

- Compliance Framework (Oracle Orachk and Oracle Exachk) Command-Line Options

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6
Managing Oracle Linux KVM Guests

Starting with Oracle Exadata X8M-2, Oracle Linux KVM is the virtualization technology for systems that use RoCE Network Fabric.

- Oracle Linux KVM and Oracle Exadata
  When deploying Oracle Exadata X8M-2 or later, you can decide to implement Oracle Linux KVM on the database servers.
- Showing Running Domains
  Use the `vm_maker` utility to list the running domains.
- Starting a Guest
  You can start a guest manually, or configure the guest to start automatically when the KVM host is started.
- Starting a Guest using the Diagnostic ISO File
  Use this procedure to boot a guest using the diagnostic ISO file (`diagnostics.iso`).
- Monitoring a Guest Console During Startup
  To see Oracle Linux boot messages during guest startup, use the `--console` option with the `vm_maker --start-domain` command.
- Managing Automatic Startup of Oracle Linux KVM Guests
  By default, when you create a guest, it is configured to automatically start when the KVM host is started. You can enable and disable this feature as needed.
- Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the User Domain
- Shutting Down a Guest From Within the KVM host
  You can shut down a guest from within a KVM host.
- Backing up the KVM host and Guests
  In an Oracle Linux KVM deployment, you need to back up the KVM host and the guests.
- Backing Up and Restoring Oracle Databases on KVM Guests
  Backing up and restoring Oracle databases on KVM guests is the same as backing up and restoring Oracle databases on physical nodes.
- Modifying the Memory Allocated to a Guest
  You can modify the memory allocated to a guest using `vm_maker`.
- Modifying the Number of Virtual CPUs Allocated to a Guest
  You can dynamically modify the number of virtual CPUs allocated to a guest with the `vm_maker --set --vcpu` command.
- Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest
  You can increase local disk space on a KVM guest after initial deployment. The method you use depends on which area you want to extend and the type of storage hosting the guest image files.
- Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on the KVM host
  Use this procedure to expand `/EXAVMIMAGES` using available space on the KVM host.
- Adding an Oracle Linux KVM Cluster
  You can use Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) to create a new Oracle Linux KVM cluster on an existing Oracle Exadata.

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- Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster in Oracle Linux KVM Using OEDACLI
  You can expand an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle Linux KVM by adding guests using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant command-line interface (OEDACLI).
- Moving a Guest to a Different KVM Host
- Migrating Exadata Guest VM Images to Exascale Storage
  Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0, you can migrate Exadata guest virtual machine (VM) image files from local storage on the KVM host to Exascale shared storage.
- Recovering a KVM Deployment
  A KVM host can be recovered from backups and guests can be recovered from snapshot backups.
- Removing a Guest
  You can remove a guest in Oracle Linux KVM using either OEDACLI or the `vm_maker` utility.
- Using Client Network VLAN Tagging with Oracle Linux KVM
  This topic describes the implementation of tagged VLAN interfaces for the client network in conjunction with Oracle Linux KVM.
- Using Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation with Oracle Linux KVM
  This topic describes the implementation of Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation in conjunction with Oracle Linux KVM.
- Adding a Bonded Network Interface to an Oracle Linux KVM Guest
  Use this procedure to add a bonded network interface to an existing Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- Using Exachk in Oracle Linux KVM Environments
  Exachk version 12.1.0.2.2 and higher supports virtualization on Oracle Exadata.

6.1 Oracle Linux KVM and Oracle Exadata

When deploying Oracle Exadata X8M-2 or later, you can decide to implement Oracle Linux KVM on the database servers.

A KVM host and one or more guests are installed on every database server. You can configure Oracle Linux KVM environments on your initial deployment using scripts created by Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) or you can migrate an existing environment to Oracle Linux KVM.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Linux KVM is not supported on 8-socket servers, such as X8M-8.

- About Oracle Linux KVM
  Oracle Linux KVM enables you to deploy the Oracle Linux operating system and application software within a supported virtual environment that is managed by KVM.
- Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits
  This topic describes the deployment specifications and limits for using Oracle Linux KVM on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.
- Supported Operations in the KVMHost
  Manually modifying the KVM host can result in configuration issues, which can degrade performance or cause a loss of service.

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- Oracle Linux KVM Resources
  Two fundamental parts of the Oracle Linux KVM infrastructure – networking and storage – are configured outside of Oracle Linux KVM.

6.1.1 About Oracle Linux KVM

Oracle Linux KVM enables you to deploy the Oracle Linux operating system and application software within a supported virtual environment that is managed by KVM.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, KVM is the virtualization technology used with Oracle Exadata systems configured with RDMA over Converged Ethernet (RoCE) interconnects.

An Oracle Linux KVM environment contains a management server (the KVM host), virtual machines, and system resources. A KVM host is a managed virtual environment providing a lightweight and secure server platform for multiple virtual machines (VMs), also known as guests. The maximum number of guests supported by each KVM host depends on the combination of Oracle Exadata system hardware and software that is in use. See Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits.

The KVM host is installed on a bare metal computer. The hypervisor on each KVM host is an extremely small-footprint VM manager and scheduler designed to be the only fully privileged entity in the system. It controls only the most fundamental system resources, including CPU and memory usage, privilege checks, and hardware interrupts.

The hypervisor securely runs multiple VMs on one host computer. Each VM runs in a separate guest with its own operating system. The KVM host has privileged access to the hardware and device drivers and is the environment from where you manage all the guests.

A guest is an unprivileged VM that uses a defined set of system resources. The guest is started and managed on the KVM host. Because a guest operates independently of other VMs, a configuration change applied to the virtual resources of a guest does not affect any other guests. A failure of the guest does not impact any other guests.

Each guest runs alongside the KVM host and never interacts directly with it. The guest requirements are handled by the hypervisor, and the KVM host only provides a means to administer the hypervisor.

Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) provides facilities to configure Oracle Linux KVM on Oracle Exadata. You can also use the `vm_maker` command-line utility to administer Oracle Linux KVM guests.

> **Note**
>
> On Exadata, direct manipulation of KVM guests using the `virsh` command is not permitted, except as explicitly instructed in Oracle documentation or under the direction of Oracle Support.

6.1.2 Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits

This topic describes the deployment specifications and limits for using Oracle Linux KVM on Oracle Exadata Database Machine.

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Table 6-1 Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X11M

Attribute	Value for Oracle Exadata Database Server X11M	Value for Oracle Exadata Database Server X11M-Z
Maximum number of Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	50	4
Total physical memory on each database server	Minimum: 512 GB Maximum: 3072 GB	Minimum: 768 GB Maximum: 1152 GB
Total available memory on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests	Minimum: 440 GB Maximum: 2800 GB	Minimum: 660 GB Maximum: 1010 GB
Minimum memory limit for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	16 GB	16 GB
Total CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server	192 (384)	32 (64)
CPU core (vCPU) limits for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 190 (380) **Note:** 2 CPU cores are reserved for the KVM host.	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 31 (62) **Note:** 1 CPU core is reserved for the KVM host.
Over-provisioning limit for CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests **Note:** CPU over-provisioning may cause performance conflicts.	380 (760) **Note:** • CPU over-provisioning is not supported on servers containing 512 GB of RAM. • CPU oversubscription for KVM guests is not permitted when capacity-on-demand is used on Exadata X11M KVM hosts. CPU oversubscription is only allowed on Exadata X11M when all CPU cores are active on the KVM hosts.	62 (124) **Note:** • CPU oversubscription for KVM guests is not permitted when capacity-on-demand is used on Exadata X11M-Z KVM hosts. CPU oversubscription is only allowed on Exadata X11M-Z when all CPU cores are active on the KVM hosts.
Total usable disk storage for Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB

Table 6-2 Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X10M

Attribute	Value for X10M	Value for X10M Eighth Rack
Maximum number of Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0: 50 With Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.X: 12	4
Total physical memory on each database server	Minimum: 512 GB Maximum: 3072 GB	Minimum: 384 GB Maximum: 1152 GB
Total available memory on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests	Minimum: 440 GB Maximum: 2800 GB	Minimum: 328 GB Maximum: 1010 GB

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Table 6-2 (Cont.) Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X10M

Attribute	Value for X10M	Value for X10M Eighth Rack
Minimum memory limit for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	16 GB	16 GB
Total CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server	192 (384)	32 (64)
CPU core (vCPU) limits for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 190 (380) **Note:** 2 CPU cores are reserved for the KVM host.	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 31 (62) **Note:** 1 CPU core is reserved for the KVM host.
Over-provisioning limit for CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests **Note:** CPU over-provisioning may cause performance conflicts.	380 (760) **Note:** • CPU over-provisioning is not supported on servers containing 512 GB of RAM. • CPU oversubscription for KVM guests is not permitted when capacity-on-demand is used on Exadata X10M KVM hosts. CPU oversubscription is only allowed on Exadata X10M when all CPU cores are active on the KVM hosts.	62 (124) **Note:** • CPU oversubscription for KVM guests is not permitted when capacity-on-demand is used on Exadata X10M KVM hosts. CPU oversubscription is only allowed on Exadata X10M when all CPU cores are active on the KVM hosts.
Total usable disk storage for Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB

Table 6-3 Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X9M-2

Attribute	Value for X9M-2	Value for X9M-2 Eighth Rack
Maximum number of Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	12	4
Total physical memory on each database server	Minimum: 512 GB Maximum: 2048 GB	Minimum: 384 GB Maximum: 1024 GB
Total available memory on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests	Minimum: 440 GB Maximum: 1870 GB	Minimum: 328 GB Maximum: 920 GB
Minimum memory limit for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	16 GB	16 GB
Total CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server	64 (128)	32 (64)
CPU core (vCPU) limits for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 62 (124) **Note:** 2 CPU cores are reserved for the KVM host.	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 31 (62) **Note:** 1 CPU core is reserved for the KVM host.

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Table 6-3 (Cont.) Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X9M-2

Attribute	Value for X9M-2	Value for X9M-2 Eighth Rack
Over-provisioning limit for CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests **Note:** CPU over-provisioning may cause performance conflicts.	124 (248)	62 (124)
Total usable disk storage for Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB	Minimum: 3.40 TB Maximum: 6.97 TB

Table 6-4 Oracle Linux KVM Deployment Specifications and Limits for Exadata X8M-2

Attribute	Value for X8M-2	Value for X8M-2 Eighth Rack
Maximum number of Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	12 **Note:** The limit is 8 on servers that contain 384 GB of RAM and are configured to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.	4
Total physical memory on each database server	Minimum: 384 GB Maximum: 1536 GB	Minimum: 384 GB Maximum: 768 GB
Total available memory on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests	Minimum: 328 GB Maximum: 1390 GB	Minimum: 328 GB Maximum: 660 GB
Minimum memory limit for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	16 GB	16 GB
Total CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server	48 (96)	24 (48)
CPU core (vCPU) limits for each Oracle Linux KVM guest	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 46 (92) **Note:** 2 CPU cores are reserved for the KVM host.	Minimum: 2 (4) Maximum: 23 (46) **Note:** 1 CPU core is reserved for the KVM host.
Over-provisioning limit for CPU cores (vCPUs) on each database server for all Oracle Linux KVM guests **Note:** CPU over-provisioning may cause performance conflicts.	92 (184)	46 (92)
Total usable disk storage for Oracle Linux KVM guests on each database server	Minimum: 3.15 TB Maximum: 6.3 TB	Minimum: 3.15 TB Maximum: 6.3 TB

> **Note**
>
> 1 CPU core = 1 OCPU = 2 vCPUs = 2 hyper-threads

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Table 6-5 Oracle Linux KVM Available Memory Limits

Total installed memory	DIMM configuration	Applicable Exadata database server models	Total available memory for Oracle Linux KVM guests
3072 GB	24 x 128 GB	• X11M • X10M	2800 GB
2304 GB	24 x 96 GB	• X11M • X10M	2090 GB
2048 GB	32 x 64 GB	• X9M-2	1870 GB
1536 GB	24 x 64 GB	• X11M • X10M • X9M-2 • X8M-2	1390 GB
1152 GB	12 x 96 GB	• X11M-Z • X10M Eighth Rack	1010 GB
1024 GB	16 x 64 GB	• X9M-2 • X9M-2 Eighth Rack	920 GB
768 GB	12 x 64 GB	• X11M-Z • X10M Eighth Rack • X8M-2 • X8M-2 Eighth Rack	660 GB
512 GB	16 x 32 GB	• X11M • X10M • X9M-2	440 GB
384 GB	12 x 32 GB	• X10M Eighth Rack • X9M-2 Eighth Rack • X8M-2 • X8M-2 Eighth Rack	328 GB

6.1.3 Supported Operations in the KVMHost

Manually modifying the KVM host can result in configuration issues, which can degrade performance or cause a loss of service.

> ⚠ **Caution**
>
> Oracle does not support any changes that are made to the KVM host beyond what is documented. Third-party applications can be installed on the KVM host and guests, but if there are issues with the Oracle software, then Oracle Support Services may request the removal of the third-party software while troubleshooting the cause.
>
> Starting with Oracle Exachk version 24.10, Exachk highlights system modules that taint the Linux kernel.

If you are in doubt whether an operation on the KVM host is supported, contact Oracle Support Services.

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6.1.4 Oracle Linux KVM Resources

Two fundamental parts of the Oracle Linux KVM infrastructure – networking and storage – are configured outside of Oracle Linux KVM.

Networking

When specifying the configuration details for your Oracle Exadata Rack using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA), you provide input on how the required network IP addresses for Oracle Linux KVM environments should be created. The generated OEDA setup files are transferred to the Oracle Exadata Rack and used to create the network addresses.

Storage

Oracle Linux KVM always requires a location to store environment resources that are essential to the creation and management of virtual machines (VMs). These resources include ISO files (virtual DVD images), VM configuration files and VM virtual disks. The location of such a group of resources is called a storage repository.

On Oracle Exadata, storage for the Oracle Linux KVMs uses an XFS file system.

On 2-socket Oracle Exadata Database Machine systems only, you can purchase a disk expansion kit to increase storage capacity. You can use the additional disk space to support more Oracle Linux KVM guests (up to a maximum of 12) by expanding `/EXAVMIMAGES` or to increase the size of the `/u01` partition in each guest.

Related Topics

- Using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant

6.2 Showing Running Domains

Use the `vm_maker` utility to list the running domains.

1. Connect to the management domain.
2. Run the command `/opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list-domains` to list the domains.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list-domains
dm01db01vm01.example.com(55)      : running
dm01db01vm02.example.com(57)      : running
dm01db01vm03.example.com(59)      : running
```

To view memory or CPU distribution for the domains, there are separate commands:

- `/opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list --memory`
- `/opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list --vcpu`

6.3 Starting a Guest

You can start a guest manually, or configure the guest to start automatically when the KVM host is started.

1. Connect to the KVM host.
2. To manually start a guest, use `vm_maker` to start the guest.

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In the following example, `db01_guest01.example.com` is the name of the guest.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --start-domain db01_guest01.example.com
[INFO] Running 'virsh start db01_guest01.example.com...
Domain db01_guest01.example.com started

[INFO] The domain has been started but may not have network connectivity
for
several minutes.
```

3. To configure autostart for a guest, use the `vm_maker --autostart` command.

   In the following example, `db01_guest01.example.com` is the name of the guest.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart db01_guest01.example.com --enable
[INFO] Running 'virsh autostart db01_guest01.example.com'...
Domain db01_guest01.example.com marked as autostarted
```

6.4 Starting a Guest using the Diagnostic ISO File

Use this procedure to boot a guest using the diagnostic ISO file (`diagnostics.iso`).

1. Connect to the KVM host.
2. Download the diagnostic ISO file (`diagnostics.iso`) corresponding to your current Oracle Exadata System Software release.

   If required, use the `imageinfo` command to determine your current Oracle Exadata System Software release.

   To find the diagnostic ISO file, search the My Oracle Support (MOS) patch repository using "`exadata diagnostic iso`" as the search term. You can also locate the Diagnostic ISO file in the Supplemental README that is associated with your Oracle Exadata System Software release. The Supplemental README for each Oracle Exadata System Software release is referenced in Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).
3. To start a guest using the diagnostic ISO file:
   a. Configure the guest to boot using the diagnostic ISO file.

      Run the `vm_maker --boot-from-iso` command:

```
# vm_maker --boot-from-iso ISO-file --domain guest-name
```

      In the command:

      - *ISO-file* specifies the name of the diagnostic ISO that you want to use to boot the specified guest.
      - *guest-name* specifies the name of the guest that you want to boot using the specified ISO file.

      For example:

```
# vm_maker --boot-from-iso /root/home/diagnostics.iso --domain dm01vm01
[INFO] Running 'virsh undefine dm01vm01.example.com'...
[INFO] Running 'virsh define /var/log/exadatatmp/
dm01vm01.example.com.xml.new.357b'...
```


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```
[INFO] The domain 'dm01vm01.example.com' is ready for booting.
[INFO] Run the following command to boot from the diagnostic iso:
[INFO]
[INFO] virsh start dm01vm01.example.com --console
[INFO]
[INFO] If network is needed to be setup on the VM, run
[INFO] setup_management.sh from the console after the guest has booted.
[INFO]
[INFO] When finished, run the following commands to restore
[INFO] the domain to boot from its hard disk:
[INFO]
[INFO] vm_maker --stop-domain dm01vm01.example.com --force
[INFO] vm_maker --boot-from-hd --domain dm01vm01.example.com
```

b. Boot the guest using the diagnostic ISO file.

   Use the `virsh start` command specified in the output from the previous `vm_maker --boot-from-iso` command.

   For example:

   ```
   # virsh start dm01vm01.example.com --console
   ```

   The guest now boots using the diagnostic ISO file and the console is displayed in the terminal session.

c. If required, start the guest network.

   If you need network access to the guest while in diagnostic mode, you can start a network interface and SSH server by running `setup_management.sh` from the guest console and following the prompts to supply the network details.

   For example:

   ```
   Welcome to Exadata Shell!
   bash-4.2# setup_management.sh
   Ethernet interface (eth0,1,2,3) with optional VLAN id (ethX.YYYY)
   [eth0]:
   IP Address of this host: 192.0.2.132
   Netmask of this host: 255.255.255.128
   Default gateway: 192.0.2.129
   [INFO     ] 192.0.2.129 added as default gateway.
   * sshd.service - OpenSSH server daemon
     Loaded: loaded (/usr/lib/systemd/system/sshd.service; disabled;
   vendor preset: enabled)
     Active: inactive (dead)
     Docs: man:sshd(8)
     man:sshd_config(5)
   [INFO     ] Starting sshd service
   ```

4. When you are finished using the guest in diagnostic mode, stop the domain and reconfigure it to boot using its primary boot device.

   Use the commands specified in the output from the previous `vm_maker --boot-from-iso` command.

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For example:

```
# vm_maker --stop-domain dm01vm01.example.com --force
[INFO] Running 'virsh destroy dm01vm01.example.com --graceful'...
Domain dm01vm01.example.com destroyed
[INFO] Checking for DomU shutdown...
[INFO] DomU successfully shutdown.

# vm_maker --boot-from-hd --domain dm01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Running 'virsh undefine dm01vm01.example.com'...
[INFO] Running 'virsh define /var/log/exadatatmp/
dm01vm01.example.com.xml.new.eab9'...
[INFO] The domain is ready to be restarted.
```

The guest is now ready to be restarted by using the `vm_maker --start-domain` command.

6.5 Monitoring a Guest Console During Startup

To see Oracle Linux boot messages during guest startup, use the `--console` option with the `vm_maker --start-domain` command.

1. Connect as the `root` user to the KVM host.
2. Obtain the guest name using the `/opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list-domains` command.
3. Use the following command to attach to the guest console, as part of starting the guest:

   In the following command, *GuestName* is the name of the guest.

   ```
   # vm_maker --start-domain GuestName --console
   ```

4. Press `CTRL+]` to disconnect from the console.

6.6 Managing Automatic Startup of Oracle Linux KVM Guests

By default, when you create a guest, it is configured to automatically start when the KVM host is started. You can enable and disable this feature as needed.

- Enabling Guest Automatic Start
  You can configure a guest to automatically start when the KVM host is started.
- Disabling Guest Automatic Start
  You can disable a guest from automatically starting when the KVM host is started.

6.6.1 Enabling Guest Automatic Start

You can configure a guest to automatically start when the KVM host is started.

1. Connect to the KVM host.
2. Use `vm_maker` to enable autostart for the guest.

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In the following example, `db01_guest01.example.com` is the name of the guest.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart db01_guest01.example.com --enable
[INFO] Running 'virsh autostart db01_guest01.example.com --enable'...
Domain db01_guest01.example.com marked as autostarted
```

6.6.2 Disabling Guest Automatic Start

You can disable a guest from automatically starting when the KVM host is started.

1. Connect to the KVM host.
2. Use `vm_maker` to disable autostart for the guest.

   In the following example, `db01_guest01.example.com` is the name of the guest.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart db01_guest01.example.com --disable
   [INFO] Running 'virsh autostart db01_guest01.example.com --disable'...
   Domain db01_guest01.example.com unmarked as autostarted
   ```

6.7 Shutting Down a User Domain From Within the User Domain

The following procedure describes how to shut down a user domain from within a user domain:

1. Connect as the `root` user to the user domain.
2. Use the following command to shut down the domain:

   ```
   # shutdown -h now
   ```

6.8 Shutting Down a Guest From Within the KVM host

You can shut down a guest from within a KVM host.

1. Connect as the `root` user to the KVM host.
2. Use the following command to shut down the guest, where *GuestName* is the name of the guest:

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --stop-domain GuestName
   ```

   To shut down all guests within the KVM host, use the following command:

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --stop-domain --all
   ```

   The following is an example of the output:

   ```
   [INFO] Running 'virsh shutdown db01_guest01.example.com'...
   Domain db01_guest01.example.com is being shutdown
   ```

6.9 Backing up the KVM host and Guests

In an Oracle Linux KVM deployment, you need to back up the KVM host and the guests.

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Backups are required to restore and recover from a database server physical or logical data issue where you need to restore database server operating system files.

- Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup
  This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of the KVM host.
- Backing up the Oracle Linux KVM Guests
  You can back up Oracle Linux KVM guests by using the following procedures.

6.9.1 Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup

This procedure describes how to take a snapshot-based backup of the KVM host.

The values shown in the following steps are examples and you may need to substitute different values to match your situation.

All steps must be performed as the `root` user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   The destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. For non-customized partitions, the space needed for holding the backup is approximately 50 GB.

   You can use the following commands to prepare a backup destination using NFS.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/remote_FS
   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   root/remote_FS
   ```

   In the `mount` command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backups.

2. Remove the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.

   The logical volume `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` is a placeholder to make sure there is always free space available to create a snapshot.

   Use the following script to check for the existence of the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume and remove it if present.

   ```
   lvm lvdisplay --ignorelockingfailure /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
   if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
     # LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume exists.
     lvm lvremove -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
     if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
       echo "Unable to remove logical volume: LVDoNotRemoveOrUse. Do not
   proceed with backup."
     fi
   fi
   ```

   If the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume does not exist, then do not proceed with the remaining steps and determine the reason.

3. Determine the active system volume.

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You can use the `imageinfo` command and examine the device hosting the active system partition.

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 4.14.35-1902.5.1.4.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Wed Oct 9 19:29:16
PDT 2019 x86_64
Image kernel version: 4.14.35-1902.5.1.4.el7uek
Image version: 19.3.1.0.0.191018
Image activated: 2019-11-04 19:18:32 -0800
Image status: success
Node type: KVMHOST
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

In the `imageinfo` output, the system partition device ends with the name of the logical volume supports the active root (/) file system. Depending on the system image that is in use, the logical volume name is `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`. Likewise, the logical volume for the `/var` file system is either `LVDbVar1` or `LVDbVar2`.

You can also confirm the active devices by using the `df -hT` command and examining the output associated with the root (/) and `/var` file systems. For example:

```
# df -hT
Filesystem                          Type      Size  Used Avail Use%
Mounted on
devtmpfs                            devtmpfs  378G     0  378G   0% /dev
tmpfs                               tmpfs     755G  1.0G  754G
1% /dev/shm
tmpfs                               tmpfs     378G  4.8M  378G   1% /run
tmpfs                               tmpfs     378G     0  378G
0% /sys/fs/cgroup
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1        xfs        15G  7.7G  7.4G  52% /
/dev/sda1                           xfs       510M  112M  398M  22% /boot
/dev/sda2                           vfat      254M  8.5M  246M   4% /
boot/efi
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome        xfs       4.0G   33M  4.0G   1% /home
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVar1        xfs       2.0G  139M  1.9G   7% /var
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog      xfs        18G  403M   18G
3% /var/log
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit xfs      1014M  143M  872M
15% /var/log/audit
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbTmp         xfs       3.0G  148M  2.9G   5% /tmp
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1        xfs       100G   32G   69G  32% /u01
tmpfs                               tmpfs      76G     0   76G   0% /run/
user/0
```

The remaining examples in the procedure use `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbVar1`, which is consistent with the above `imageinfo` and `df` output. However, if the active image is using `LVDbSys2`, then modify the examples in the following steps to use `LVDbSys2` instead of `LVDbSys1`, and `LVDbVar2` instead of `LVDbVar1`.

4. Take snapshots of the logical volumes on the server.

   Depending on the active system partition identified in the previous step, remember to use either `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2` to identify the logical volume for the root (/) file system, and

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likewise use either `LVDbVar1` or `LVDbVar2` to identify the logical volume for the `/var` file system.

```
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n root_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n home_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n var_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n varlog_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n audit_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# lvcreate -L1G -s -c 32K -n tmp_snap /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
```

5. Label the snapshots.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap
# xfs_admin -L HOME_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap
# xfs_admin -L VAR_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap
# xfs_admin -L VARLOG_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap
# xfs_admin -L TMP_SNAP /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap
```

6. Mount the snapshots.

   Mount all of the snapshots under a common directory location; for example, `/root/mnt`.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap /root/mnt
# mkdir -p /root/mnt/home
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap /root/mnt/home
# mkdir -p /root/mnt/var
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap /root/mnt/var
# mkdir -p /root/mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap /root/mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /root/mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap /root/mnt/var/log/audit
# mkdir -p /root/mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs -o nouuid /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap /root/mnt/tmp
```

7. Back up the snapshots.

   Use the following commands to write a backup to your prepared NFS backup destination as a compressed archive file.

```
# cd /root/mnt
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /root/
remote_FS/myKVMbackup.tar.bz2 * /boot > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
backup_tar.stderr
```

8. Check the `/tmp/backup_tar.stderr` file for any significant errors.

   Errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors, can be ignored.

9. Unmount and remove all of the snapshots.

```
# cd /
# umount /root/mnt/tmp
# umount /root/mnt/var/log/audit
# umount /root/mnt/var/log
# umount /root/mnt/var
```


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```
# umount /root/mnt/home
# umount /root/mnt
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/tmp_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/audit_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/varlog_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/var_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/home_snap
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDb/root_snap
```

10. Unmount the NFS backup destination.

```
# umount /root/remote_FS
```

11. Remove the mount point directories that you created during this procedure.

```
# rm -r /root/mnt
# rmdir /root/remote_FS
```

12. Recreate the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
```

6.9.2 Backing up the Oracle Linux KVM Guests

You can back up Oracle Linux KVM guests by using the following procedures.

There are three ways to back up the guests:

Table 6-6 Oracle Linux KVM guest backup approaches

Method	Description	Managed By	Best For
Method 1: Back Up All of the KVM Guests	From the KVM host, back up all guests in the `/EXAVMIMAGES` storage repository using XFS reflinks to get a consistent backup.	KVM host administrator	Recovering all guests after a compute node failure, which renders the guests unbootable.
Method 2: Back Up an Individual Guest	From the KVM host, selectively back up a guest in the `/EXAVMIMAGES` storage repository using XFS reflinks to get a consistent backup.	KVM host administrator	Selective recovery of a guest after a compute node failure that renders the guest unbootable but does not affect all of the other guests.
Method 3: Back Up a Guest Internally	Back up a guest using a snapshot-based backup procedure that is run inside the guest.	Guest administrator	Recovery of a guest after a failure where the guest is still bootable and allows `root` login. This method also enables selective recovery of specific files.

- Method 1: Back Up All of the KVM Guests
  You can back up all of the guests by backing up the storage repository under `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

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- Method 2: Back Up an Individual Guest
  You can back up an individual guest by backing up its specific folder under /EXAVMIMAGES.
- Method 3: Back Up a Guest Internally
  You can take a snapshot-based backup of a guest from inside the guest.

6.9.2.1 Method 1: Back Up All of the KVM Guests

You can back up all of the guests by backing up the storage repository under /EXAVMIMAGES.

The backup destination should be separate from the KVM host server, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. The space needed for the backup is proportional to the number of guests deployed on the system. The space needed for each guest backup is approximately 200 GB.

1. Prepare the guest images.

> **Note**
>
> In this step, each guest is briefly suspended to create a consistent set of reflink files for the backup.

Use the following script to prepare the guest image backups under /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup.

```
#!/bin/bash

ScriptStarttime=$(date +%s)
printf "This script is going to remove the directory /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
if it exists.  If that is not acceptable, exit the script by typing n,
manually remove /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup and come back to rerun the script.
Otherwise, press y to continue :"
read proceed
if [[ ${proceed} == "n" ]] || [[ ${proceed} == "N" ]]
then
  exit 0
elif [[ ${proceed} != "n" ]] && [[ ${proceed} != "N" ]] && [[ ${proceed} !
= "y" ]] && [[ ${proceed} != "Y" ]]
then
  echo "Invalid input"
  exit 1
fi
rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup

## Create the Backup Directory

mkdirStartTime=$(date +%s)
find /EXAVMIMAGES -type d|grep -v 'lost+found'| awk '{print "mkdir -p /
EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$1}'|sh
mkdir -p /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/XML
mkdirEndTime=$(date +%s)
mkdirTime=$(expr ${mkdirEndTime} - ${mkdirStartTime})
echo "Backup Directory creation time :" ${mkdirTime}" seconds"

## Create reflinks for files not in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages
```


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```
relinkothesStartTime=$(date +%s)

find /EXAVMIMAGES/ -not -path "/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/*" -not -path "/
EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/*" -type f|awk '{print "cp --reflink",$0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/
Backup"$0}'|sh

relinkothesEndTime=$(date +%s)
reflinkothesTime=$(expr ${relinkothesEndTime} - ${relinkothesStartTime})

echo "Reflink creation time for files other than in /EXAVMIMAGES/
GuestImages :" ${reflinkothesTime}" seconds"

cp /etc/libvirt/qemu/*.xml /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/XML

for hostName in $(virsh list|egrep -v 'Id|^-'|awk '{print $2}'|sed '/^$/d')
do

## Pause the guests

  PauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
  virsh suspend ${hostName}
  PauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
  PauseTime=$(expr ${PauseEndTime} - ${PauseStartTime})
  echo "SuspendTime for guest - ${hostName} :" ${PauseTime}" seconds"

## Create reflinks for all the files in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages

  relinkStartTime=$(date +%s)

  find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${hostName} -type f|awk '{print "cp --
reflink", $0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$0}'|sh

  relinkEndTime=$(date +%s)
  reflinkTime=$(expr ${relinkEndTime} - ${relinkStartTime})
  echo "Reflink creation time for guest - ${hostName} :" ${reflinkTime}"
seconds"

## Unpause the guest

  unPauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
  virsh resume ${hostName}
  unPauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
  unPauseTime=$(expr ${unPauseEndTime} - ${unPauseStartTime})
  echo "ResumeTime for guest - ${hostName} :" ${unPauseTime}" seconds"

done

ScriptEndtime=$(date +%s)
ScriptRunTime=$(expr ${ScriptEndtime} - ${ScriptStarttime})
echo ScriptRunTime ${ScriptRunTime}" seconds"
```

2. Create a backup of the guest images.

   Back up all of the reflink files under `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` to a remote location. The backup enables restoration if the KVM host is permanently damaged or lost.

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For example:

```
# mkdir -p /remote_FS
# mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
remote_FS
# cd /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /remote_FS/
exavmimages.tar.bz2 * > /tmp/exavmimages_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
exavmimages_tar.stderr
```

In the `mount` command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backup.

After the backup completes, check for any significant errors from the `tar` command. In the previous example, the `tar` command writes errors to the file at `/tmp/exavmimages_tar.stderr`.

3. Remove the `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` directory and its contents.

   For example:

   ```
   # cd /
   # rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
   ```

4. Unmount the NFS backup location and remove the mount point directory.

   For example:

   ```
   # umount /remote_FS
   # rmdir /remote_FS
   ```

6.9.2.2 Method 2: Back Up an Individual Guest

You can back up an individual guest by backing up its specific folder under `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

The backup destination should be separate from the KVM host server, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. The space needed for an individual guest backup is approximately 200 GB.

1. Prepare the guest image.

   > **Note**
   >
   > In this step, the guest is briefly suspended to create a consistent set of reflink files for the backup.

   Use the following script to prepare the guest image backup under `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup`.

   ```
   #!/bin/bash

   ScriptStarttime=$(date +%s)

   printf "This script is going to remove the directory /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
   if it exists. If that is not acceptable, exit the script by typing n,
   ```


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```
manually remove /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup and come back to rerun the script.
Otherwise, press y to continue :"

read proceed

if [[ ${proceed} == "n" ]] || [[ ${proceed} == "N" ]]
then
  exit 0
elif [[ ${proceed} != "n" ]] && [[ ${proceed} != "N" ]] && [[ ${proceed} !
= "y" ]] && [[ ${proceed} != "Y" ]]
then
  echo "Invalid input"
  exit 1
fi

rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup

printf "Enter the name of the KVM guest to be backed up :"

read KVMGuestName

## Create the Backup Directory

if [ ! -d /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${KVMGuestName} ]
then
  echo "Guest ${KVMGuestName} does not exist"
  exit 1
fi

mkdirStartTime=$(date +%s)

find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${KVMGuestName} -type d|grep -v 'lost+found'|
awk '{print "mkdir -p /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$1}'|sh

mkdir -p /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/XML

mkdirEndTime=$(date +%s)
mkdirTime=$(expr ${mkdirEndTime} - ${mkdirStartTime})
echo "Backup Directory creation time :" ${mkdirTime}" seconds"

cp /etc/libvirt/qemu/${KVMGuestName}.xml /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup/XML

## Pause the guest

PauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
virsh suspend ${KVMGuestName}
PauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
PauseTime=$(expr ${PauseEndTime} - ${PauseStartTime})
echo "PauseTime for guest - ${KVMGuestName} :" ${PauseTime}" seconds"

## Create reflinks for all the files in /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/$
{KVMGuestName}

relinkStartTime=$(date +%s)

find /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/${KVMGuestName} -type f|awk '{print "cp --
```


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```
reflink", $0,"/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup"$0}'|sh

relinkEndTime=$(date +%s)
reflinkTime=$(expr ${relinkEndTime} - ${relinkStartTime})
echo "Reflink creation time for guest - ${KVMGuestName} :" ${reflinkTime}"
seconds"

## Unpause the guest

unPauseStartTime=$(date +%s)
virsh resume ${KVMGuestName}
unPauseEndTime=$(date +%s)
unPauseTime=$(expr ${unPauseEndTime} - ${unPauseStartTime})
echo "unPauseTime for guest - ${KVMGuestName} :" ${unPauseTime}" seconds"

ScriptEndtime=$(date +%s)
ScriptRunTime=$(expr ${ScriptEndtime} - ${ScriptStarttime})
echo ScriptRunTime ${ScriptRunTime}" seconds"
```

2. Create a backup of the guest image.

   Back up the reflink files under `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` to a remote location. The backup enables restoration of the specific guest if the KVM host is permanently damaged or lost.

   For example:

   ```
   # mkdir -p /remote_FS
   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   remote_FS
   # cd /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
   # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /remote_FS/
   exavmimage.tar.bz2 * > /tmp/exavmimage_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
   exavmimage_tar.stderr
   ```

   In the `mount` command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backup.

   In the example, the backup file is named `exavmimage.tar.bz2`. You may choose another name that identifies the guest being backed up.

   After the backup completes, check for any significant errors from the `tar` command. In the previous example, the `tar` command writes errors to the file at `/tmp/exavmimage_tar.stderr`.

3. Remove the `/EXAVMIMAGES/Backup` directory and its contents.

   For example:

   ```
   # cd /
   # rm -rf /EXAVMIMAGES/Backup
   ```

4. Unmount the NFS backup location and remove the mount point directory.

   For example:

   ```
   # umount /remote_FS
   # rmdir /remote_FS
   ```


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6.9.2.3 Method 3: Back Up a Guest Internally

You can take a snapshot-based backup of a guest from inside the guest.

All steps are performed from inside the guest.

> **Note**
>
> This backup method is performed internally within the guest and uses logical volume snapshots. Compared with other backup methods, this method provides more limited recovery options because the backup is only useful when the guest is bootable and allows `root` user login.

This procedure backs up the contents of all currently active file systems in the guest. Before starting, ensure that all of the file systems that you want to back up are mounted.

The values shown in the following steps are examples and you may need to substitute different values to match your situation.

All steps must be performed as the `root` user.

1. Prepare a destination to hold the backup.

   The destination should reside outside of the local machine, such as a writable NFS location, and be large enough to hold the backup. For non-customized partitions, the space needed for holding the backup is approximately 60 GB.

   You can use the following commands to prepare a backup destination using NFS.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/remote_FS
   # mount -t nfs -o rw,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock ip_address:/nfs_location/ /
   root/remote_FS
   ```

   In the `mount` command, *ip_address* is the IP address of the NFS server, and *nfs_location* is the NFS location holding the backups.

2. Remove the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.

   The logical volume `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` is a placeholder to make sure there is always free space available to create a snapshot.

   Before Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.2, the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume occupies 2 GB of space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.2, the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume occupies all of the available free space (typically between 2 GB and 3 GB) in the `VGExaDb` volume group after the creation of all the necessary system logical volumes.

   Use the following script to check for the existence of the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume and remove it if present.

   ```
   lvm lvdisplay --ignorelockingfailure /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
   if [ $? -eq 0 ]; then
     # LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume exists.
     lvm lvremove -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse
     if [ $? -ne 0 ]; then
       echo "Cannot remove logical volume: LVDoNotRemoveOrUse. Do not proceed
   ```


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```
with backup."
  fi
fi
```

If the `LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume does not exist, then do not proceed with the remaining steps and determine the reason.

3. Gather information about the currently active file systems and logical volumes.

   In this step, you must gather information from your guest to use later in the commands that create the logical volume snapshots and backup files.

   Run the following command:

   ```
   # df -hT | grep VGExa
   ```

   For every entry in your command output, determine the following information and create a table of values to use later:

   - The volume group (VG) name and logical volume (LV) name are contained in the file system name as follows:

     ```
     /dev/mapper/VG-name-LV-name
     ```

     For example, in `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome`, the VG name is `VGExaDb` and the LV name is `LVDbHome`.

   - The backup label is a string that identifies the file system and its backup file. Use `root` for the root (`/`) file system. Otherwise, you can use a string that concatenates the directories in the mount point. For example, you can use `varlogaudit` for `/var/log/audit`.

   - Define a short label, which contains 12 or fewer characters. You will use the short label to label the snapshot file system.

   For example:

   ```
   # df -hT | grep VGExa
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1                          xfs   15G
   4.2G   11G  28% /
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome                          xfs  4.0G   45M
   4.0G   2% /home
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVar1                          xfs  2.0G   90M
   2.0G   5% /var
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog                        xfs   18G
   135M   18G   1% /var/log
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit                   xfs 1014M   89M
   926M   9% /var/log/audit
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbTmp                           xfs  3.0G   33M
   3.0G   2% /tmp
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbKdump                         xfs   20G
   33M   20G   1% /crashfiles
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u01.5.img-LVDBDisk            xfs  5.0G   33M
   5.0G   1% /u01
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u02.10.img-LVDBDisk           xfs   10G
   33M   10G   1% /u02
   /dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u03.15.img-LVDBDisk           xfs   15G
   ```


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```
33M   15G   1% /u03
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.grid19.7.0.0.200414.img-LVDBDisk  xfs   20G
6.0G   15G  30% /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid
```

From the above output, you could derive the following table of information to use later in the commands that create the logical volume snapshots and backup files.

File system	VG Name	LV Name	Backup Label	Short Label
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1	VGExaDb	LVDbSys1	root	root_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbHome	VGExaDb	LVDbHome	home	home_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVar1	VGExaDb	LVDbVar1	var	var_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog	VGExaDb	LVDbVarLog	varlog	varlog_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit	VGExaDb	LVDbVarLogAudit	varlogaudit	audit_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbTmp	VGExaDb	LVDbTmp	tmp	tmp_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbKdump	VGExaDb	LVDbKdump	crashfiles	crash_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u01.5.img-LVDBDisk	VGExaDbDisk.u01.5.img	LVDBDisk	u01	u01_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u02.10.img-LVDBDisk	VGExaDbDisk.u02.10.img	LVDBDisk	u02	u02_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.u03.15.img-LVDBDisk	VGExaDbDisk.u03.15.img	LVDBDisk	u03	u03_snap
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.grid19.7.0.0.200414.img-LVDBDisk	VGExaDbDisk.grid19.7.0.0.200414.img	LVDBDisk	u01app19000grid	grid_snap

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> **Note**
>
> - The information gathered from your guest may be significantly different from this example. Ensure that you gather the required information directly from your guest and only use current information.
> - Depending on the currently active system volume, the logical volume for the root (/) file system is `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`. Likewise, the logical volume for the `/var` file system is either `LVDbVar1` or `LVDbVar2`.

4. Create the file system snapshots and backup files.

   Use the table of information for your guest, which you gathered in the previous step.

   Perform the following for each row in your table, substituting the appropriate values in each command.

   a. Create the snapshot.

      ```
      # lvcreate -L1G -s -n LV-Name_snap /dev/VG-Name/LV-Name
      ```

   b. Label the snapshot.

      ```
      # xfs_admin -L Short-Label /dev/VG-Name/LV-Name_snap
      ```

   c. Mount the snapshot.

      ```
      # mkdir -p /root/mnt/Backup-Label
      # mount -o nouuid /dev/VG-Name/LV-Name_snap /root/mnt/Backup-Label
      ```

   d. Change to the directory for the backup.

      ```
      # cd /root/mnt/Backup-Label
      ```

   e. Create the backup file.

      - For the root (/) file system only, use the following command to include the contents of `/boot` in the backup file:

        ```
        # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /root/
        remote_FS/rootfs-boot.tar.bz2 * /boot > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout
        2> /tmp/backup_tar.stderr
        ```

      - Otherwise, use the following command template:

        ```
        # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjcvf /root/
        remote_FS/Backup-Label.tar.bz2 * > /tmp/backup_tar.stdout 2> /tmp/
        backup_tar.stderr
        ```

   f. Check the `/tmp/backup_tar.stderr` file for any significant errors.

      You can ignore errors about failing to archive open sockets, and other similar errors.

   g. Unmount and remove the snapshot.

      ```
      # cd /
      # umount /root/mnt/Backup-Label
      ```


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```
# /bin/rmdir /root/mnt/Backup-Label
# lvremove -f /dev/VG-Name/LV-Name_snap
```

5. Unmount the NFS share.

   ```
   # umount /root/remote_FS
   ```

6. Re-create the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume.
   - On guests using Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.2 or later, create the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume to occupy all the available free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group:

     ```
     # lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -l 100%FREE VGExaDb -y
     ```

   - On guests using a system software release prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.2, create the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` logical volume to occupy 2 GB of space in the `VGExaDb` volume group:

     ```
     # lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
     ```

6.10 Backing Up and Restoring Oracle Databases on KVM Guests

Backing up and restoring Oracle databases on KVM guests is the same as backing up and restoring Oracle databases on physical nodes.

- If you are using Exadata storage servers, then each Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster running in guests requires its own Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk group to be designated as the fast recovery area (FRA), such as `+RECO`. Refer to the Exadata Database Machine Backup and Restore Configuration and Operational Best Practices technical reference paper for details.
- If you are using Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance, refer to the Protecting Exadata Database Machine with the Oracle ZFS Storage Appliance: Configuration Best Practices technical reference paper for details.

6.11 Modifying the Memory Allocated to a Guest

You can modify the memory allocated to a guest using `vm_maker`.

This operation requires a guest restart. You can let `vm_maker` restart the guest after changing the memory configuration.

1. If you are decreasing the amount of memory used by the guest, then you must first review and adjust Oracle Database memory usage and the operating system huge pages configuration settings in the guest.
   a. Review the SGA size of databases and reduce if necessary.

      If you do not first reduce the memory requirements of the databases running in the guest, then the guest might fail to restart because too much memory is reserved for huge pages when the Oracle Linux operating system attempts to boot. See My Oracle Support document KB150354 for details.

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b. Review the operating system configuration and reduce the memory allocation for huge pages if necessary.

c. If you modify the huge pages settings in the operating system kernel configuration file (`/etc/sysctl.conf`), regenerate the `initramfs` file to reflect the system configuration change.

   You should backup up the existing `initramfs` file and then regenerate it by using the `dracut` command. For example:

```
# ls -l /boot/initramfs-$(uname -r).img
-rw------- 1 root root 55845440 Jan  8 10:34 /boot/
initramfs-4.14.35-2047.508.3.3.el7uek.x86_64.img

# cp /boot/initramfs-$(uname -r).img backup_directory

# dracut --force
```

2. Connect to the KVM host.

   The remainder of this procedure is preformed inside the KVM host.

3. If you are increasing the amount of memory used by the guest, then use the following command to determine the amount of free memory available:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list --memory
```

   In the output, the lowest value between `Available memory (now)` and `Available memory (delayed)` is the limit for free memory.

> **Note**
>
> When assigning free memory to a guest, reserve approximately 1% to 2% of free memory for storing metadata and control structures.

4. Modify the guest memory allocation and restart the guest.

   For example, to modify `db01_guest01.example.com` and set a memory allocation of 32 GB, use the following command:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --set --memory 32G --domain
db01_guest01.example.com --restart-domain
```

   The command shuts down the guest, modifies the memory setting, and restarts the guest.

Related Topics

- Oracle Linux: HugePages on Oracle Linux 64-bit (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB150354)

6.12 Modifying the Number of Virtual CPUs Allocated to a Guest

You can dynamically modify the number of virtual CPUs allocated to a guest with the `vm_maker --set --vcpu` command.

All actions to modify the number of vCPUs allocated to a guest are performed in the KVM host.

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It is possible to over-commit vCPUs such that the total number of vCPUs assigned to all guests exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. However, over-committing CPUs should be done only when competing workloads for oversubscribed resources are well understood and concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.

1. Determine the number of physical CPUs.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list --vcpu --domain db01_guest01.example.com
   ```

2. Modify the number of allocated vCPUs.

   The number of vCPUs must be a multiple of 2.

   For example, if you want to change the number of vCPUs allocated to 4 for the `db01_guest01.example.com` guest, you would use the following command:

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --set --vcpu 4 --domain
   db01_guest01.example.com
   ```

6.13 Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest

You can increase local disk space on a KVM guest after initial deployment. The method you use depends on which area you want to extend and the type of storage hosting the guest image files.

- Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest Using Exascale Storage
- Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest Using Local Storage

6.13.1 Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest Using Exascale Storage

- Expanding Disk Space on a Guest Using Exascale Storage
  You can expand the disk space on an Oracle Linux KVM guest that uses Exascale storage to host the guest image files.
- Expanding Swap Space on a Guest Using Exascale Storage
  You can expand the disk space on an Oracle Linux KVM guest that uses an Exascale system volume, then use the added capacity to create and enable additional swap space.

6.13.1.1 Expanding Disk Space on a Guest Using Exascale Storage

You can expand the disk space on an Oracle Linux KVM guest that uses Exascale storage to host the guest image files.

1. Inside the guest, identify and gather information about the storage volume you wish to expand.

   For example, the following output shows a file system that is almost full.

   ```
   [root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# df -h
   Filesystem
                        Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
   ...
   /dev/mapper/
   VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034-
   LVDBDisk  48G   47G  692M  98% /u01/app/23.0.0.0/grid
   ...
   ```


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You can gather more information about the volume you wish to expand using the `lsblk` command.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# lsblk
NAME                                                                  MAJ:MIN RM  SIZE
RO TYPE MOUNTPOINT
...
sdd                                                                     8:48   0   50G
0 disk
`-sdd1                                                                  8:49   0   50G
0 part
  `-
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034-
LVDBDisk
                                                                      252:0    0   48G
0 lvm  /u01/app/23.7.0.25/grid
...
```

Take note of the following information, which you will require throughout the rest of the procedure:

- The disk name (`sdd`).
- The disk partition name (`sdd1`).

  Take note of the partition number (`1`), which you will use later in the `parted` command that extends the disk partition.
- The file system mount point (`/u01/app/23.0.0.0/grid`).
- The logical volume manager (LVM) name (`VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034-LVDBDisk`).

  Take note of information embedded in this identifier:

  – A volume identifier is embedded between the period (`.`) and dash (`-`). You will use this value (`exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034`) later to identify the volume in an Exascale command line interface (ESCLI) `lsvolumeattachment` command, and also to identify the corresponding disk device in a `vm_maker` command.

  – The guest OS volume group name is embedded before the dash (`-`) and the guest OS logical volume name is embedded after the dash. You will use these values (`VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034` and `LVDBDisk`) later to construct the logical volume path used in the `lvextend` command.

> **Note**
>
> The command examples in the rest of this procedure use the example values shown in this step. Ensure that you replace these values with your own as needed when running the commands.

2. In Exascale, expand the volume.

   a. Connect to the Exascale command line interface (ESCLI) as the storage administrator or volume owner.

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b. Use the volume identifier observed on the guest to find the associated Exascale volume ID.

For example:

```
@>lsvolumeattachment --filter
deviceName=exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034
id
volume
deviceName                                                    attachTime
att0007_65b439fd897d4c4384f73014d1565081
vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034
exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034
2025-08-12T01:11:39-07:00
```

c. Confirm the current state of the Exascale volume.

For example:

```
@>lsvolume vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034 --attributes
id,name,size,state
id                                          name
size state
vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034 exa01adm01vm01_gih01
50.0000G AVAILABLE
```

d. Expand the Exascale volume.

For example, the following command sets the volume size to 500 GB.

```
@>chvolume vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034 --attributes
size=500G
Volume altered.
```

3. Resize the disk on the KVM host

On the KVM host, run the `vm_maker` command with the `--resize` option. Identify the disk (`--disk`) using the volume identifier observed on the guest and specify the guest name (`--domain`).

For example:

```
[root@exa01adm01 ~]# vm_maker --resize --disk
exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034 --domain
exa01adm01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Running 'virt-control blockresize
exa01adm01vm01.example.com /dev/exc/
exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034
536870912000B'...
[INFO] Disk image /dev/exc/
exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034 resized to
500G
```

4. Back inside the guest, expand the volume and file system.

a. Expand the volume in the guest operating system.

Use the following command sequence, substituting in your earlier gathered device details.

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i. Determine if the device uses a GUID Partition Table (GPT) and update it if necessary.

- Run the following command to determine if the device uses GPT:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# blkid -o value -s PTTYPE /dev/sdd
gpt
```

If the command output indicates that the device does not use GPT, skip to "Extend the relevant partition into the expanded device space."

- If output of the previous command indicates that the device uses GPT, run the following commands to update the partition view in the OS kernel:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# printf "Fix\nYes\n" | parted ---pretend-
input-tty /dev/sdd print
Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sdd appears to
be used,
you can fix the GPT to use all of the space
...

[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# partprobe /dev/sdd
```

ii. Extend the relevant partition into the expanded device space:

> **Note**
>
> Take care to use the correct partition number, as identified at the start of the procedure.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sdd "resizepart 1 100%"
```

iii. Resize the physical volume:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# pvresize /dev/sdd1
  Physical volume "/dev/sdd1" changed
  1 physical volume(s) resized or updated / 0 physical volume(s)
not resized
```

iv. Extend the logical volume:

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> **Note**
>
> To construct the logical volume path used in the `lvextend` command, use the guest OS volume group name and logical volume name, as identified at the start of the procedure.
>
> The logical volume path format is: `/dev/<volume_group_name>/<logical_volume_name>`

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d
86034/LVDBDisk
  Size of logical volume
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d
86034/LVDBDisk changed from <50.00 GiB (12799 extents) to <500.00
GiB (127999 extents).
  Logical volume
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d
86034/LVDBDisk successfully resized.
```

b. Expand the file system.

   Use the `xfs_growfs` command and specify the file system mount point.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# xfs_growfs /u01/app/23.0.0.0/grid
meta-data=/dev/mapper/
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d8603
4-LVDBDisk isize=512
...
data blocks changed from 12582672 to 131070976
```

5. Verify the resized volume.

   For example:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# df -h
Filesystem
                    Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
...
/dev/mapper/
VGExaDbDisk.exa01adm01vm01_gih01_vol0006_f69be05a84be446eaa9628bc07d86034-
LVDBDisk 500G   47G  453G   9% /u01/app/23.0.0.0/grid
...
```

6.13.1.2 Expanding Swap Space on a Guest Using Exascale Storage

You can expand the disk space on an Oracle Linux KVM guest that uses an Exascale system volume, then use the added capacity to create and enable additional swap space.

This procedure follows the same general flow as the related Oracle Exadata procedure for expanding guest disk space backed by Exascale storage: identify the guest disk, expand the Exascale volume, resize the disk visible to the running guest, update the guest partition and LVM physical volume, then verify the result.

1. On the KVM host, identify the Exascale system volume used by the guest.

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Run the following command on the KVM host, specifying the name of the guest that you want to modify. In this example, the guest domain name is `exa01adm01vm01.example.com`.

```
[root@exa01adm01 ~]# vm_maker --list --disk-image --domain
exa01adm01vm01.example.com --detail
Type
Path
Target
Block  /dev/exc/
exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc  sda
...
```

In the output, locate on the system volume, which contains _sys_ in the disk device name. Take note of the following information, which you will require throughout the rest of the procedure:

- The guest disk target name (`sda`).
- The Exascale disk device path (`/dev/exc/exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc`).
- The disk image name embedded in the device path (`exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc`).
- The Exascale volume ID embedded in the device path (`vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc`).

> **Note**
>
> The command examples in the rest of this procedure use the example values shown in this step. Ensure that you replace these values with your own as needed when running the commands.

2. On the KVM host, confirm the current disk size.

   Run the following commands and confirm that the outputs show the same current disk size (in bytes).

   ```
   [root@exa01adm01 ~]# virsh domblkinfo exa01adm01vm01.example.com sda
   Capacity:       109521666048
   Allocation:     104065961984
   Physical:       109521666048

   [root@exa01adm01 ~]# blockdev --getsize64 /dev/exc/
   exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc
   109521666048
   ```

3. In Exascale, verify and expand the volume.

   a. Connect to the Exascale command line interface (ESCLI) as the storage administrator or volume owner.

   b. Confirm the current size of the Exascale volume.

      For example:

      ```
      @>lsvolume vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc --attributes
      id,name,size,state
      ```


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```
id                                          name
size state
vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc exa01adm01vm01_sys
102.0000G AVAILABLE
```

> **Note**
>
> 109521666048 bytes = 102 GB

c. Expand the Exascale volume.

For example, the following command sets the volume size to 120 GB.

```
@>chvolume vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc --attributes
size=120G
Volume altered.
```

4. Resize the disk on the KVM host.

On the KVM host, run the `vm_maker` command with the `--resize` option. Identify the disk (`--disk`) using the disk image name observed on the KVM host and specify the guest name (`--domain`).

For example:

```
[root@exa01adm01 ~]# vm_maker --resize --disk
exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc --domain
exa01adm01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Running 'virt-control blockresize
exa01adm01vm01.example.com /dev/exc/
exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc
128849018880B'...
[INFO] Disk image /dev/exc/
exa01adm01vm01_sys_vol0019_acb70712ce824e8fbfef0205a05dd5fc resized to 120G
```

5. In the guest, expand the system volume.

Use the following command sequence, substituting in your earlier gathered device details.

a. Examine the system disk and confirm its size.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# lsblk -o
NAME,TYPE,SIZE,FSTYPE,LABEL,MOUNTPOINT /dev/sda
NAME                         TYPE  SIZE FSTYPE      LABEL MOUNTPOINT
sda                          disk  120G
|-sda1                       part  512M xfs         BOOT  /boot
|-sda2                       part  256M
`-sda3                       part 98.6G LVM2_member
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbSys1         lvm    15G xfs         DBSYS /
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbVar1         lvm     2G xfs         VAR   /var
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbVarLog       lvm    18G xfs         DIAG  /var/log
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbHome         lvm     4G xfs         HOME  /home
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbSys2         lvm    15G xfs
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbSwap1        lvm    16G swap        SWAP  [SWAP]
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbTmp          lvm     3G xfs         TMP   /tmp
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbVar2         lvm     2G xfs
```


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```
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbVarLogAudit    lvm     1G xfs         AUDIT /var/log/
audit
  |-VGExaDb-LVDbKdump          lvm    20G xfs         KDUMP /crashfiles
  `-VGExaDb-LVDoNotRemoveOrUse lvm   2.6G
```

At this point, the disk (`sda`) should reflect the updated size (`120G`), but the LVM partition (`sda3`) has not been expanded to use the added space.

b. Determine if the device uses a GUID Partition Table (GPT) and update it if necessary.

- Run the following command to determine if the device uses GPT:

  ```
  [root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# blkid -o value -s PTTYPE /dev/sda
  gpt
  ```

  If the command output indicates that the device does not use GPT, skip to "Extend the LVM partition into the expanded device space."

- If output of the previous command indicates that the device uses GPT, run the following commands to update the partition view in the OS kernel:

  ```
  [root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# printf "Fix\nYes\n" | parted ---pretend-
  input-tty /dev/sda print
  Warning: Not all of the space available to /dev/sdd appears to be
  used,
  you can fix the GPT to use all of the space
  ...

  [root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# partprobe /dev/sda
  ```

c. Extend the LVM partition into the expanded device space:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# parted -s /dev/sda "resizepart 3 100%"
```

d. Ensure that the OS kernel is aware of the partition change.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# partprobe /dev/sda
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# partx -u /dev/sda
```

e. Resize the physical volume:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# pvresize /dev/sda3
  Physical volume "/dev/sda3" changed
  1 physical volume(s) resized or updated / 0 physical volume(s) not
resized
```

f. Verify the free space now available in the LVM partition:

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# pvs -o pv_name,vg_name,pv_size,pv_free
  PV
VG
     PSize      PFree
  /dev/sda3
VGExaDb
```


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```
        <98.55g  <18.00g
...
```

6. In the guest, expand the swap by adding another swap logical volume.

> **Note**
>
> This procedure expands swap space by adding another logical volume. This approach avoids a scheduled maintenance period and reduces the risk of disrupting workloads in the guest.
>
> Alternatively, you can expand the existing swap device. However, that approach requires taking the existing swap device offline, which may disrupt workloads in the guest.

   a. Back up the volume group metadata before creating the new logical volume.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# vgcfgbackup VGExaDb
  Volume group "VGExaDb" successfully backed up.
```

   b. Create the new swap logical volume.

   In this example, the size of the new swap logical volume is 16 GB.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# lvcreate -n LVDbSwap2 -L 16G VGExaDb
  Logical volume "LVDbSwap2" created.
```

   c. Initialize the logical volume as swap and assign the label `SWAP2`.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# mkswap -L SWAP2 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap2
Setting up swapspace version 1, size = 16 GiB (17179869184 bytes)
LABEL=SWAP2, UUID=63825008-90f2-4448-91b4-1ced8a0207c0
```

   d. Enable the new swap device immediately.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# swapon -L SWAP2
```

7. In the guest, persist the new swap device.

   a. Back up `/etc/fstab`.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# cp -p /etc/fstab /etc/fstab.pre_swap2
```

   b. Add the new swap entry.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# echo "LABEL=SWAP2 swap swap defaults 0 0"
>> /etc/fstab
```

   c. Reload the systemd manager configuration.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# systemctl daemon-reload
```

8. Verify the final configuration.

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a. Verify that both swap devices are active.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# swapon --show
NAME       TYPE      SIZE USED PRIO
/dev/dm-8  partition  16G   0B   -2
/dev/dm-14 partition  16G   0B   -3
```

b. Verify the swap logical volumes.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# lvs VGExaDb | grep Swap
  LVDbSwap1          VGExaDb -wi-ao---- 16.00g
  LVDbSwap2          VGExaDb -wi-ao---- 16.00g
```

c. Verify the persistent swap entries in `/etc/fstab`.

```
[root@exa01adm01vm01 ~]# grep -n swap /etc/fstab
3:LABEL=SWAP   swap swap defaults 0 0
14:LABEL=SWAP2 swap swap defaults 0 0
```

6.13.2 Increasing the Disk Space in a Guest Using Local Storage

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a Guest
  You can add a new LVM disk to an Oracle Linux KVM guest to increase the amount of usable disk space in a guest.
- Increasing the Size of the root File System
  This procedure describes how to increase the size of the system partition and / (root) file system.
- Increasing the Size of the /u01 File System
  This procedure describes how to increase the size of the `/u01` file system in Oracle Linux KVM.
- Increasing the Size of the Grid Infrastructure Home or Database Home File System
  You can increase the size of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home file system in a Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- Increasing the Size of the Swap Area
  You can increase the amount of swap configured in a guest.

6.13.2.1 Adding a New LVM Disk to a Guest

You can add a new LVM disk to an Oracle Linux KVM guest to increase the amount of usable disk space in a guest.

You might add an LVM disk to a guest so that the size of a file system or swap space can be increased. The system remains online while you perform this procedure.

> **Note**
>
> During this procedure you perform actions in both the KVM host and in the guest.

Run all steps in this procedure as the `root` user.

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1. In the KVM host, verify that there is sufficient free disk space in `/EXAVMIMAGES`. For example:

```
# df -h /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem                          Size  Used Avail Use%  Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages  1.5T   39G  1.5T   3%  /EXAVMIMAGES
```

2. In the KVM host, create a new disk image and attach it to the guest.

   For example, the following command adds a guest-specific disk image named `pv2_vgexadb.img` to the guest `dm01db01vm01.example.com`:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --create --disk-image /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img --attach --domain
dm01db01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Allocating an image for /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img, size 52.000000G...
[INFO] Running 'qemu-img create /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img 52.000000G '...
[INFO] Create label gpt on /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img.
[INFO]  Running 'parted -a none -s /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img mklabel gpt'...
[INFO] Running 'losetup -P -f /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img'...
[INFO] Finding loop device...
[INFO]   loop device is /dev/loop0
[INFO] Finding number of sectors...
[INFO]   109051904 sectors
[INFO] Finding sector size...
[INFO]   512 bytes per sector
[INFO] Creating filesystem on /dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk...
[INFO]  Running 'mkfs -t xfs   -b size=4096 -f /dev/
VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk '...
[INFO] Checking that we have a file system on /dev/
VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk...
[INFO] Releasing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO]   Removing device maps for /dev/loop0...
[INFO]    Running 'kpartx -d -v /dev/loop0'...
[INFO]  Removing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO] ##
[INFO] ## Finished .
[INFO] ##
[INFO] Created image /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/
pv2_vgexadb.img
[INFO] Running 'vgscan --cache'...
[INFO] -------- MANUAL STEPS TO BE COMPLETED FOR MOUNTING THE DISK WITHIN
DOMU dm01db01vm01.example.com --------
[INFO] 1. Check a disk with name /dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk
exists.
[INFO] -  Check for the existence of a disk named: /dev/
VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk. Use the 'lvdisplay' command and
check the output.
[INFO] 2. Create a mount directory for the new disk
[INFO] 3. Add the following line to /etc/fstab: /dev/
VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk <mount_point_from_step_2> <fstype>
```


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```
defaults 1 1
[INFO] 4. Mount the new disk. Use the 'mount -a' command.
[INFO] Note: when detaching and re-attaching the same disk multiple times,
run the following command after detaching and before attaching in the
guest domain:
[INFO] 'lvm vgchange VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img -a -n' when re-attaching
the same disk.
```

At this time, do not perform the manual steps described at the end of the output. However, take note of the logical volume path identified in manual step number 1. In general, the logical volume path has the form: `/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName`. In the example, the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk`.

3. On the KVM host, list the available disk images for the guest and verify the creation of the new disk image.

   In the example in the previous step, the disk image file is identified as `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img`. This image should now appear in the list of disk images for the guest. For example:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list --disk-image --domain
dm01db01vm01.example.com
File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/System.img
File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/grid19.2.0.0.0.img
File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/db19.2.0.0.0-3.img
File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv1_vgexadb.img
File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img
```

4. On the guest, identify the newly added disk.

   Use the `lvdisplay` command along with the logical volume path noted earlier.

```
# lvdisplay /dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk
  --- Logical volume ---
  LV Path                /dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk
  LV Name                LVDBDisk
  VG Name                VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img
  LV UUID                ePC0Qe-PfOX-oCoP-Pd5n-2nDj-z0KU-c9IygG
  LV Write Access        read/write
  LV Creation host, time dm01db01vm01.example.com, 2022-01-10 03:06:18
-0800
  LV Status              available
  # open                 0
  LV Size                50.00 GiB
  Current LE             12800
  Segments               1
  Allocation             inherit
  Read ahead sectors     auto
  - currently set to     256
  Block device           252:11
```

5. In the guest, remove the logical volume and volume group that were created for the added disk.

   You must perform this step in order to use the newly created disk to extend an existing volume group.

   a. Remove the logical volume.

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In this example, the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk`.

```
# lvremove /dev/VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk
Do you really want to remove active logical volume
VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img/LVDBDisk? [y/n]: y
  Logical volume "LVDBDisk" successfully removed
```

b. Remove the volume group that came with the logical volume.

In this example, the volume group name is `VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img`.

```
# vgremove VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img
  Volume group "VGExaDbDisk.pv2_vgexadb.img" successfully removed
```

At this point, all that is left is the physical volume with no logical volume and no volume group.

6. In the guest, identify the physical volume device for the newly added disk.

Use the `pvdisplay` command and look for the new physical volume.

In the following example, the output is truncated to highlight the new physical volume:

```
# pvdisplay
...
  "/dev/sdf1" is a new physical volume of "<50.00 GiB"
  --- NEW Physical volume ---
  PV Name /dev/sdf1
  VG Name
  PV Size <50.00 GiB
  Allocatable NO
  PE Size 0
  Total PE 0
  Free PE 0
  Allocated PE 0
  PV UUID tfb8lM-eHe9-SPch-8UAu-pkHe-dAYx-ez3Sru
...
```

7. In the guest, use the new physical volume to extend an existing volume group.

In the following example, the new physical volume (`/dev/sdf1`) is used to extend the volume group `VGExaDb`. The `vgdisplay` output is truncated to highlight `VGExaDb`.

```
# vgdisplay -s
...
  "VGExaDb" 88.00 GiB [88.00 GiB used / 0 free]
...

# vgextend VGExaDb /dev/sdf1
  Volume group "VGExaDb" successfully extended

# vgdisplay -s
...
  "VGExaDb" <139.24 GiB [88.00 GiB used / <51.24 GiB free]
...
```


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To increase the size of various file systems, using the additional space added to the volume group by this procedure, refer to the following topics:

- Increasing the Size of the root File System
- Increasing the Size of the /u01 File System
- Increasing the Size of the Grid Infrastructure Home or Database Home File System
- Increasing the Size of the Swap Area

6.13.2.2 Increasing the Size of the root File System

This procedure describes how to increase the size of the system partition and / (root) file system.

This procedure is performed while the file system remains online.

> **Note**
>
> There are two system partitions, `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2`. One partition is active and mounted. The other partition is inactive and used as a backup location during upgrade. The size of both system partitions must be equal.
>
> Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group. The free space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the / (root) and `/u01` directories as described in Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server, then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the `VGExaDb` volume group.

This task assumes that additional disk space is available to be used. If that is not the case, then complete the task Adding a New LVM Disk to a Guest before starting this procedure.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the `df` command to identify the amount of free and used space in the root partition (/)

      ```
      # df -h /
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      Filesystem                    Size  Used  Avail Use% Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1   12G   5.1G  6.2G  46%  /
      ```

      > **Note**
      >
      > The active root partition may be either `LVDbSys1` or `LVDbSys2`, depending on previous maintenance activities.

   b. Use the `lvs` command to display the current logical volume configuration.

      ```
      # lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size
      ```


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The following is an example of the output from the command:

```
LV        Path                    VG      LSize
LVDbOra1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1  VGExaDb 10.00g
LVDbSwap1 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1 VGExaDb  8.00g
LVDbSys1  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1  VGExaDb 12.00g
LVDbSys2  /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2  VGExaDb 12.00g
```

2. Verify there is available space in the volume group `VGExaDb` using the `vgdisplay` command.

   ```
   # vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   "VGExaDb" 53.49 GiB [42.00 GiB used / 11.49 GiB free]
   ```

   The volume group must contain enough free space to increase the size of both system partitions, and maintain at least 1 GB of free space for the LVM snapshot created by the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility during upgrade. If there is not sufficient free space in the volume group, then add a new disk to LVM.

3. Resize both `LVDbSys1` and `LVDbSys2` logical volumes using the `lvextend` command.

   ```
   # lvextend -L +size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
   # lvextend -L +size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
   ```

   In the preceding command, *size* is the amount of space to be added to the logical volume. The amount of space added to each system partition must be the same.

   The following example extends the logical volumes by 10 GB:

   ```
   # lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
   # lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
   ```

4. Resize the partition using the `xfs_growfs` command.

   ```
   # xfs_growfs /
   ```

5. Verify the space was extended for the active system partition using the `df` command.

   ```
   # df -h /
   ```

6.13.2.3 Increasing the Size of the /u01 File System

This procedure describes how to increase the size of the `/u01` file system in Oracle Linux KVM.

This procedure is performed while the file system remains online.

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> **Note**
>
> Keep at least 1 GB of free space in the VGExaDb volume group. The free space is used for the LVM snapshot created by the dbnodeupdate.sh utility during software maintenance. If you make snapshot-based backups of the / (root) and /u01 directories as described in Creating a Snapshot-Based Backup of Oracle Linux Database Server, then keep at least 6 GB of free space in the VGExaDb volume group

This task assumes that additional disk space is available to be used. If that is not the case, then complete the task Adding a New LVM Disk to a Guest before starting this procedure.

1. Collect information about the current environment.
   a. Use the df command to identify the amount of free and used space in the /u01 partition.

      ```
      # df -h /u01
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      Filesystem            Size  Used Avail Use% Mounted on
      /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbOra1
                            9.9G  1.7G  7.8G  18% /u01
      ```

   b. Use the lvs command to display the current logical volume configuration used by the /u01 file system.

      ```
      # lvs -o lv_name,lv_path,vg_name,lv_size /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
      ```

      The following is an example of the output from the command:

      ```
      LV        Path                   VG       LSize
      LVDbOra1 /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1  VGExaDb 10.00g
      ```

2. Verify there is available space in the volume group VGExaDb using the vgdisplay command.

   ```
   # vgdisplay VGExaDb -s
   ```

   The following is an example of the output from the command:

   ```
   "VGExaDb" 53.49 GiB [42.00 GiB used / 11.49 GiB free]
   ```

   If the output shows there is less than 1 GB of free space, then neither the logical volume nor file system should be extended. Maintain at least 1 GB of free space in the VGExaDb volume group for the LVM snapshot created by the dbnodeupdate.sh utility during an upgrade. If there is not sufficient free space in the volume group, then add a new disk to LVM.

3. Resize the logical volume using the lvextend command.

   ```
   # lvextend -L +sizeG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
   ```


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In the preceding command, *size* is the amount of space to be added to the logical volume.

The following example extends the logical volume by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbOra1
```

4. Resize the partition using the `xfs_growfs` command.

```
# xfs_growfs /u01
```

5. Verify the space was extended using the `df` command.

```
# df -h /u01
```

Related Topics

- Adding a New LVM Disk to a User Domain

6.13.2.4 Increasing the Size of the Grid Infrastructure Home or Database Home File System

You can increase the size of the Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database home file system in a Oracle Linux KVM guest.

The Oracle Grid Infrastructure software home and the Oracle Database software home are created as separate disk image files in the KVM host. The disk image files are located in the `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`DomainName/`* directory. The disk image files are attached to the guest automatically during virtual machine startup, and mounted as separate, non-LVM file systems in the guest.

This task assumes that additional disk space is available to be used.

1. Connect to the guest, and check the file system size using the `df` command. For example:

```
# df -h
Filesystem
   Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
...
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.grid--klone--Linux--x86--64--190000.50.img-
LVDBDisk
   50G  5.9G 45G   12%  /u01/app/19.0.0.0/grid
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.db--klone--Linux--x86--64--190000.50.img-LVDBDisk
   50G  6.5G 44G   13%  /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/DbHome_3
...
```

2. Connect to the KVM host, and then shut down the guest.

   In the example, the guest name is `dm01db01vm01.example.com`.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --stop-domain dm01db01vm01.example.com
```

3. While still connected to the KVM host, create a reflink copy to serve as a backup of the disk image that will be increased.

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The disk image is located under /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/*GuestName*. The image file name contains grid for an Oracle Grid Infrastructure image or db for an Oracle Database image. For example:

```
# cd /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com

# cp --reflink db19.6.0.0.200114-3.img pre_resize.db19.0.0.img
```

4. In the KVM host, create a new disk image and attach it to the guest.

   For example, the following command adds the disk image db03.img to the guest dm01db01vm01.example.com:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --create --disk-image /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img --
attach
--domain dm01db01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Allocating an image for /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img, size 50.000000G...
[INFO] Running 'qemu-img create /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img 50.000000G '...
[INFO] Create label gpt on /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img.
[INFO] Running 'parted -a none -s /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img mklabel gpt'...
[INFO] Running 'losetup -P -f /EXAVMIMAGES/rk02.img'...
[INFO] Finding loop device...
[INFO] loop device is /dev/loop0
[INFO] Finding number of sectors...
[INFO] 104857600 sectors
[INFO] Releasing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO] Removing device maps for /dev/loop0...
[INFO] Running 'kpartx -d -v /dev/loop0'...
[INFO] Removing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO] ##
[INFO] ## Finished .
[INFO] ##
[INFO] Created image /EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img
[INFO] File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/db03.img is
a reflink from
/EXAVMIMAGES/db03.img and added as disk to domain dm01db01vm01.example.com
[INFO] -------- MANUAL STEPS TO BE COMPLETED FOR MOUNTING THE DISK WITHIN
DOMU dm01db01vm01
.example.com --------
[INFO] 1. Check a disk with name /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk exists.
[INFO] - Run the command 'lvdisplay' to verify a disk with name '/dev/
VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/
LVDBDisk' exists.
[INFO] 2. Create a directory that will to be used for mounting the new
disk.
[INFO] 3. Add the following line to /etc/fstab: /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/
LVDBDisk <mount_
point_from_step_2> <fstype> defaults 1 1
[INFO] 4. Mount the newly added disk to mount point through the command:
mount -a.
```

   Do not perform the manual steps described in the output. However, take note of the logical volume path identified in manual step number 1.

   In general, the logical volume path has the form: /dev/*VolumeGroupName*/*LogicalVolumeName*.

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In the example, the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk`.

5. Restart the guest.

   For example:

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --start-domain dm01db01vm01.example.com --
   console
   ```

6. In the guest, confirm the newly added disk device.

   Use the `lvdisplay` command along with the logical volume path noted earlier.

   ```
   # lvdisplay /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk
     LV Path /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk
     LV Name LVDBDisk
     VG Name VGExaDbDisk.db03.img
     LV UUID u3RBKF-UmCK-JQxc-iFf5-6WqS-GWAw-3nLjdn
     LV Write Access read/write
     LV Creation host, time dm01db01vm01.example.com, 2019-10-28 04:11:28
   -0700
     LV Status available
     # open 0
     LV Size <50.00 GiB
     Current LE 12799
     Segments 1
     Allocation inherit
     Read ahead sectors auto
     - currently set to 256
     Block device 252:14
   ```

7. In the guest, remove the logical volume and volume group that were created for the added disk.

   You must perform this step in order to use the newly created disk to extend an existing volume group.

   a. Remove the logical volume.

      In this example, the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk`.

      ```
      # lvremove /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/LVDBDisk
      Do you really want to remove active logical volume VGExaDbDisk.db03.img/
      LVDBDisk? [y/n]: y
        Logical volume "LVDBDisk" successfully removed
      ```

   b. Remove the volume group that came with the logical volume.

      In this example, the volume group name is `VGExaDbDisk.db03.img`.

      ```
      # vgremove VGExaDbDisk.db03.img
        Volume group "VGExaDbDisk.db03.img" successfully removed
      ```

   At this point, all that is left is the physical volume with no logical volume and no volume group.

8. In the guest, identify the physical volume device for the newly added disk.

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The physical volume identifies itself as a `NEW Physical volume` in `pvdisplay` output. For example:

```
# pvdisplay
...
    "/dev/sdf4" is a new physical volume of "<50.00 GiB"
  --- NEW Physical volume ---
  PV Name /dev/sdf4
  VG Name
  PV Size <50.00 GiB
  Allocatable NO
  PE Size 0
  Total PE 0
  Free PE 0
  Allocated PE 0
  PV UUID tfb8lM-eHe9-SPch-8UAu-pkHe-dAYx-ru3Sez
...
```

9. In the guest, identify the volume group for the file system that you want to extend.

   Use the `vgdisplay` command. The volume group name contains `grid` for Oracle Grid Infrastructure or `db` for Oracle Database. For example:

```
# vgdisplay -s
...
  "VGExaDbDisk.grid-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img" <50.00 GiB [<50.00
GiB used / 0 free]
  "VGExaDbDisk.db-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img" <50.00 GiB [<50.00 GiB
used / 0 free]
...
```

10. In the guest, extend the volume group, then verify the additional space in the volume group.

    Use the `vgextend` command and specify the volume group name and physical volume device that you identified previously. For example:

```
# vgextend VGExaDbDisk.db-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img /dev/sdf4
  Volume group "VGExaDbDisk.db-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img"
successfully extended
```

    Use the `vgdisplay` command to verify that the volume group now contains some free space. For example:

```
# vgdisplay -s
...
  "VGExaDbDisk.grid-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img" <50.00 GiB [<50.00
GiB used / 0 free]
  "VGExaDbDisk.db-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img" <101.24 GiB [<50.00
GiB used / <51.24 GiB free]
...
```

11. In the guest, resize the logical volume using the following `lvextend` command:

```
# lvextend -L +sizeG LogicalVolumePath
```


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The following example extends the logical volume by 10 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +10G /dev/VGExaDbDisk.db-klone-Linux-x86-64-190000.50.img/
LVDBDisk
```

12. In the guest, resize the file system partition using the `xfs_growfs` command.

```
# xfs_growfs /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/DbHome_3
```

13. In the guest, verify the file system size was increased. For example:

```
# df -h
Filesystem
   Size Used Avail Use% Mounted on
...
/dev/mapper/VGExaDbDisk.db--klone--Linux--x86--64--190000.50.img-LVDBDisk
   60G  6.5G 53G   10%  /u01/app/oracle/product/19.0.0.0/DbHome_3
...
```

14. Connect to the KVM host, and remove the backup image.

    Use a command similar to the following where `pre_resize.db19.0.0.img` is the name of the backup image file created in step 3:

```
# cd /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/DomainName
# rm pre_resize.db19.0.0.img
```

6.13.2.5 Increasing the Size of the Swap Area

You can increase the amount of swap configured in a guest.

1. In the KVM host, create a new disk image and attach it to the guest.

   For example, the following command adds the disk image `swap2.img` to the guest `dm01db01vm01.example.com`:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --create --disk-image /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img
 --attach --domain dm01db01vm01.example.com
[INFO] Allocating an image for /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img, size 50.000000G...
[INFO] Running 'qemu-img create /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img 50.000000G '...
[INFO] Create label gpt on /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img.
[INFO] Running 'parted -a none -s /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img mklabel gpt'...
[INFO] Running 'losetup -P -f /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img'...
[INFO] Finding loop device...
[INFO] loop device is /dev/loop0
[INFO] Finding number of sectors...
[INFO] 104857600 sectors
[INFO] Releasing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO] Removing device maps for /dev/loop0...
[INFO] Running 'kpartx -d -v /dev/loop0'...
[INFO] Removing loop device /dev/loop0...
[INFO] ##
[INFO] ## Finished .
[INFO] ##
[INFO] Created image /EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img
[INFO] File /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/dm01db01vm01.example.com/swap2.img is
```


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```
a reflink from
/EXAVMIMAGES/swap2.img and added as disk to domain dm01db01vm01.example.com
[INFO] -------- MANUAL STEPS TO BE COMPLETED FOR MOUNTING THE DISK WITHIN
DOMU dm01db01vm01
.example.com --------
[INFO] 1. Check a disk with name /dev/VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/LVDBDisk
exists.
[INFO] - Run the command 'lvdisplay' to verify a disk with name '/dev/
VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/
LVDBDisk' exists.
[INFO] 2. Create a directory that will to be used for mounting the new
disk.
[INFO] 3. Add the following line to /etc/fstab: /dev/VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/
LVDBDisk <mount_
point_from_step_2> <fstype> defaults 1 1
[INFO] 4. Mount the newly added disk to mount point through the command:
mount -a.
```

Do not perform the manual steps described in the output. However, take note of the logical volume path identified in manual step number 1.

In general, the logical volume path has the form: `/dev/VolumeGroupName/LogicalVolumeName`.

In the example, the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/LVDBDisk`.

2. In the guest, configure the new logical volume as a swap device.

   Use the `mkswap` command, and configure the new logical volume with a unique label, which is not currently in use in the `/etc/fstab` file.

   In the following example, the swap device label is `SWAP2` and the logical volume path is `/dev/VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/LVDBDisk`.

   ```
   # mkswap -L SWAP2 /dev/VGExaDbDisk.swap2.img/LVDBDisk
   ```

3. In the guest, enable the new swap device.

   Use the `swapon` command with the `-L` option and specify the label of the newly created swap device.

   For example:

   ```
   # swapon -L SWAP2
   ```

4. In the guest, verify that the new swap device is enabled by using the `swapon -s` command.

   For example:

   ```
   # swapon -s
   Filename                        Type            Size    Used    Priority
   /dev/dm-3                       partition       8388604 306108  -1
   /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap2          partition       8388604 0       -2
   ```

5. In the guest, edit the `/etc/fstab` file to include the new swap device.

   You can copy the existing swap entry, and then change the LABEL value in the new entry to the label used to create the new swap device.

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In the following example, the new swap device is added to the `/etc/fstab` file using `LABEL=SWAP2`.

```
# cat /etc/fstab
LABEL=DBSYS   /                                         ext4
defaults        1 1
LABEL=BOOT    /boot                                     ext4
defaults,nodev  1 1
tmpfs         /dev/shm                                  tmpfs
defaults,size=7998m 0
devpts        /dev/pts                                  devpts
gid=5,mode=620  0 0
sysfs         /sys                                      sysfs
defaults        0 0
proc          /proc                                     proc
defaults        0 0
LABEL=SWAP    swap                                      swap
defaults        0 0
LABEL=SWAP2   swap                                      swap
defaults        0 0
LABEL=DBORA   /u01                                      ext4
defaults        1 1
/dev/xvdb     /u01/app/12.1.0.2/grid                    ext4
defaults        1 1
/dev/xvdc     /u01/app/oracle/product/12.1.0.2/dbhome_1  ext4
defaults        1 1
```

6.14 Expanding /EXAVMIMAGES on the KVM host

Use this procedure to expand `/EXAVMIMAGES` using available space on the KVM host.

On Exadata database servers, local disk storage is governed by a volume manager, with all of the available storage space allocated to a single volume group. In turn, the volume group contains numerous logical volumes that support various file systems. On KVM hosts, most of the space is allocated to `/EXAVMIMAGES`, which is used for guest storage.

Typically, a modest amount of free space is preserved in the volume group so that a file system can be easily extended if required. Additional space is also available by adding the disk expansion kit to a database server. The kit consists of additional hard drives, which are installed in the unused slots in the database server.

> **Note**
>
> The disk expansion kit is supported on 2-socket Oracle Exadata Database Machine systems only.

If you are installing the disk expansion kit, ensure you can completed the configuration outlined in Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers before proceeding with this procedure.

To expand `/EXAVMIMAGES` on a KVM host:

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1. Examine the volume group to confirm the available free space.

```
# vgs
   VG      #PV #LV #SN Attr   VSize VFree
   VGExaDb   1  11   0 wz--n- 3.27t <1.73t
```

2. Confirm the current space allocation for `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

```
# df /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem                                1K-blocks      Used  Available
Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages      1572096000 250734224 1321361776
16% /EXAVMIMAGES
```

3. Extend the logical volume associated with `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

   Use the `lvextend` command to add space to the logical volume.

   In the following example, all of the available free space is added to the logical volume.

```
# lvextend -l +100%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
   Size of logical volume VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages changed from 1.46 TiB
(384000 extents) to 3.19 TiB (837430 extents).
   Logical volume VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages successfully resized.
```

   If you want to retain some free space for future use, then you can use a subset of the available free space. For example, the following command uses 90% of the available free space:

```
# lvextend -l +90%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

   Or, you can specify the amount of space that you want to add. For example, the following command expands the logical volume by 500 GB:

```
# lvextend -L +500G /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

4. Extend the file system associated with `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

   Use the `xfs_growfs` command to extend the file system into the expanded logical volume.

```
# xfs_growfs /EXAVMIMAGES
meta-data=/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages isize=512 agcount=32,
agsize=12288000 blks
      =                       sectsz=512   attr=2, projid32bit=1
      =                       crc=1        finobt=0 spinodes=0 rmapbt=0
      =                       reflink=1    data
      =                       bsize=4096   blocks=393216000,
imaxpct=5
      =                       sunit=256    swidth=256 blks naming
      =version 2              bsize=4096   ascii-ci=0 ftype=1 log
      =internal               bsize=4096   blocks=192000, version=2
      =                       sectsz=512   sunit=8 blks, lazy-count=1
realtime
      =none                   extsz=4096   blocks=0, rtextents=0 data
blocks changed from 393216000 to 857528320
```


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5. Confirm the expansion of `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

```
# df /EXAVMIMAGES
Filesystem                                1K-blocks      Used  Available
Use% Mounted on
/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbExaVMImages      3429345280 261835784 3167509496
8% /EXAVMIMAGE
```

Related Topics

- Adding the Disk Expansion Kit to Database Servers
  You can add local storage space to an Oracle Exadata Database Server by using a disk expansion kit.

6.15 Adding an Oracle Linux KVM Cluster

You can use Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) to create a new Oracle Linux KVM cluster on an existing Oracle Exadata.

See Adding a VM Cluster to Oracle Exadata Database Machine Using OEDA.

6.16 Expanding an Oracle RAC Cluster in Oracle Linux KVM Using OEDACLI

You can expand an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle Linux KVM by adding guests using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant command-line interface (OEDACLI).

OEDACLI is the preferred method if you have a known, good version of the OEDA XML file for your cluster.

> **Note**
>
> During the execution of this procedure, the existing Oracle RAC cluster nodes along with their database instances incur zero downtime.

> **Note**
>
> During deployment, the cloned guest inherits various configuration attributes from the source guest, including the client network configuration and the backup network configurations (if present).
>
> If all of the KVM hosts have the same network configuration, then the inherited attributes work as expected.
>
> However, if the new KVM host uses a different physical network configuration, deployment of the cloned guest will fail. This situation is most likely when an Exadata system contains different versions of compute node hardware. For example, when adding an X10M server to an X8M-2 rack.
>
> In this case, you must manually adjust the relevant network definition by using the `ALTER NETWORK` command before deployment. Contact Oracle Support for details.

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Use cases for this procedure include:

- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster that uses only a subset of the database servers of an Oracle Exadata Rack, and now the nodes not being used by the cluster have become candidates for use.
- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster on Oracle Exadata that was recently extended with additional database servers.
- You have an existing Oracle RAC cluster that had a complete node failure and the node was removed and replaced with a newly re-imaged node.

Before preforming the steps in this section, the new database servers should have been set up as detailed in Adding a New Database Server to the Cluster, including the following:

- The new database server is installed and configured on the network with a KVM host.
- Download the latest Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA); ensure the version you download is the July 2019 release, or later.
- You have an OEDA configuration XML file that accurately reflects the existing cluster configuration. You can validate the XML file by generating an installation template from it and comparing it to the current configuration. See the OEDACLI command SAVE FILES.
- Review the OEDA Installation Template report for the current system configuration to obtain node names and IP addresses for existing nodes. You will need to have new host names and IP addresses for the new nodes being added. The new host names and IP addresses required are:
  - Administration host names and IP addresses (referred to as ADMINNET) for the KVM host and the guests.
  - Private host names and IP addresses (referred to as PRIVNET) for the KVM host and the guests.
  - Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) host names and IP addresses for the KVM host.
  - Client host names and IP addresses (referred to as CLIENTNET) for the guests.
  - Virtual IP (VIP) host names and IP addresses (referred to as VIPNET) for the guests.
  - Physical rack number and location of the new node in the rack (in terms of `U` number)
- Each KVM host has been imaged or patched to the same image in use on the existing database servers. The current system image must match the version of the `/EXAVMIMAGES/ System.first.boot.*.img` file on the new KVM host node.

> **Note**
>
> The `~/dom0_group` file referenced below is a text file that contains the host names of the KVM hosts for all existing and new nodes being added.

Check that the image version across all KVM hosts are the same.

```
dcli -g ~/dom0_group -l root "imageinfo -ver"

exa01adm01: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
exa01adm02: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
exa01adm03: 19.2.0.0.0.190225
```


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If any image versions differ, you must upgrade the nodes as needed so that they match.

Ensure that the `System.first.boot` version across all KVM hosts matches the image version retrieved in the previous step.

```
dcli -g ~/dom0_group -l root "ls  -1 /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot*.img"
exa01adm01:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
exa01adm02:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
exa01adm03:  /EXAVMIMAGES/System.first.boot.19.2.0.0.0.190225.img
```

If **any** nodes are missing the `System.first.boot.img` file that corresponds to the current image, then obtain the required file. See the "Supplemental README note" for your Exadata release and look for the patch file corresponding to this description, "DomU System.img OS image for *V.V*.0.0.0 VM creation on upgraded dom0s". The Supplemental README for each Oracle Exadata System Software release is referenced in Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).

- Place the `klone.zip` files (`gi-klone*.zip` and `db-klone*.zip`) in the `/EXAVMIMAGES` location on the freshly imaged KVM host node you are adding to the cluster. These files can be found in the `/EXAVMIMAGES` directory on the KVM host node from where the system was initially deployed.

The following examples show how to add a new KVM host node named `exa01adm03` that will have a new guest named `exa01adm03vm01`. The steps show how to extend an existing Oracle RAC cluster onto the guest using OEDACLI commands. The existing cluster has KVM host nodes named `exa01adm01` and `exa01adm02` and guest nodes named `exa01adm01vm01` and `exa01adm02vm01`.

1. Add the KVM host information to the OEDA XML file using the `CLONE COMPUTE` command.

   In the following examples, the OEDA XML file is assumed to be in: *`unzipped_OEDA_location`*`/ExadataConfigurations`.

   ```
   OEDACLI> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01_original_deployment.xml

   OEDACLI> CLONE COMPUTE SRCNAME=exa01adm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03
   OEDACLI> SET ADMINNET NAME=exa01adm03,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
   OEDACLI> SET PRIVNET NAME1=exa01adm03-
   priv1,IP1=xx.xx.xx.xx,NAME2=exa01adm03-priv2,IP2=xx.xx.xx.xx
   OEDACLI> SET ILOMNET NAME=exa01adm03-c,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
   OEDACLI> SET RACK NUM=NN,ULOC=XX

   OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
   OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS FORCE
   OEDACLI> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml
   ```

   At this point we have a new XML file (`exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml`) that has the new compute node KVM host in the configuration. This file will be used in the following steps.

2. Add the new guest information to the OEDA XML file using the `CLONE GUEST` command and deploy the guest.

   - The first example shows how to control deployment of the new guest by using a `WHERE` clause in the `CLONE GUEST` command to specify the name of each step. If you choose

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to perform deployment this way, you must run all of the other deployment steps in order as follows:

```
OEDACLI> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=CREATE_GUEST
OEDACLI> SET PARENT NAME=exa01adm03
OEDACLI> SET ADMINNET NAME=exa01adm03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET PRIVNET NAME1=exa01db03vm01-
priv1,IP1=xx.xx.xx.xx,NAME2=exa01db03vm01-priv2,IP2=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET CLIENTNET NAME=exa01client03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET VIPNET NAME=exa01client03vm01-vip,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=CREATE_USERS

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=CELL_CONNECTIVITY

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=ADD_NODE

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=EXTEND_DBHOME

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
WHERE STEPNAME=ADD_INSTANCE

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```


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- Alternatively, you can perform all of the deployment steps using one `CLONE GUEST` command by omitting the `WHERE` clause. For example:

```
OEDACLI> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01_plus_adm03_node.xml

OEDACLI> CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01 TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01
OEDACLI> SET PARENT NAME=exa01adm03
OEDACLI> SET ADMINNET NAME=exa01adm03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET PRIVNET NAME1=exa01db03vm01-
priv1,IP1=xx.xx.xx.xx,NAME2=exa01db03vm01-priv2,IP2=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET CLIENTNET NAME=exa01client03vm01,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx
OEDACLI> SET VIPNET NAME=exa01client03vm01-vip,IP=xx.xx.xx.xx

OEDACLI> SAVE ACTION
OEDACLI> MERGE ACTIONS
OEDACLI> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

Regardless of the deployment method, for each step OEDACLI displays progress information similar to the following:

```
Deploying Action ID : 39 CLONE GUEST SRCNAME=exa01adm01vm01
TGTNAME=exa01adm03vm01 where STEPNAME=ADD_INSTANCE
Deploying CLONE GUEST
Cloning Guest
Cloning Guest  :  exa01adm03vm01.example.com_id
Adding new instance for database [dbm] on exa01adm03vm01.example.com
Setting up Huge Pages for Database..[dbm]
Adding instance dbm3 on host exa01adm03vm01.example.com
Successfully completed adding database instance on the new node [elapsed
Time [Elapsed =
249561 mS [4.0  minutes] Fri Jun 28 13:35:52 PDT 2019]]
Done...
Done
```

3. Save the current state of the configuration and generate configuration information.

```
OEDACLI> SAVE FILES LOCATION=/tmp/exa01_plus_adm03_config
```

The above command writes all the configuration files to the directory `/tmp/exa01_plus_adm03_config`. Save a copy of these files in a safe place since they now reflect the changes made to your cluster.

4. Gather an Exachk report and examine it to ensure the cluster is in good health.

Related Topics

- OEDA Command Line Interface
- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

6.17 Moving a Guest to a Different KVM Host

Depending on your system configuration, you can use one of the following methods to move an Oracle Linux KVM guest to another KVM host in the same Exadata system.

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- Moving a Guest Using Exadata VM Live Migration
  Exadata VM Live Migration enables the seamless migration of a running Oracle Linux KVM guest to another KVM host.
- Moving a Guest Using Automated Offline Migration
  You can use the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI) to migrate an Oracle Linux KVM guest to another KVM host.
- Manually Moving a Guest to a Different KVM Host
  You can manually move an Oracle Linux KVM guest to a different KVM host.

6.17.1 Moving a Guest Using Exadata VM Live Migration

Exadata VM Live Migration enables the seamless migration of a running Oracle Linux KVM guest to another KVM host.

The guest remains available throughout the operation, and normal processing continues with only a brief pause of less than four seconds during the switchover to the new KVM host.

The following general requirements apply to Exadata VM Live Migration:

- The Exadata system hardware must be at least Oracle Exadata X10M.
- The Exadata system must use Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.
- The Exadata system must be configured to use Exascale storage to host the guest image files.
- The Exadata system must be configured with Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation (Secure Fabric) enabled.
- The source and target KVM hosts must reside in the same Exadata system configuration and have the same network visibility.
- The source and target KVM hosts must use the same model of server hardware, with the same number and type of CPUs.
- The source and target KVM hosts must have access to the same Oracle Exadata storage servers.
- The target KVM host must have sufficient free CPU and memory resources to accommodate the guest.
  - It is possible to over-commit virtual CPUs such that the total number of virtual CPUs assigned to all guests exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. Over-committing CPUs can be done only when the competing workloads for over-subscribed resources are well understood and the concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.
  - It is not possible to over-commit memory.
- The guest name must not already be in use on the target KVM host.

The operation to move a guest using Exadata VM Live Migration occurs in multiple phases:

1. The setup phase contains various checks and prepares the target KVM host to accept the migrated guest.
2. During the memory migration phase, guest memory pages are copied to the target KVM host. Exadata VM Live Migration uses a pre-copy memory migration approach, meaning that the guest memory is copied to the target KVM host before the guest itself is moved. During this process, the guest remains fully operational on the original KVM host. Because the guest is still running, all memory changes must be tracked and modified memory pages must be re-copied to the target host before the final switchover.

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This phase typically accounts for most of the overall migration time. The actual duration depends on the total guest memory size and the amount of memory changed during the memory migration phase.

If memory pages change faster than they can be copied to the target host, the memory migration phase cannot finish and the migration will time out. By default, an unfinished migration operation automatically cancels after 10 minutes. However, you can manually cancel a running migration at any time.

To avoid issues and maximize performance, perform migration operations when the guest is not under heavy load.

3. After the memory migration phase, the guest transitions to the target KVM host. The switchover completes quickly, so client connections remain available and application processing continues with only a brief pause of less than four seconds. During the switchover:
   - The target KVM host finalizes necessary resource allocation.
   - The network connection timeout is temporarily suspended to maintain the client network connections to the guest.
   - The guest pauses on the original KVM host, and runtime state information is transferred to the target KVM host.
   - The guest starts on the target KVM host.
   - A Gratuitous ARP (GARP) message is broadcast to ensure network traffic is routed correctly to the target KVM host.

You can perform Exadata VM Live Migration operations by using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI) or by using the dedicated `migratevm` utility:

- Using OEDACLI to Perform Exadata VM Live Migration
  You can perform an Exadata VM Live Migration operation using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI).
- Using migratevm to Perform Exadata VM Live Migration
  You can perform Exadata VM Live Migration operations using the `migratevm` utility.

6.17.1.1 Using OEDACLI to Perform Exadata VM Live Migration

You can perform an Exadata VM Live Migration operation using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI).

In addition to the general requirements for Exadata VM Live Migration, the following requirements apply when using OEDACLI:

- Download and use the latest OEDA software bundle.
- OEDACLI must be able to perform actions as the `root` user on various servers in your Exadata system. To meet this requirement, your system must use the default password or you must specify the `root` password by using the `genPasswordHash.sh` command located in the OEDA software bundle.

  To specify the `root` password, run the `genPasswordHash.sh` command and supply the password when prompted. For example:

```
# /u01/onecommand/linux-x86/genPasswordHash.sh -root
Enter root password::******
Re-enter root password:*****
```


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> **Note**
>
> The same password must be used by all the servers in your Exadata system.

- OEDACLI requires a current Exadata XML configuration file. If you cannot supply an up-to-date file, you can generate one using the OEDACLI `DISCOVER ES` command.

  To generate an up-to-date Exadata XML configuration file, run the `DISCOVER ES` command and specify:

  – The complete list of servers (KVM hosts and storage servers) in your Exadata system.

  – The directory location to store the Exadata XML configuration information.

  For example:

```
oedacli> DISCOVER ES
HOSTNAMES='exa01adm01,exa01adm02,exa01celadm01,exa01celadm02,exa01celadm03'
 LOCATION=/u01/log/exa01_discovered
Discovering nodes [exa01adm01, exa01adm02, exa01celadm01,exa01celadm02,
exa01celadm03]...
Getting Guest info on exa01adm02.example.com
Getting Guest info on exa01adm01.example.com
...
```

You can use the OEDACLI `MIGRATE GUEST` command to:

- Perform a precheck in preparation for a live migration operation.
- Perform a live migration as a single integrated operation.
- Perform a live migration using a series of predefined steps.

Performing a Migration Precheck

You can perform a precheck to ensure that a proposed migration meets the applicable prerequisites.

The command syntax is:

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=guest_name MODE=live SRCHOST=source_host
TGTHOST=target_host WHERE STEPNAME=PRECHECK_LIVEMIGRATION
```

In the command:

- `HOSTNAME`: Specifies the hostname of the guest being migrated.
- `SRCHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the source KVM host. This is where the guest resides before the migration operation.
- `TGTHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the target KVM host. This is where you intent to move the guest to.

For example, the following command sequence shows how to perform a precheck before migrating a guest using Exadata VM Live Migration.

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In this example, the `MIGRATE GUEST` command checks that the guest named `exa01vm01` can be migrated from `exa01adm04` (the source KVM host) to `exa01adm06` (the target KVM host).

```
oedacli> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01.xml
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01 MODE=live SRCHOST=exa01adm04
TGTHOST=exa01adm06 WHERE STEPNAME=PRECHECK_LIVEMIGRATION
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

Performing a One-Step Live Migration

To migrate the guest, you can use a one-step migration. This approach offers the quickest and easiest migration path.

The command syntax is:

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=guest_name MODE=live SRCHOST=source_host
TGTHOST=target_host
```

In the command:

- `HOSTNAME`: Specifies the hostname of the guest being migrated.
- `SRCHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the source KVM host. This is where the guest resides before the migration operation.
- `TGTHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the target KVM host. This is where you are moving the guest to.

For example, the following command sequence shows how to perform a one-step guest migration using Exadata VM Live Migration.

In this example, the `MIGRATE GUEST` command migrates the guest named `exa01vm01` from `exa01adm04` (the source KVM host) to `exa01adm06` (the target KVM host). The example shows only a brief sample of the output from various migration steps.

```
oedacli> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01.xml
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01 MODE=live SRCHOST=exa01adm04
TGTHOST=exa01adm06
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
oedacli> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01.migration-merged.xml
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS

...
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_sys using device
exa01vm01_sys_c7db815ef4cc457b86a3015d1c467ace to host exa01adm06
...
Mounting Guest Configuration Files volume /dev/exc/
exa01vm01_cfg_1412f96d1bd742248723f203438c5fad for guest exa01vm01 on kvmhost
exa01adm06
...
Migrate guest exa01vm01 from exa01adm04 to exa01adm06. Step MIGRATE_GUEST
completed successfully...
...
Unmounting Guest Configuration Files volume /dev/exc/
```


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```
exa01vm01_cfg_1412f96d1bd742248723f203438c5fad for guest exa01vm01 on kvmhost
exa01adm04.
...
Detaching EDV volume device exa01vm01_sys_c7db815ef4cc457b86a3015d1c467ace
from source KVM host exa01adm04
...
Done...
Done [Elapsed = 92755 mS [1.5 minutes] Wed Apr 29 15:27:06 PDT 2026]]
oedacli> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01.migration-deployed.xml
File : exa01.migration-deployed.xml saved OK
```

Performing a Live Migration Using Multiple Steps

As an alternative to the one-step approach, you can migrate a guest using a series of predefined steps. This approach offers greater control, which may be beneficial in various situations, such as testing or troubleshooting.

The command syntax is:

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=guest_name MODE=live SRCHOST=source_host
TGTHOST=target_host WHERE STEPNAME=stepname
```

In the command:

- `HOSTNAME`: Specifies the hostname of the guest being migrated.
- `SRCHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the source KVM host. This is where the guest resides before the migration operation.
- `TGTHOST`: Specifies the hostname or IP address of the target KVM host. This is where you are moving the guest to.
- `STEPNAME`: Specifies the migration step to perform.

  The following list shows the available migration steps (in order) for Exadata VM Live Migration.

  1. `ATTACH_VOLUMES`
  2. `CREATE_BRIDGES`
  3. `MIGRATE_GUEST`
  4. `DETACH_VOLUMES`

  For example, the following command sequence shows how to perform the first two steps in a multi-step guest migration using Exadata VM Live Migration.

```
oedacli> LOAD FILE NAME=exa01.xml
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01 MODE=live SRCHOST=exa01adm04
TGTHOST=exa01adm06 WHERE STEPNAME=ATTACH_VOLUMES
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
...
```

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01 MODE=live SRCHOST=exa01adm04
TGTHOST=exa01adm06 WHERE STEPNAME=CREATE_BRIDGES
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
```


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```
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
...
```

6.17.1.2 Using `migratevm` to Perform Exadata VM Live Migration

You can perform Exadata VM Live Migration operations using the `migratevm` utility.

In addition to the general requirements for Exadata VM Live Migration, the following requirements apply when using `migratevm`:

- The OS user and the server running `migratevm` must be able to perform actions as the `root` user on both the source and target KVM hosts. To meet this requirement, run the `migratevm` command as the `root` user on the source KVM host, and configure SSH equivalency to the `root` user on target KVM host.
- To perform a live migration operation, `migratevm` requires access to the Exascale volumes that host the guest image files. To meet this requirement, the OS user and the server running the `migratevm` command must have access to a wallet containing Exascale administrator credentials.

  The following example shows a typical sequence of Exascale Command Line Interface (ESCLI) commands to create the required wallet.

```
@> mkkey --private-key-file privatekey.pem --public-key-file publickey.pem

@> mkuser MIGRATOR --attributes id=MIGRATOR01
User created with ID: MIGRATOR01

@> chuser MIGRATOR01 --public-key-file1 publickey.pem
User attributes changed successfully.

@> chuser MIGRATOR01 --privilege cl_admin
User attributes changed successfully.

@> mkwallet --wallet migration.wallet
Wallet created.

@> chwallet --wallet migration.wallet --attributes user=MIGRATOR01
Set user ID to MIGRATOR01

@> chwallet --wallet migration.wallet --private-key-file privatekey.pem
Successfully put private key in wallet.

@> chwallet --wallet migration.wallet --attributes
restEndPoint=exa01ers.example.com:5052
Default ExaCTRL server address set to exa01ers.example.com:5052.
```

  The example contains placeholder values for various command arguments, including *privatekey.pem*, *MIGRATOR01*, and *migration.wallet*. Replace these and any other placeholder values in the commands with your own valid values as needed.

  See also, Administer Exascale Users and Administer Exascale User Credentials in *Oracle Exadata Exascale User's Guide* .

You can use `migratevm` to precheck, start, monitor, and even cancel Exadata VM Live Migration operations. In each `migratevm` command, *guest_name* identifies the guest being

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moved. When required, *target_host* specifies the hostname or IP address of the destination KVM host. To display more detailed output, include the `--detail` option.

- To start a live migration operation, connect to the KVM host that contains the guest being migrated and run the following `migratevm` command:

  ```
  # migratevm guest_name target_host [ --wallet wallet_location ] [ --
  detail ]
  ```

  The `migratevm` command initiates the live migration and returns immediately. To monitor migration progress, use the `--list` option as described below.

  To perform live migration, `migratevm` must access the Exascale volumes that store the guest image files. By default, `migratevm` looks for a wallet with Exascale administrator credentials at `/opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/config/admwallet`. Alternatively, you can specify a different wallet location using the `--wallet` option.

- To optimize the likelihood of a successful migration, `migratevm` performs a series of prechecks to validate various requirements at the start of each live migration operation. You can run the prechecks separately before performing the actual migration by using the `--precheck` option. The command syntax is:

  ```
  # migratevm guest_name target_host --precheck [ --detail ]
  ```

- To monitor an Exadata VM Live Migration operation, run `migratevm` with the `--list` option. The command syntax is:

  ```
  # migratevm guest_name --list [--detail]
  ```

- If required, you can cancel a running migration operation by running `migratevm` with the `--abort` option. The command syntax is:

  ```
  # migratevm guest_name --abort [--detail]
  ```

6.17.2 Moving a Guest Using Automated Offline Migration

You can use the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI) to migrate an Oracle Linux KVM guest to another KVM host.

During the automated migration process, the guest is shut down, moved to the new KVM host, and then restarted. Because the guest shuts down, this method is also known as offline migration.

The following requirements apply to automated offline guest migration using OEDACLI:

- The Exadata system must use 2-socket Oracle Exadata system hardware with RoCE Network Fabric (X8M-2 or later).
- The Exadata system must use Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0 or later.
- You must have an OEDA-generated Engineered System XML configuration file (`es.xml`) that accurately reflects the current state of the Exadata system.
- The Exadata system must be configured to use Exascale storage to host the guest image files.

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- The environment must be configured with SSH equivalency, so that the OS user and the server running OEDACLI can perform actions as the `root` user on both the source and target KVM hosts.
- The source and target KVM hosts must reside in the same Exadata system configuration and have the same network visibility.
- The source and target KVM hosts must have access to the same Oracle Exadata storage servers.
- The source and target KVM hosts must not have any outstanding work from a previous Exadata Live Update.
- The target KVM host must use Oracle Exadata System Software packages that are the same version as, or newer than, those on the source KVM host.
- The target KVM host must have sufficient free CPU and memory resources to accommodate the guest.
  - It is possible to over-commit virtual CPUs such that the total number of virtual CPUs assigned to all guests exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. Over-committing CPUs can be done only when the competing workloads for over-subscribed resources are well understood and the concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.
  - It is not possible to over-commit memory.
- The guest being migrated must not have any outstanding work from a previous Exadata Live Update operation that could be applied when the guest restarts during the migration process. Either clear all outstanding work before migration, or reconfigure the guest so that no outstanding work occurs during the migration process.

  See Understanding Exadata Live Update and Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers.
- The guest name must not already be in use on the target KVM host.

To perform an automated guest migration using OEDACLI:

1. Start OEDACLI and load the Engineered System XML configuration file (`es.xml`).

   For example:

   ```
   # ./oedacli
   oedacli> LOAD FILE name=exa01.xml
   ```

2. Use the `MIGRATE GUEST` command to specify the migration parameters.

   The essential command syntax is:

   ```
   oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=guest_name MODE={OFFLINE|OFFLINEFORCE}
   SRCHOST=source_host TGTHOST=target_host
   ```

   In the command:

   - `HOSTNAME=guest_name`: Specifies the hostname of the guest being migrated.
   - `MODE={OFFLINE|OFFLINEFORCE}`: Specifies the migration mode:
     - `MODE=OFFLINE`: Performs an automated migration process where the guest is gracefully shut down, moved to the target KVM host, and then restarted.

       Use this option in most situations to gracefully migrate a working guest.

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  - `MODE=OFFLINEFORCE`: Performs a forced migration process without gracefully shutting down the guest.

    Use this option only in situations where the guest or source KVM host are not accessible. For example, to resurrect a guest from a failed KVM host.

- `SRCHOST=source_host`: Specifies the name of the source KVM host, where the guest currently resides.
- `TGTHOST=target_host`: Specifies the name of the target KVM host, where the guest will reside after the migration completes.

For example, the following command specifies the parameters for an automated migration process where the guest named `exa01vm01.example.com` is being gracefully moved from `exa01adm02.example.com` to `exa01adm06.example.com`.

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com MODE=OFFLINE
SRCHOST=exa01adm02.example.com TGTHOST=exa01adm06.example.com
```

3. Save and merge the actions defined by the `MIGRATE GUEST` command.

```
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
...
Merging MIGRATE GUEST
Action Validated and Merged OK
```

Examine the output from the `MERGE` command and proceed only if the action validated and merged OK.

4. Save a copy of the Engineered System XML configuration file (`es.xml`).

Saving the file at this point persists the XML configuration with the migration information marked in a pre-deployed state. You can save the file in this state using a distinctive file name to keep track of your changes.

```
oedacli> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01.migration-merged.xml
File : exa01.migration-merged.xml saved OK
```

5. Deploy the actions defined by the `MIGRATE GUEST` command.

```
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

The `DEPLOY ACTIONS` command instructs OEDACLI to perform the migration. This is time when the guest is actually moved to the target KVM host.

The migration process is performed using a series of well-defined steps. The following list shows the order of the migration steps for an offline migration.

a. `STOP_GUEST`
b. `CREATE_BRIDGES`
c. `DETACH_INTERFACES`
d. `DETACH_VOLUMES`
e. `ATTACH_VOLUMES`
f. `MIGRATE_GUEST`

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g. ATTACH_INTERFACES

h. STARTUP_GUEST

The output in the OEDACLI session shows various status messages and also reports when each step is completed. This enables you to monitor the migration process.

The following shows example output from a typical migration session.

```
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
Deploying Action ID : 28 migrate guest hostname=exa01vm01.example.com
mode=offline srchost=exa01adm02.example.com tgthost=exa01adm06.example.com
Deploying MIGRATE GUEST
Migrate Guest
Starting Guest Migration : exa01vm01.example.com
Stopping Guest exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Waiting for node : exa01vm01.example.com to be stopped
exa01vm01.example.com is down
exa01vm01.example.com is Down
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step STOP_GUEST completed successfully...
Detaching Network Interfaces for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm02.example.com
VF POOLS in use in kvmHost exa01adm02.example.com. No need to detach re*
interfaces
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step DETACH_INTERFACES completed successfully...
Detaching Exascale Volumes for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm02.example.com
Unmounting Guest Configuration Files volume /dev/exc/
exa01vm01_cfg_82abd35b3cb04643848b556c31e8903f for guest
exa01vm01.example.com on kvmhost exa01adm02.example.com.
Removing Guest Configuration Volume entry /dev/exc/
exa01vm01_cfg_82abd35b3cb04643848b556c31e8903f for guest
exa01vm01.example.com from fstab on kvmhost exa01adm02.example.com.
Removing Guest Configuration Files directory /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/
exa01vm01.example.com for guest exa01vm01.example.com on kvmhost
exa01adm02.example.com.
Detaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_sys from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Detaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_cfg from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Detaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_gih01 from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Detaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_dbh01 from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Detaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_u01 from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step DETACH_VOLUMES completed successfully...
Attaching Exascale volumes for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm06.example.com
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_sys using device
exa01vm01_sys_95d9f89aeacf4e7f8997972b2e1354ff to host
exa01adm06.example.com
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_cfg using device
exa01vm01_cfg_82abd35b3cb04643848b556c31e8903f to host
exa01adm06.example.com
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_gih01 using device
exa01vm01_gih01_5ea0689d6e4f4eedbde29fcf3f9f618d to host
exa01adm06.example.com
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_dbh01 using device
```


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```
exa01vm01_dbh01_95370e3d9cfe49639c8943a659137265 to host
exa01adm06.example.com
Attaching EDV Volume exa01vm01_u01 using device
exa01vm01_u01_0b66086a58474595a3d2f00b1bd7bb63 to host
exa01adm06.example.com
Mounting Guest Configuration Files volume /dev/exc/
exa01vm01_cfg_82abd35b3cb04643848b556c31e8903f for guest
exa01vm01.example.com on kvmhost exa01adm06.example.com.
Adding Guest Configuration Volume entry /dev/exc/
exa01vm01_cfg_82abd35b3cb04643848b556c31e8903f for guest
exa01vm01.example.com to fstab on kvmhost exa01adm06.example.com.
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step ATTACH_VOLUMES completed successfully...
Creating Network Bridge for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm06.example.com
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step CREATE_BRIDGES completed successfully...
Migrating Guest exa01vm01.example.com from KVM host exa01adm02.example.com
to  KVM host exa01adm06.example.com
Enabling autostart for guest exa01vm01.example.com on kvm host
exa01adm06.example.com
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step MIGRATE_GUEST completed successfully...
Removing Network Bridges for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm02.example.com
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step REMOVE_BRIDGES completed successfully...
Skipping NAT bridge removal since this is not a cloud deployment...
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step REMOVE_NAT_BRIDGE_SRC completed
successfully...
Skipping NAT bridge creation since this is not a cloud deployment...
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step CREATE_NAT_BRIDGE_TGT completed
successfully...
Attaching Network Interfaces for Guest : exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host
exa01adm06.example.com
VF POOLS in use in kvmHost exa01adm06.example.com. No need to attach re*
interfaces. Proceeding with other post-mgration tasks.
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step ATTACH_INTERFACES completed successfully...
Starting Guest exa01vm01.example.com on KVM host exa01adm06.example.com
Waiting for node : exa01vm01.example.com to be ready
Migrate guest exa01vm01.example.com from exa01adm02.example.com to
exa01adm06.example.com. Step STARTUP_GUEST completed successfully...
Done...
Done [Elapsed = 193346 mS [3.0 minutes] Wed Jul 30 16:14:59 PDT 2025]]
```

If the migration process does not complete for any reason, examine the OEDACLI output to determine the cause. After resolving the issue, you can complete the migration by performing the remaining steps, one at a time, remembering to start with the step that previously failed.

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To perform a single step, specify the `MIGRATE GUEST` command with a `WHERE` clause to identify the step name. Then save, merge, and deploy the action. For example:

```
oedacli> MIGRATE GUEST HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com MODE=OFFLINE
SRCHOST=exa01adm02.example.com TGTHOST=exa01adm06.example.com WHERE
STEPNAME=STARTUP_GUEST
oedacli> SAVE ACTION
oedacli> MERGE ACTIONS
oedacli> DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

6. Save the Engineered System XML configuration file (`es.xml`).

   Saving the XML configuration file at this point persists the configuration change and ensures that the file reflects the system configuration following the completion of the migration. You can save the file using a distinctive file name to keep track of your changes.

   ```
   oedacli> SAVE FILE NAME=exa01.migration-deployed.xml
   File : exa01.migration-deployed.xml saved OK
   ```

Related Topics

- MIGRATE GUEST

6.17.3 Manually Moving a Guest to a Different KVM Host

You can manually move an Oracle Linux KVM guest to a different KVM host.

This procedure applies only to guests with disk image files stored locally on the KVM host (not on Exascale volumes).

Furthermore, the source and target Oracle Exadata KVM hosts must meet the following requirements:

- The source and target KVM hosts must reside in the same Exadata system configuration and have the same network visibility.
- The source and target KVM hosts must use the same Oracle Exadata System Software release.
- The source and target KVM hosts must have access to the same Oracle Exadata storage servers.
- The target KVM host must have sufficient free resources (CPU, memory, and local disk storage) to operate the guest.
  - It is possible to over-commit virtual CPUs such that the total number of virtual CPUs assigned to all domains exceeds the number of physical CPUs on the system. Over-committing CPUs can be done only when the competing workloads for over-subscribed resources are well understood and the concurrent demand does not exceed physical capacity.
  - It is not possible to over-commit memory.
  - Copying disk images to the target KVM host may increase space allocation of the disk image files because the copied files are no longer able to benefit from the disk space savings gained by using reflinks.
- The guest name must not be already in use on the target KVM host.

The following procedure moves a guest to another KVM host.

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1. In the source KVM host, shut down the guest that is being moved.

   ```
   # vm_maker --stop-domain GuestName
   ```

2. Copy the guest disk image and configuration files to the target KVM host.

   In the following examples, replace *GuestName* with the name of the guest, and replace *target* with the host name of the target KVM host.

   ```
   # scp -r /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/GuestName/ target:/EXAVMIMAGES/
   GuestImages
   ```

3. Copy the guest XML definition to the target KVM host.

   ```
   # scp /etc/libvirt/qemu/GuestName.xml target:/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages
   ```

4. In the target KVM host, define the domain.

   ```
   # virsh define /EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/GuestName.xml
   ```

5. If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1 or later, run the following `vm_maker` command in the target KVM host to complete the guest migration.

   ```
   # vm_maker --update-mac GuestName
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > - The `vm_maker --update-mac` command is first introduced in Oracle Exadata System Software release 20.1.4 (November 2020). If you are using an earlier 20.1 release, you must perform an update to get this command.
   > - This step is not required on systems using a release of Oracle Exadata System Software prior to 20.1.

6. Start the migrated guest on the target KVM host.

   ```
   # vm_maker --start-domain GuestName
   ```

6.18 Migrating Exadata Guest VM Images to Exascale Storage

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0, you can migrate Exadata guest virtual machine (VM) image files from local storage on the KVM host to Exascale shared storage.

You can perform the operation using the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) Command Line Utility (OEDACLI).

Before commencing, consider the following requirements and recommendations:

- The Exadata system (KVM host and guest) must use Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.
- The Exadata system must be configured to use Exascale storage. In particular, the Exascale cluster must be configured with at least one storage pool that has sufficient free

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space to contain the guest image files. Furthermore, the KVM host containing the guest image files must be configured to run the Exascale volume (EDV) service.

- Download and use the latest OEDA software bundle.
- OEDACLI requires a current Exadata XML configuration file. If you cannot supply an up-to-date file, you can generate one using the OEDACLI `DISCOVER ES` command.

  To generate an up-to-date Exadata XML configuration file, run the `DISCOVER ES` command and specify:

  – The complete list of servers (KVM hosts and storage servers) in your Exadata system.
  – The directory location to store the Exadata XML configuration information.

  For example:

```
oedacli> DISCOVER ES
HOSTNAMES='exa01adm01,exa01adm02,exa01celadm01,exa01celadm02,exa01celadm03'
 LOCATION=/u01/log/exa01_discovered
Discovering nodes [exa01adm01, exa01adm02, exa01celadm01,exa01celadm02,
exa01celadm03]...
Getting Guest info on exa01adm02.example.com
Getting Guest info on exa01adm01.example.com
...
```

- Migrating Exadata guest image files requires taking the guest offline and shutting it down for most of the operation. Downtime depends primarily on how long it takes to copy the contents of the guest image files. Under typical conditions, a migration takes about five minutes for each guest. However, when planning an appropriate maintenance window, include the time needed to recover the guest from backup if a failure damages a guest image file.
- The migration is one-way only. It moves data from local storage on the KVM host to Exascale volumes.

You can use OEDACLI to migrate guest images to Exascale by using the `ALTER MACHINE` command:

Migrating Guests Individually

To migrate a single guest, the command syntax is:

```
oedacli> ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE HOSTNAME=guest_FQDN
```

The following example shows a complete command sequence along with sample output. In the example, the fully qualified domain name of the guest being migrated is `exa01vm01.example.com`, the OEDACLI commands are specified in a command file named `migrate_vm01_storage.cli`, and the Exadata XML configuration file is located at `/u01/log/exa01_discovered/Discovered-exa01.xml`.

```
# cat migrate_vm01_storage.cli
ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com
save action
merge actions
deploy actions

# oedacli -c /u01/log/exa01_discovered/Discovered-exa01.xml -f
migrate_vm01.cli
```


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```
...
Deploying Action ID : 1 ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE
HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com
Deploying ALTER MACHINE
CREATE_EDVVOLUME: Creating EDV volumes for guest exa01vm01.example.com
...
STOP_GUEST: Stopping guest exa01vm01.example.com
...
COPY_DISKS: Copying disk content for guest exa01vm01.example.com
...
RESTART_GUEST: Starting guest exa01vm01.example.com on EDV volumes
Successfully migrated guest exa01vm01.example.com to use EDV volumes
```

Migrating Multiple Guests Together

As an additional convenience, you can migrate multiple guests in the same operation. To do this, specify a comma-seperated list of guests that is enclosed in quotes.

For example:

```
oedacli> ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE
HOSTNAME="exa01vm01.example.com,exa01vm02.example.com,exa01vm03.example.com"
```

When migrating multiple guests together, OEDACLI processes sub-steps for each guest in parallel. Consequently, processing multiple guests together may facilitate migration within a shorter maintenance window, but each guest must be offline for longer than if it was processed separately.

Migrating Guests Using Steps

For additional control over the migration process, you can run each migration sub-step separately by using the `STEPNAME` parameter. You can specify the migration steps as follows (in normal order):

1. `CREATE_EDVVOLUME`
2. `STOP_GUEST`
3. `COPY_DISKS`
4. `RESTART_GUEST`

For example:

```
oedacli> ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE
HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com STEPNAME=CREATE_EDVVOLUME
oedacli> save action
oedacli> merge actions
oedacli> deploy actions
...

oedacli> ALTER MACHINE STORAGETYPE=CELLDISK WHERE
HOSTNAME=exa01vm01.example.com STEPNAME=STOP_GUEST
...
```


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Performing a stepped migration enables you to perform additional validation and troubleshooting between each step. You can also use a stepped migration to create the Exascale volumes before the maintenance window when the guest is offline.

6.19 Recovering a KVM Deployment

A KVM host can be recovered from backups and guests can be recovered from snapshot backups.

A KVM host can be recovered from a snapshot-based backup when severe disaster conditions damage the Oracle KVM host, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

For example, replacing all hard disks leaves no trace of original software on the system. This is similar to replacing the complete system as far as the software is concerned.

The recovery procedures described in this section do not include backup or recovery of Exadata storage servers or the data in an Oracle Database. Oracle recommends testing the backup and recovery procedures on a regular basis.

- Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of KVM Hosts
  The recovery of a KVM host consists of a series of tasks.
- KVM System Recovery Scenarios
  How to recover a KVM system deployment.

6.19.1 Overview of Snapshot-Based Recovery of KVM Hosts

The recovery of a KVM host consists of a series of tasks.

The recovery procedures use the diagnostics.iso image as a virtual CD-ROM to restart the KVM host in rescue mode using the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM). At a high-level, the steps are:

1. Re-create the following:
   - Boot partitions
   - Physical volumes
   - Volume groups
   - Logical volumes
   - File system
   - Swap partition
2. Activate the swap partition
3. Ensure the `/boot` partition is the active boot partition
4. Restore the data
5. Reconfigure GRUB
6. Restart the server

6.19.2 KVM System Recovery Scenarios

How to recover a KVM system deployment.

The following scenarios are applicable to a KVM system recovery:

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- Recovering a KVM Host and the Guests from Backup
  This procedure recovers the KVM host and all its guest from a backup of the KVM host and a backup of the guests from the KVM host.
- Re-imaging a KVM Host and Restoring the Guests from Backup
  This procedure re-images the management domain and reconstructs all the user domains from a backup of the KVM guests.
- Recover and Restart a KVM Guest
  From the KVM host you can recover a specific guest.
- Restoring and Recovering Guests from Snapshot Backups
  This procedure can be used to restore lost or damaged files of a KVM guest using a snapshot-based backup of the guest taken from inside the guest.

6.19.2.1 Recovering a KVM Host and the Guests from Backup

This procedure recovers the KVM host and all its guest from a backup of the KVM host and a backup of the guests from the KVM host.

A KVM host can be recovered from a snapshot-based backup using the steps below when severe disaster conditions damage the management domain, or when the server hardware is replaced to such an extent that it amounts to new hardware.

Prepare an NFS server to host the backup archives created in Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup

The NFS server must be accessible by IP address. For example, on an NFS server with the IP address *nfs_ip*, where the directory `/Backup` contains the backup archives.

- Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X10M and X11M
  This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on Oracle Exadata X10M and X11M.
- Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X9M-2
  This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on an Oracle Exadata X9M-2 database server.
- Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X8M-2
  This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on an Oracle Exadata X8M-2 database server.
- Reboot the KVM Host
  Start the KVM host, and continue administrator operations.
- Recover and Restart the KVM Guests
  From the KVM host recover all of the KVM guests.

6.19.2.1.1 Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X10M and X11M

This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on Oracle Exadata X10M and X11M.

1. Boot the server and use the system BIOS menus to check the disk controller status. If required, configure the disk controller and set up the disks.
2. Boot the server in diagnostic mode.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.
3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

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For example:

```
Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
(e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
the shell),
(r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
```

If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

4. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

```
# umount /mnt/cell
```

5. Confirm the `md` devices on the server.

   Confirm that the server contains the devices listed in the following example. Do not proceed and contact Oracle Support if your server differs substantially.

```
# ls -al /dev/md*
brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 24 Jan  5 05:42 /dev/md24
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,  4 Jan  5 05:42 /dev/md24p1
brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,  5 Jan  5 05:42 /dev/md24p2
brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 25 Jan  5 05:42 /dev/md25

/dev/md:
total 0
drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  120 Jan  5 05:42 .
drwxr-xr-x 19 root root 3380 Jan  5 05:49 ..
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Jan  5 05:42 24 -> ../md24
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Jan  5 05:42 24p1 -> ../md24p1
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    9 Jan  5 05:42 24p2 -> ../md24p2
lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Jan  5 05:42 25 -> ../md25
```

6. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
# lvm pvremove /dev/md25 --force
```

7. Remove the existing partitions, then verify all partitions were removed.

   a. Use the following command to remove the existing partitions:

```
# for v_partition in $(parted -s /dev/md24 print|awk '/^ / {print $1}')
do
  parted -s /dev/md24 rm ${v_partition}
done
```

   b. Verify by running the following command:

```
# parted  -s /dev/md24 unit s print
```

   The command output should not display any partitions.

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8. Create the boot partition.
   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/md24
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      ```
      (parted) mklabel gpt
      ```

   c. Set the unit size as sector.

      ```
      (parted) unit s
      ```

   d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

      ```
      (parted) print
      ```

   e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

      ```
      (parted) rm part#
      ```

   f. Create a new first partition.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary 64s 15114206s
      ```

   g. Make the new partition bootable.

      ```
      (parted) set 1 boot on
      ```

9. Create the second primary (boot) partition.
   a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

      ```
      (parted) mkpart primary fat32 15114207s 15638494s
      (parted) set 2 boot on
      ```

   b. Write the information to disk, then quit.

      ```
      (parted) quit
      ```

10. Create the physical volume and volume group.

    ```
    # lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
    # lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
    ```

    If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

    ```
    # lvm vgremove VGExaDb
    # lvm pvremove /dev/md25
    # lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
    # lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
    ```

11. Create the LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

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a. Create the logical volumes.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbExaVMImages -L1500G VGExaDb -y
# lvextend -l +98%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

b. Create the file systems.

```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# mkfs.xfs -m crc=1 -m reflink=1 -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/md24p1
# mkfs.vfat -v -c -F 32 -s 2 /dev/md24p2
```

c. Label the file systems.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# xfs_admin -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# xfs_admin -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# xfs_admin -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# xfs_admin -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# xfs_admin -L EXAVMIMAGES /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
# xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/md24p1
# dosfslabel /dev/md24p2 ESP
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt
# mkdir -p /mnt/home
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home
# mkdir -p /mnt/var
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit
```


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```
# mkdir -p /mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp
# mkdir -p /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount -t xfs /dev/md24p1 /mnt/boot
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot/efi
# mount -t vfat /dev/md24p2 /mnt/boot/efi
```

12. Create the system swap space.

    For example:

    ```
    # mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
    ```

13. Bring up the network.

    ```
    # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
    # ip link set up eth0
    # ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
    ```

14. Mount the NFS server containing the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
    ```

15. Restore the files from the backup.

    Assuming that the backup was created using the procedure in Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup, you can restore the files by using the following command:

    ```
    # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
    myKVMbackup.tar.bz2 --numeric-owner -C /mnt
    ```

16. Create the directory for kdump service.

    ```
    # mkdir /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES/crashfiles
    ```

17. Check the restored fstab file (at `/mnt/etc/fstab`), and comment out any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

18. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

    ```
    # umount /mnt/tmp
    # umount /mnt/var/log/audit
    # umount /mnt/var/log
    # umount /mnt/var
    # umount /mnt/home
    # umount /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
    # umount /mnt/boot/efi
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt
    ```


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19. Check the boot devices and set the boot order.

    a. Check the available boot devices, and identify the boot device that is associated with Redhat Boot Manager (`\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`).

    For example:

```
# efibootmgr -v
BootCurrent: 0019
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder:
0019,0000,0002,0010,0009,0017,000A,000B,0018,0005,0006,0007,0008,0013,00
14,0015,0016,0003,0011,0004,0012,001A
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
HD(2,GPT,eec54dfd-8928-4874-833d-5b0b9e914b99,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/
File(\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI)
Boot0002* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0004* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000A* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000B* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0010* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0011* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0012* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0013* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
```


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```
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0014* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0015* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0016* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0017* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0018* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0019* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01 /Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(7,0)/
USB(3,0)/CDROM(1,0x28,0x3100)..BO
Boot001A* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
HD(2,GPT,eec54dfd-8928-4874-833d-5b0b9e914b99,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/
File(\EFI\REDHAT\GRUBX64.EFI)..BO
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

b. Configure the device that is associated with Redhat Boot Manager (`\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`) to be first in the boot order.

   In this example, Redhat Boot Manager is associated with boot device `0000`:

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 0019
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
Boot0002* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0004* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot000A* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot000B* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot0010* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0011* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0012* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0013* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0014* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0015* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0016* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0017* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot0018* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot0019* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01
Boot001A* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
```


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```
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

20. Disconnect the `diagnostics.iso` file.

    See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

21. Restart the system.

    ```
    # reboot
    ```

22. Log back into the server as the `root` user.

23. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.

    a. Back up the `/etc/mdadm.conf` file.

       For example:

       ```
       # cp /etc/mdadm.conf /etc/mdadm.conf.backup
       ```

    b. Edit `/etc/mdadm.conf` and remove the lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       After you edit the file, the remaining contents should be similar to the following example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ```

    c. Recreate the boot device mirroring configuration.

       ```
       # mdadm -Esv | grep ^ARRAY >> /etc/mdadm.conf
       ```

    d. Examine `/etc/mdadm.conf` and verify the addition of new lines starting with `ARRAY`.

       In particular, verify that the file contains entries for `/dev/md/24` and `/dev/md/25`.

       For example:

       ```
       # cat /etc/mdadm.conf
       MAILADDR root
       AUTO +imsm +1.x -all
       ARRAY /dev/md/24 level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=2a92373f:572a5a3a:807ae329:b4135cf3 name=localhost:24
       ARRAY /dev/md/25 level=raid1 metadata=1.2 num-devices=2
       UUID=cc7b75df:25f3a281:b4b65c44:0b8a2de3 name=localhost:25
       ```

24. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.

    a. Back up the `/boot/initramfs*.img` files.

       For example:

       ```
       # mkdir /boot/backup
       # cp /boot/initramfs*.img /boot/backup
       ```


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b. Recreate the `initramfs` image files.

```
# dracut -f
```

25. Restart the system.

```
# reboot
```

26. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
27. Run the `imageinfo` command and verify that the image status is `success`.

    For example:

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 5.4.17-2136.320.7.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Mon Jun 5 14:17:11
PDT 2023 x86_64
Image kernel version: 5.4.17-2136.320.7.el8uek
Image version: 23.1.0.0.0.230707
Image activated: 2023-07-07 17:12:37 -0700
Image status: success
Exadata software version: 23.1.0.0.0.230707
Node type: KVMHOST
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

The KVM host has been recovered.

6.19.2.1.2 Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X9M-2

This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on an Oracle Exadata X9M-2 database server.

1. Boot the server and use the system BIOS menus to check the disk controller status. If required, configure the disk controller and set up the disks.
2. Boot the server in diagnostic mode.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.
3. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

```
Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
(e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
the shell),
(r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.

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4. If it is mounted, unmount `/mnt/cell`

   ```
   # umount /mnt/cell
   ```

5. Confirm the `md` devices on the server.

   Confirm that the server contains the devices listed in the following example. Do not proceed and contact Oracle Support if your server differs substantially.

   ```
   # ls -al /dev/md*
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 126 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,   4 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126p1
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk 259,   5 Jul 15 06:59 /dev/md126p2
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9, 127 Jul 15 06:28 /dev/md127
   brw-rw---- 1 root disk   9,  25 Jul 15 06:28 /dev/md25

   /dev/md:
   total 0
   drwxr-xr-x  2 root root  140 Jul 15 06:59 .
   drwxr-xr-x 18 root root 3400 Jul 15 06:59 ..
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    8 Jul 15 06:59 24_0 -> ../md126
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   10 Jul 15 06:59 24_0p1 -> ../md126p1
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root   10 Jul 15 06:59 24_0p2 -> ../md126p2
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    7 Jul 15 06:28 25 -> ../md25
   lrwxrwxrwx  1 root root    8 Jul 15 06:28 imsm0 -> ../md127
   ```

6. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

   ```
   # lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
   # lvm pvremove /dev/md25 --force
   ```

7. Remove the existing partitions, then verify all partitions were removed.

   a. Use the following command to remove the existing partitions:

      ```
      # for v_partition in $(parted -s /dev/md126 print|awk '/^ / {print $1}')
      do
        parted -s /dev/md126 rm ${v_partition}
      done
      ```

   b. Verify by running the following command:

      ```
      # parted  -s /dev/md126 unit s print
      ```

      The command output should not display any partitions.

8. Create the boot partition.

   a. Start an interactive session using the `partd` command.

      ```
      # parted /dev/md126
      ```

   b. Assign a disk label.

      ```
      (parted) mklabel gpt
      ```


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c. Set the unit size as sector.

```
(parted) unit s
```

d. Check the partition table by displaying the existing partitions.

```
(parted) print
```

e. Remove the partitions listed in the previous step.

```
(parted) rm part#
```

f. Create a new first partition.

```
(parted) mkpart primary 64s 15114206s
```

g. Make the new partition bootable.

```
(parted) set 1 boot on
```

9. Create the second primary (boot) partition.

a. Create a second primary partition as a UEFI boot partition with `fat32`.

```
(parted) mkpart primary fat32 15114207s 15638494s
(parted) set 2 boot on
```

b. Write the information to disk, then quit.

```
(parted) quit
```

10. Create the physical volume and volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

If the physical volume or volume group already exists, then remove and then re-create them as follows:.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb
# lvm pvremove /dev/md25
# lvm pvcreate /dev/md25
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/md25
```

11. Create the LVM partitions, then create and mount the file systems.

a. Create the logical volumes.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb -y
```


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```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbExaVMImages -L1500G VGExaDb -y
# lvextend -l +98%FREE /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
```

b. Create the file systems.

```
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# mkfs.xfs -m crc=1 -m reflink=1 -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
# mkfs.xfs -f /dev/md126p1
# mkfs.vfat -v -c -F 32 -s 2 /dev/md126p2
```

c. Label the file systems.

```
# xfs_admin -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1
# xfs_admin -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
# xfs_admin -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1
# xfs_admin -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog
# xfs_admin -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit
# xfs_admin -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp
# xfs_admin -L EXAVMIMAGES /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages
# xfs_admin -L BOOT /dev/md126p1
# dosfslabel /dev/md126p2 ESP
```

d. Create mount points for all the partitions, and mount the respective partitions.

For example, assuming that `/mnt` is used as the top level directory for the recovery operation, you could use the following commands to create the directories and mount the partitions:

```
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt
# mkdir -p /mnt/home
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home
# mkdir -p /mnt/var
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log
# mkdir -p /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit
# mkdir -p /mnt/tmp
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp
# mkdir -p /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
# mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot
# mount -t xfs /dev/md126p1 /mnt/boot
# mkdir -p /mnt/boot/efi
# mount -t vfat /dev/md126p2 /mnt/boot/efi
```


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12. Create the system swap space.

    For example:

    ```
    # mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
    ```

13. Bring up the network.

    ```
    # ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
    # ip link set up eth0
    # ip route add default via gateway_address dev eth0
    ```

14. Mount the NFS server containing the backup.

    The following example assumes that the backup is located in the `/export` directory of the NFS server with IP address *nfs_ip*.

    ```
    # mkdir -p /root/mnt
    # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/export /root/mnt
    ```

15. Restore the files from the backup.

    Assuming that the backup was created using the procedure in Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup, you can restore the files by using the following command:

    ```
    # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
    myKVMbackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
    ```

16. Create the directory for kdump service.

    ```
    # mkdir /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES/crashfiles
    ```

17. Check the restored fstab file (at `/mnt/etc/fstab`), and comment out any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

18. Unmount the restored file systems.

    For example:

    ```
    # umount /mnt/tmp
    # umount /mnt/var/log/audit
    # umount /mnt/var/log
    # umount /mnt/var
    # umount /mnt/home
    # umount /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
    # umount /mnt/boot/efi
    # umount /mnt/boot
    # umount /mnt
    ```

19. Check the boot devices and set the boot order.

    a. Check the available boot devices, and identify the boot device that is associated with Redhat Boot Manager (`\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`).

       For example:

       ```
       # efibootmgr -v
       BootCurrent: 0019
       Timeout: 1 seconds
       ```


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```
BootOrder:
0019,0000,0002,0010,0009,0017,000A,000B,0018,0005,0006,0007,0008,0013,00
14,0015,0016,0003,0011,0004,0012,001A
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
HD(2,GPT,eec54dfd-8928-4874-833d-5b0b9e914b99,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/
File(\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI)
Boot0002* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0004* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000A* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot000B* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0010* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection /
Pci(0x1c,0x4)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(0010e0fc6e94,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0011* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef622380a,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0012* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef622380b,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0013* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(3cfdfe915070,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0014* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(3cfdfe915071,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0015* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x2)/MAC(3cfdfe915072,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0016* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x3)/MAC(3cfdfe915073,1)/
```


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```
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0017* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x0)/MAC(b8cef644519c,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0018* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D /
Pci(0x2,0x0)/Pci(0x0,0x1)/MAC(b8cef644519d,1)/
IPv4(0.0.0.00.0.0.0,0,0)..BO
Boot0019* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01 /Pci(0x14,0x0)/USB(7,0)/
USB(3,0)/CDROM(1,0x28,0x3100)..BO
Boot001A* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
HD(2,GPT,eec54dfd-8928-4874-833d-5b0b9e914b99,0xe69fdf,0x80000)/
File(\EFI\REDHAT\GRUBX64.EFI)..BO
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

b. Configure the device that is associated with Redhat Boot Manager (`\EFI\REDHAT\SHIMX64.EFI`) to be first in the boot order.

   In this example, Redhat Boot Manager is associated with boot device `0000`:

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000
BootCurrent: 0019
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000
Boot0000* RedHat Boot Manager
Boot0002* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0003* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0004* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0005* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0006* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0007* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0008* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0009* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot000A* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot000B* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot0010* NET0:PXE IPv4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit  Network Connection
Boot0011* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0A
Boot0012* PCIE5:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:22:38:0B
Boot0013* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0014* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0015* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0016* PCIE3:PXE IPv4 Oracle Quad Port 10GBase-T Adapter
Boot0017* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9C
Boot0018* PCIE1:PXE IPv4 Mellanox Network Adapter - B8:CE:F6:44:51:9D
Boot0019* USB:SP:SUN Remote ISO CDROM1.01
Boot001A* Oracle Linux (grubx64.efi)
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

20. Restart the system.

```
# reboot
```

21. Disconnect the `diagnostics.iso` file.

    See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.

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22. Log back into the server as the `root` user.
23. Run the `imageinfo` command and verify that the image status is `success`.

    For example:

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.502.5.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Wed Apr 14 15:08:41
PDT 2021 x86_64
Uptrack kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.503.1.el7uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Fri Apr 23
15:20:41 PDT 2021 x86_64
Image kernel version: 4.14.35-2047.502.5.el7uek
Image version: 21.2.1.0.0.210608
Image activated: 2021-07-12 14:58:03 +0900
Image status: success
Node type: COMPUTE
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

The KVM host has been recovered.

6.19.2.1.3 Recover the KVM Host on Exadata X8M-2

This procedure describes how to recover the KVM host on an Oracle Exadata X8M-2 database server.

1. Boot the server in diagnostic mode.

   See Booting a Server using the Diagnostic ISO File in *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide*.
2. Log in to the diagnostics shell as the `root` user.

   When prompted, enter the diagnostics shell.

   For example:

```
Choose from following by typing letter in '()':
(e)nter interactive diagnostics shell. Must use credentials
from Oracle support to login (reboot or power cycle to exit
the shell),
(r)estore system from NFS backup archive,
Type e to enter the diagnostics shell and log in as the root user.
```

   If prompted, log in to the system as the `root` user. If you are prompted for the `root` user password and do not have it, then contact Oracle Support Services.
3. If required, use `/opt/MegaRAID/storcli/storcli64` to configure the disk controller to set up the disks.
4. Remove the logical volumes, the volume group, and the physical volume, in case they still exist after the disaster.

```
# lvm vgremove VGExaDb --force
# lvm pvremove /dev/sda3 --force
```


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5. Remove the existing partitions, then verify all partitions were removed. The below script can be used.

```
# for v_partition in $(parted -s /dev/sda print|awk '/^ / {print $1}')
do
  parted -s /dev/sda rm ${v_partition}
done

# parted  -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: AVAGO MR9[ 2783.921605]  sda:361-16i (scsi)
Disk /dev/sda: 3509760000s
Sector size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table: gpt
Disk Flags:

Number  Start   End  Size  File system Name  Flags
```

6. Create three partitions on `/dev/sda`

   a. Get the end sector for the disk `/dev/sda` from a running KVM host and store it in a variable:

```
# end_sector_logical=$(parted -s /dev/sda unit s print|perl -ne '/
^Disk\s+\S+:\s+(\d+)s/
          and print $1')
# end_sector=$( expr $end_sector_logical - 34 )
# echo $end_sector
```

   The values for the start and end sectors in the commands below were taken from an existing KVM host. Because these values can change over time, it is recommended that these values are checked from a KVM host at the time of performing this procedure. For example, for an Oracle Exadata Database Machine X8M-2 database server the following might be seen:

```
# parted -s /dev/sda  unit s print
Model:  AVAGO MR9361-16i (scsi)
Disk  /dev/sda: 7025387520s
Sector  size (logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition  Table: gpt
Disk  Flags:
Number   Start     End         Size         File system   Name
Flags
1        64s       1048639s    1048576s     xfs           primary
boot
2        1048640s  1572927s    524288s      fat32         primary
boot
3        1572928s  7025387486s 7023814559s                primary  lvm
```

   b. Create the boot partition, `/dev/sda1`.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda  mklabel gpt mkpart primary 64s 1048639s set 1
boot on
```


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c. Create the efi boot partition , /dev/sda2.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda  mkpart primary fat32 1048640s 1572927s set 2 boot
on
```

d. Create the partition that will hold the logical volumes, /dev/sda3.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda mkpart primary 1572928s ${end_sector}s set 3 lvm on
```

e. Verify all the partitions have been created.

```
# parted -s /dev/sda unit s print
Model: AVAGO MR9[2991.834796]  sda: sda1 sda2 sda3
361-16i(scsi)
Disk /dev/sda:3509760000s
Sector size(logical/physical): 512B/512B
Partition Table:gpt
Disk Flags:
Number  Start    End            Size          File system    Name
Flags
1       64s      1048639s       1048576s      xfs            primary
boot
2       1048640s 1572927s       524288s       fat32          primary
boot
3       1572928s 3509759966s    3508187039s                  primary lvm
```

7. Create logical volumes and file systems.

a. Create the physical volume and the volume group.

```
# lvm pvcreate /dev/sda3
# lvm vgcreate VGExaDb /dev/sda3
```

b. Create and label the logical volume for the file system that will contain the first system partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys1 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L DBSYS /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 -f
```

c. Create and label the logical volume for the swap directory.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSwap1 -L16G VGExaDb -y
# mkswap -L SWAP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSwap1
```

d. Create the logical volume for the second system partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbSys2 -L15G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
```

e. Create and label the logical volume for the HOME partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbHome -L4G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L HOME /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome
```


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f. Create the logical volume for the tmp partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbTmp -L3G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L TMP /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp -f
```

g. Create the logical volume for the first var partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar1 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L VAR /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 -f
```

h. Create the logical volume for the second var partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVar2 -L2G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar2 -f
```

i. Create and label the logical volume for the LVDbVarLog partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLog -L18G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L DIAG /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog -f
```

j. Create and label the logical volume for the LVDbVarLogAudit partition and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbVarLogAudit -L1G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -L AUDIT /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit -f
```

k. Create the LVDoNotRemoveOrUse logical volume.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDoNotRemoveOrUse -L2G VGExaDb -y
```

l. Create the logical volume for the guest storage repository and build a xfs file system on it.

```
# lvm lvcreate -n LVDbExaVMImages -L1500G VGExaDb -y
# mkfs.xfs -m crc=1 -m reflink=1 -L EXAVMIMAGES /dev/VGExaDb/
LVDbExaVMImages -f
```

m. Create a file system on the `/dev/sda1` partition, and label it.

```
# mkfs.xfs -L BOOT /dev/sda1 -f
```

n. Create a file system on the /dev/sda2 partition, and label it.

```
# mkfs.vfat -v -c -F 32 -s 2 /dev/sda2
# dosfslabel /dev/sda2 ESP
```

8. Create mount points for all the partitions and mount the respective partitions.

   For example, if `/mnt` is used as the top-level directory, the mounted list of partitions might look like:

```
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 on /mnt
/dev/sda1 on /mnt/boot
/dev/sda2 on /mnt/boot/efi
```


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```
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome on /mnt/home
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp on /mnt/tmp
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 on /mnt/var
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog on /mnt/var/log
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit on /mnt/var/log/audit
/dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages on /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
```

The following example mounts the system partition and creates 2 mount points for the boot partitions.

```
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys1 /mnt -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/boot
# mount /dev/sda1 /mnt/boot -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/boot/efi
# mount /dev/sda2 /mnt/boot/efi -t vfat
# mkdir /mnt/home
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbHome /mnt/home -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/tmp
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbTmp /mnt/tmp -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/var
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVar1 /mnt/var -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/var/log
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLog /mnt/var/log -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/var/log/audit
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbVarLogAudit /mnt/var/log/audit -t xfs
# mkdir /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES
# mount /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES -t xfs
```

9. Bring up the network on `eth0` and (if not using DHCP) assign the host's IP address and netmask to it. If using DHCP then manually configure the IP address for the host.

```
# ip link set eth0 up
# ip address add ip_address_for_eth0/netmask_for_eth0 dev eth0
# ip route add default via gateway_ip_address dev eth0
```

10. Mount the NFS server holding the backup.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup  /root/mnt
```

11. Restore the files from the backup.

    Assuming that the backup was created using the procedure in Backing up the KVM host Using Snapshot-Based Backup, you can restore the files by using the following command:

```
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
myKVMbackup.tar.bz2 -C /mnt
```

12. Create the directory for kdump service.

```
# mkdir /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES/crashfiles
```

13. Set the boot device using `efibootmgr`.

    a. Disable and delete the Oracle Linux boot device.

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If the entry ExadataLinux_1 is seen, then remove this entry and recreate it. Example:

```
# efibootmgr
BootCurrent:  0000
Timeout:  1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,0001,000A,000B,0007,0008,0004,0005
Boot0000*  ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001*  NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection
Boot0004*  PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005*  PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet  Adapter
Boot0007*  NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot0008*  NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot000A   PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - 50:6B:4B:CB:EF:F2
Boot000B   PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - 50:6B:4B:CB:EF:F3
MirroredPercentageAbove4G:  0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB:  false
```

In this example, ExadataLinux_1 (Boot000) would be disabled and removed. Use the commands below to disable and delete the boot device.
Disable old ExadataLinux_1:

```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -A
```

Delete old ExadataLinux_1:

```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -B
```

b. Recreate the boot entry for ExadataLinux_1 and then view the boot order entries.

```
# efibootmgr -c -d /dev/sda  -p 2 -l '\EFI\REDHAT\SHIM.EFI' -L
'ExadataLinux_1'
# efibootmgr
BootCurrent:  0000
Timeout:  1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,0001,0007,0008,0004,0005,000B,000C
Boot0000*  ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001*  NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection
Boot0004*  PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet  Adapter
Boot0005*  PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet  Adapter
Boot0007*  NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot0008*  NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot000B*  PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:46
Boot000C*  PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:47
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```


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c. In the output from the `efibootmgr` command, make note of the boot order number for `ExadataLinux_1` and use that value in the following commands.

```
# efibootmgr -b entry number -A
# efibootmgr -b entry number -a
```

For example, in the previous output shown in step 13.b, `ExadataLinux_1` was listed as (`Boot0000`). So you would use the following commands:

```
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -A
# efibootmgr -b 0000 -a
```

d. Set the correct boot order. Set `ExadataLinux_1` as the first boot device.

The remaining devices should stay in the same boot order.

```
# efibootmgr -o 0000,0001,0004,0005,0007,0008,000B,000C
```

e. Check the boot order.

The boot order should now look like the following:

```
# efibootmgr
BootCurrent: 0000
Timeout: 1 seconds
BootOrder: 0000,0001,0004,0005,0007,0008,000B,000C
Boot0000* ExadataLinux_1
Boot0001* NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection
Boot0004* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet Adapter
Boot0005* PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual 10Gb
Ethernet Adapter
Boot0007* NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot0008* NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller
Boot000B* PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:46
Boot000C* PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter - EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:47
MirroredPercentageAbove4G: 0.00
MirrorMemoryBelow4GB: false
```

f. Check the boot order using the `ubiosconfig` command.

```
# ubiosconfig export all -x /tmp/ubiosconfig.xml
```

Make sure the `ExadataLinux_1` entry is the first child element of boot_order.

```
# cat /tmp/ubiosconfig.xml
<boot_order>
 <boot_device>
  <description>ExadataLinux_1</description>
  <instance>1</instance> </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>NET0:PXE IP4 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection</
description>
```


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```
  <instance>1</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual
10Gb Ethernet Adapter</description>
  <instance>1</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>PCIE1:PXE IP4 Oracle dual 25Gb Ethernet Adapter or dual
10Gb Ethernet Adapter</description>
  <instance>2</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>NET1:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller</description>
  <instance>1</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>NET2:PXE IP4 Oracle Dual Port 10Gb/25Gb SFP28 Ethernet
Controller</description>
  <instance>1</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device>
  <description>PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter -
EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:46</description>
  <instance>1</instance>
 </boot_device>
 <boot_device> <description>PCIE2:PXE IP4 Mellanox Network Adapter -
EC:0D:9A:CC:1E:47</description>
  <instance>1</instance> </boot_device> </boot_order>
```

g. Check the restored `fstab` file and comment out any reference to `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

   Navigate to `/mnt/etc`.

   ```
   # cd /mnt/etc
   ```

   In the `/mount/etc/fstab` file, comment out any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

The KVM host has been recovered.

6.19.2.1.4 Reboot the KVM Host

Start the KVM host, and continue administrator operations.

The KVM host partitions have been restored to the server and the boot order now has `ExadataLinux_1` as the first device.

1. Detach the `diagnostics.iso` file.

   Assuming that the ILOM web interface console was used to connect the CDROM image, click the **Disconnect** button.

2. Unmount the restored `/dev/sda1` partitions so `/dev/sda1` can be remounted on `/boot`.

   ```
   # cd /
   # umount /mnt/boot/efi
   # umount /mnt/boot
   ```


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```
# umount /mnt/home
# umount /mnt/var/log/audit
# umount /mnt/var/log/
# umount /mnt/var
# umount /mnt/EXAVMIMAGES/
# umount /mnt
# umount /root/mnt
```

3. Restart the system.

   ```
   # reboot
   ```

   The current `/boot` partition will be used to start the server.

6.19.2.1.5 Recover and Restart the KVM Guests

From the KVM host recover all of the KVM guests.

This procedure complements the recommended backup procedure described in Method 1: Back Up All of the KVM Guests. It assumes that the KVM host is operational after recovery and all the guests are being recovered.

1. Mount the backup NFS server that holds the guest storage repository (`/EXAVMIMAGES`) backup to restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt
   # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
   location_of_backup /root/mnt
   ```

2. Mount the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

   ```
   # mount -t xfs /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbExaVMImages /EXAVMIMAGES
   ```

3. Restore the `/EXAVMIMAGES` file system.

   For example, use the command below to restore all guests:

   ```
   # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -Spxvf /root/mnt/
   exavmimages.tar.bz2 -C /
   ```

4. Check each guest XML configuration file.

   During recovery of the KVM host, each guest XML configuration file is restored to `/etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml`. Additionally, the previous step restores a copy of each guest XML file to `/XML/guestname.xml`.

   For each guest, compare the XML configuration files. For example:

   ```
   # diff /etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml /XML/guestname.xml
   ```

   In most cases the XML configuration files will be identical. However, if there are differences, you should examine both files and copy the most up-to-date configuration to `/etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml`.

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5. Define each restored guest in the KVM hypervisor.

   ```
   # virsh define /etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml
   ```

6. Enable autostart for each restored guest.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --disable
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --enable
   ```

7. Unmount the NFS backup.

   ```
   # umount /root/mnt
   ```

8. Restore any reference to `/EXAVMIMAGES` in the `fstab` file.

   In the `/etc/fstab` file, remove comments for any line that references `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

9. Bring up each guest.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --start-domain guestname
   ```

At this point all of the guests should come up along with Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the Oracle Database instances.

6.19.2.2 Re-imaging a KVM Host and Restoring the Guests from Backup

This procedure re-images the management domain and reconstructs all the user domains from a backup of the KVM guests.

The following procedure can be used when the KVM host is damaged beyond repair and no backup exists for the KVM host, but there is a backup available of the storage repository (`/EXAVMIMAGES` file system) containing all the guests.

1. Re-image the KVM host with the image used in the other hosts in the rack using the procedure described in Re-Imaging the Oracle Exadata Database Server.
2. If the recovery is on Oracle Exadata Database Machine eighth rack, then perform the procedure described in Configuring Oracle Exadata Database Machine Eighth Rack Oracle Linux Database Server After Recovery.
3. Create the bonded interface and bonded network bridge.

   The following command uses `vmbondeth0` as the name of the network bridge.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --add-bonded-bridge vmbondeth0 --first-slave
   eth1 --second-slave eth2
   ```

4. Mount the backup NFS server containing the guest backups.

   In this procedure, the backup NFS server is mounted on `/remote_FS`.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /remote_FS
   # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
   location_of_backup /remote_FS
   ```


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5. Restore the /EXAVMIMAGES file system.

```
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -Spxvf /remote_FS/
backup-of-exavmimages.tar -C /
```

> **Note**
>
> Following restoration, the guest image files under /EXAVMINAGES are separate regular files. Consequently, the space usage in /EXAVMINAGES may go up after the restoration process compared to the original space usage, which may have benefited from savings associated with reflinked files.

6. Restore the guest specific files for the KVM hypervisor.

```
# /usr/bin/cp /XML/*.xml /etc/libvirt/qemu/
```

> **Note**
>
> This step assumes that the files restored to /XML were copied into the backup location during the backup procedure.

7. Define each guest in the KVM hypervisor.

```
# virsh define /etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml
```

8. Enable autostart for each restored guest.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --disable
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --enable
```

9. Bring up each guest.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --start-domain guestname
```

At this point all the guests should start along with the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and the database instances.

6.19.2.3 Recover and Restart a KVM Guest

From the KVM host you can recover a specific guest.

This procedure complements the backup procedure described in Method 2: Back Up an Individual Guest. It assumes that the KVM host is operational and that the guest being recovered does not exist on the KVM host.

1. Mount the backup NFS server that holds the guest backup.

```
# mkdir -p /root/mnt
# mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
location_of_backup /root/mnt
```


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2. Restore the guest image files.

   For example, use the following command the extracts the contents of the guest backup file named `exavmimage.tar.bz2`:

   ```
   # tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -Spxvf /root/mnt/
   exavmimage.tar.bz2 -C /
   ```

3. Restore the guest XML configuration file.

   ```
   # cp /XML/guestname.xml /etc/libvirt/qemu
   ```

4. Define the guest in the KVM hypervisor.

   ```
   # virsh define /etc/libvirt/qemu/guestname.xml
   ```

5. Enable autostart for the restored guest.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --disable
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --autostart guestname --enable
   ```

6. Unmount the NFS backup.

   ```
   # umount /root/mnt
   ```

7. Bring up the guest.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --start-domain guestname
   ```

6.19.2.4 Restoring and Recovering Guests from Snapshot Backups

This procedure can be used to restore lost or damaged files of a KVM guest using a snapshot-based backup of the guest taken from inside the guest.

Use this procedure to restore lost/damaged files of a KVM guest by using a snapshot-based backup created from within the guest as described in section Method 3: Back Up a Guest Internally .

Log in to the KVM guest as the root user.

1. Mount the backup NFS server to restore the damaged or lost files.

   ```
   # mkdir -p /root/mnt
   # mount -t nfs -o ro,intr,soft,proto=tcp,nolock nfs_ip:/
   location_of_backup /root/mnt
   ```

2. Extract the damaged or lost files from the backup to a staging area.

   a. Prepare a staging area to hold the extracted files. The backup logical volume `LVDbSys2` may be used for this:

      ```
      # mkdir /backup-LVM
      # mkfs.xfs -f /dev/VGExaDb/LVDbSys2
      # mount /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys2 /backup-LVM
      # mkdir /backup-LVM/tmp_restore
      ```


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b. Extract the needed files.

```
# tar --acls --xattrs --xattrs-include=* --format=pax -pjxvf /root/mnt/
tar_file_name -C /backup-LVM/tmp_restore
absolute_path_of_file_to_be_restored
```

3. Restore the damaged or lost files from the temporary staging area as needed.
4. Restart the KVM guest if needed.

6.20 Removing a Guest

You can remove a guest in Oracle Linux KVM using either OEDACLI or the `vm_maker` utility.

- Removing a Guest from an Oracle RAC Cluster Using OEDACLI
  You can use OEDACLI to remove a guest from a cluster.
- Removing a Guest Using vm_maker
  You can use the `vm_maker` utility to remove a guest.

6.20.1 Removing a Guest from an Oracle RAC Cluster Using OEDACLI

You can use OEDACLI to remove a guest from a cluster.

The following procedure removes a guest from a cluster. If the guest is not part of a cluster, then you can skip the cluster-related commands.

1. Load the XML configuration file (`es.xml` for example) into OEDACLI.

   ```
   ./oedacli -c full_path_to_XML_file
   ```

2. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the database instance from the cluster node.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=ADD_INSTANCE
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   ```

3. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the Oracle Database home from the cluster.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=EXTEND_DBHOME
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   ```

4. Use the following OEDACLI commands to delete the guest node from the cluster.

   ```
   DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=ADD_NODE
   SAVE ACTION
   MERGE ACTIONS
   DEPLOY ACTIONS
   ```


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5. Use the following OEDACLI commands to remove connectivity to the storage servers and delete the users on the guest.

```
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=CELL_CONNECTIVITY
SAVE ACTION
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=CREATE_USERS
SAVE ACTION
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

6. Use the following OEDACLI commands to remove the guest.

```
DELETE GUEST WHERE srcname=guest_FQDN stepname=CREATE_GUEST
SAVE ACTION
MERGE ACTIONS
DEPLOY ACTIONS
```

7. Save the updated configuration information.

   Specify the full path to a directory where the updated configuration information will be saved.

```
SAVE FILES LOCATION=output_directory
```

8. View the list of existing guests on the KVM host.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list-domains
```

   The guest you just removed should not be listed.

6.20.2 Removing a Guest Using vm_maker

You can use the `vm_maker` utility to remove a guest.

The following procedure removes a guest from a cluster. If the guest is not part of a cluster, then you can skip the commands related to Oracle Clusterware.

1. If your cluster uses Quorum failure groups, these need to be deleted first.
   a. List the existing quorum devices.

```
~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --list --target
```

   b. Delete the quorum devices.

```
~]# /opt/oracle.SupportTools/quorumdiskmgr --delete --target
```

2. Remove the database instance on the guest from the cluster node.

   Refer to Deleting Instances from Oracle RAC Databases for the instructions.

3. Remove the guest node from the cluster.

   Refer to Deleting a Cluster Node on Linux and UNIX Systems for the instructions.

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4. Delete the guest using `vm_maker`.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --remove-domain guest_name
   ```

5. View the list of existing guests on the KVM host.

   ```
   # /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --list-domains
   ```

   The guest you just removed should not be listed.

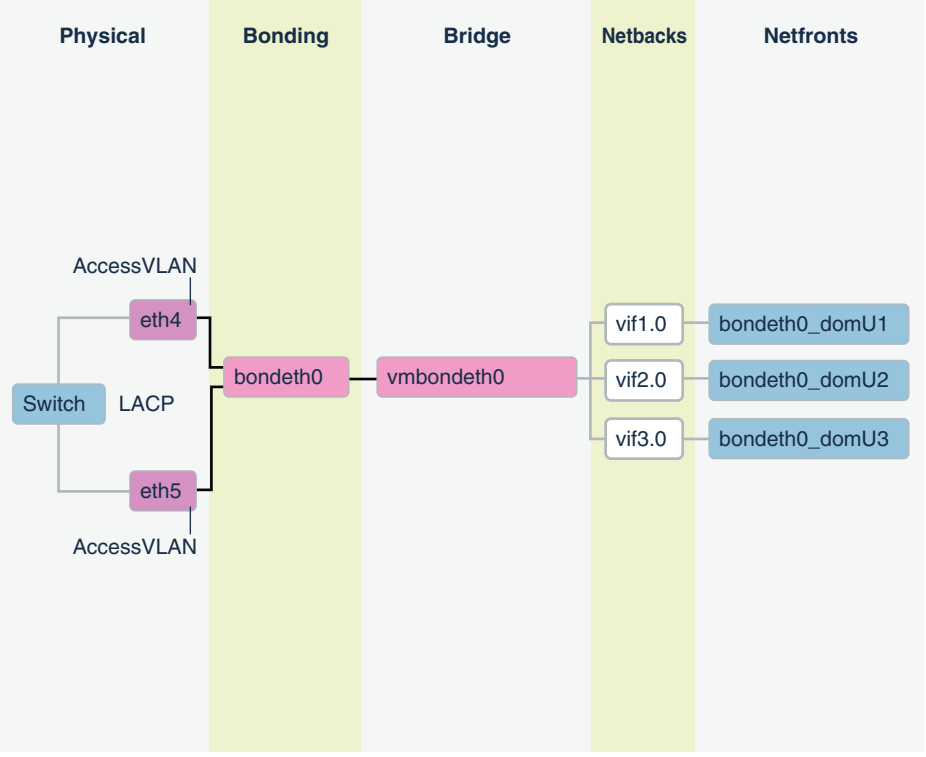
6.21 Using Client Network VLAN Tagging with Oracle Linux KVM

This topic describes the implementation of tagged VLAN interfaces for the client network in conjunction with Oracle Linux KVM.

Oracle databases running in Oracle Linux KVM guests on Oracle Exadata are accessed through the client Ethernet network defined in the Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) configuration tool. Client network configuration in both the KVM host and guests is done automatically when the OEDA installation tool creates the first guest during initial deployment.

The following figure shows a default bonded client network configuration:

Figure 6-1 NIC Layout in an Oracle Virtual Environment



The network has the following configuration:

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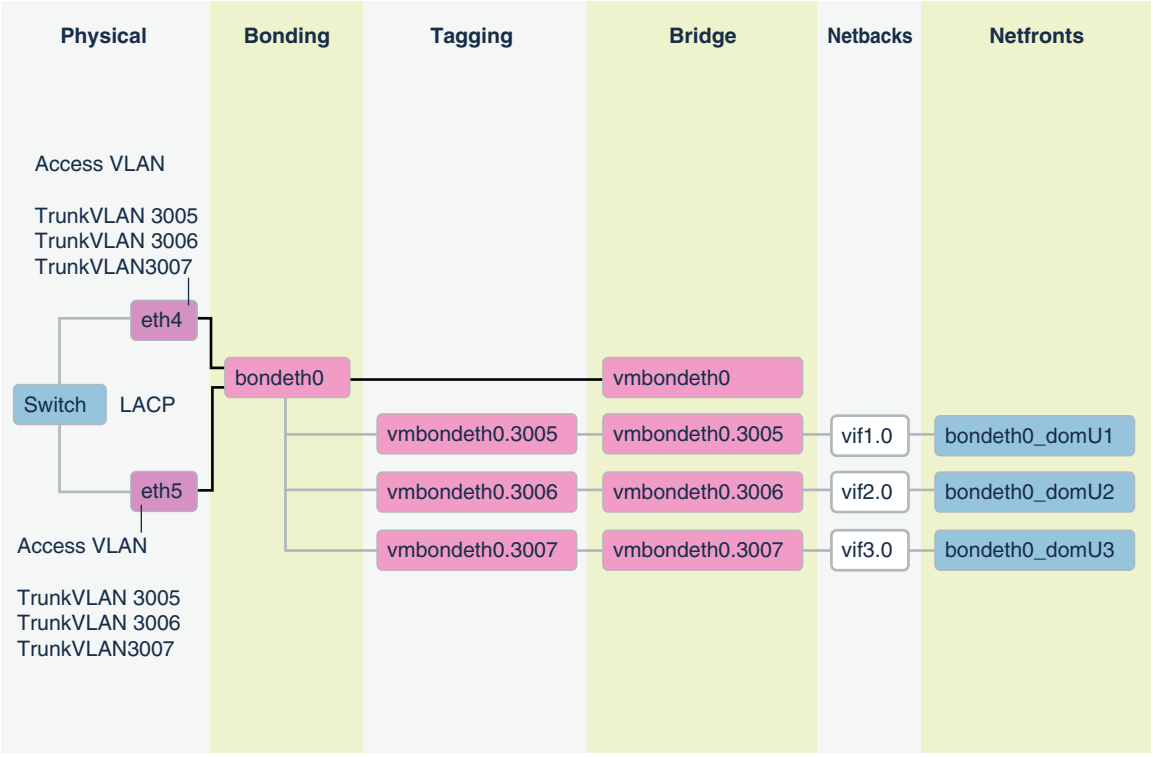
1. In the KVM host, eth slave interfaces (for example, eth1 and eth2, or eth4 and eth5) that allow access to the guest client network defined in OEDA are discovered, configured, and brought up, but no IP is assigned.
2. In the KVM host, bondeth0 master interface is configured and brought up, but no IP is assigned.
3. In the KVM host, bridge interface vmbondeth0 is configured, but no IP is assigned.
4. In the KVM host, one virtual backend interface (VIF) per guest that maps to that particular guest's bondeth0 interface is configured and brought up, but no IP is assigned. These VIFs are configured on top of the bridge interface vmbondeth0, and the mapping between the KVM host VIF interface and its corresponding guest interface bondeth0 is defined in the guest configuration file called `vm.cfg`, located in `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*`guest name`*.

For default installations, a single bondeth0 and a corresponding vmbondeth0 bridge interface is configured in the KVM host as described above. This bondeth0 interface is based on the default Access VLAN. The ports on the switch used by the slave interfaces making up bondeth0 are configured for Access VLAN.

Using VLAN Tagging

If there is a need for virtual deployments on Exadata to access additional VLANs on the client network, such as enabling network isolation across guests, then 802.1Q-based VLAN tagging is a solution. The following figure shows a client network configuration with VLAN tagging.

Figure 6-2 NIC Layout for Oracle Virtual Environments with VLAN Tagging



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> **Note**
>
> Commencing with the March 2020 OEDA release, the bridge names now have the form `vmbethXY.VLANID`, where *X* and *Y* are the numeric identifiers associated with the slave interface, and *VLANID* is the VLAN ID.
>
> This avoids a potential naming conflict that could previously occur in some cases.
>
> For example, under the new naming scheme the bridges in the previous diagram would be named `vmbeth45.3005`, `vmbeth45.3006`, and `vmbeth45.3007`.

For instructions on how to manually configure tagged VLAN interfaces in conjunction with Oracle Linux KVM, see My Oracle Support document KB641497.

Related Topics

- Implementing Tagged VLAN Interfaces in KVM based Oracle VM Environments on Exadata (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB641497)

6.22 Using Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation with Oracle Linux KVM

This topic describes the implementation of Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation in conjunction with Oracle Linux KVM.

Secure Fabric enables secure consolidation and strict isolation between multiple tenants on Oracle Exadata. Each tenant resides in their own dedicated virtual machine (VM) cluster, using database server VMs running on Oracle Linux KVM.

With Secure Fabric, each database cluster uses a dedicated network partition and VLAN ID for cluster networking between the database servers, which supports Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) inter-node messaging. In this partition, all of the database servers are full members. They can communicate freely within the partition but cannot communicate with database servers in other partitions.

Another partition, with a separate VLAN ID, supports the storage network partition. The storage servers are full members in the storage network partition, and every database server VM is also a limited member. By using the storage network partition:

- Each database server can communicate with all of the storage servers.
- Each storage server can communicate with all of the database servers that they support.
- Storage servers can communicate directly with each other to perform cell-to-cell operations.

The following diagram illustrates the network partitions that support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation. In the diagram, the line connecting the Sales VMs illustrates the Sales cluster network. The Sales cluster network is the dedicated network partition that supports cluster communication between the Sales VMs. The line connecting the HR VMs illustrates the HR cluster network. The HR cluster network is another dedicated network partition that supports cluster communication between the HR VMs. The lines connecting the database server VMs (Sales and HR) to the storage servers illustrate the storage network. The storage network is the shared network partition that supports communications between the database server VMs and the storage servers. But, it does not allow communication between the Sales and HR clusters.

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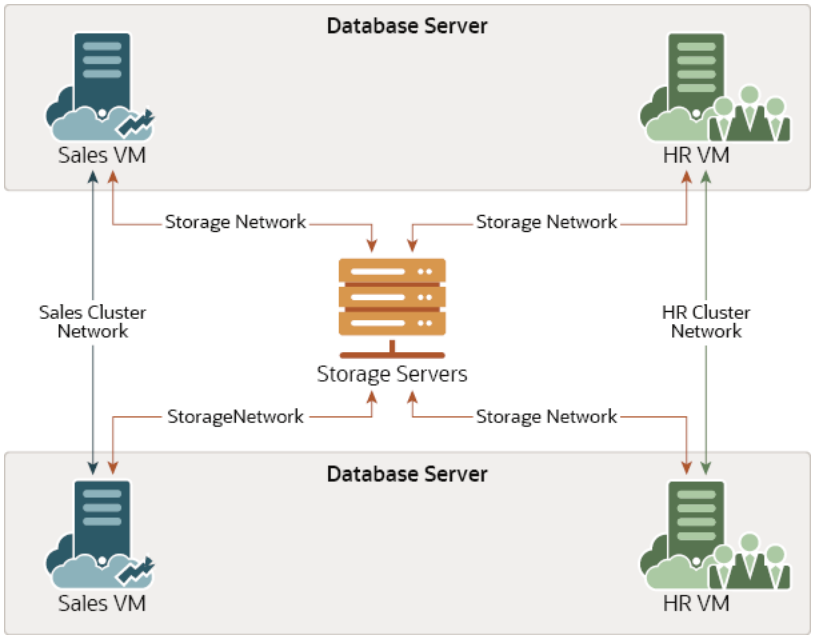
Figure 6-3 Secure Fabric Network Partitions



As illustrated in the diagram, each database server (KVM host) can support multiple VMs in separate database clusters. However, Secure Fabric does not support configurations where one database server contains multiple VMs belonging to the same database cluster. In other words, using the preceding example, one database server cannot support multiple Sales VMs or multiple HR VMs.

To support the cluster network partition and the storage network partition, each database server VM is plumbed with 4 virtual interfaces:

- `clre0` and `clre1` support the cluster network partition.
- `stre0` and `stre1` support the storage network partition.

  Corresponding `stre0` and `stre1` interfaces are also plumbed on each storage server.

On each server, the RoCE network interface card acts like a switch on the hypervisor, which performs VLAN tag enforcement. Since this is done at the KVM host level, cluster isolation cannot be bypassed by any software exploits or misconfiguration on the database server VMs.

You can only enable Secure Fabric as part of the initial system deployment using Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA). You cannot enable Secure Fabric on an existing system without wiping the system and re-deploying it using OEDA. When enabled, Secure Fabric applies to all servers and clusters that share the same RoCE Network Fabric.

Related Topics

- Using Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation

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6.23 Adding a Bonded Network Interface to an Oracle Linux KVM Guest

Use this procedure to add a bonded network interface to an existing Oracle Linux KVM guest.

For example, you can use this procedure to add a backup network to an Oracle Linux KVM guest.

To add a bonded network interface to an Oracle Linux KVM guest:

1. On the KVM host, create a bonded network bridge.

   Use the following `vm_maker --add-bonded-bridge` command:

   ```
   # vm_maker --add-bonded-bridge bond-name  --first-slave ethX --second-slave ethY
   ```

   In the command:

   - *bond-name* specifies the name of the bonded network interface. The recommended naming convention uses the string `vmbeth` concatenated with the numbers that identify the network interfaces being bonded. For example, when bonding `eth5` and `eth6`, the recommended bond name is `vmbeth56`.
   - *ethX* and *ethY* specify the KVM host network interfaces that are being bonded.

2. On the KVM host, associate the bonded network bridge with the guest.

   Use the following `vm_maker --allocate-bridge` command:

   ```
   # vm_maker --allocate-bridge bond-name --domain guest-name
   ```

   In the command:

   - *bond-name* specifies the name of the bonded network bridge created in the previous step.
   - *guest-name* specifies the name of the guest to which you want to add the bonded network interface.

   The output from the `vm_maker --allocate-bridge` command includes a series of additional manual steps that must be performed to complete the procedure.

3. Perform the additional manual steps outlined in the output from the previous `vm_maker --allocate-bridge` command.

   In the first manual step, you must select a unique network interface name to use inside the guest. This guest interface maps to the bridged network interface on the KVM host. You can use your naming convention for this interface name, or you can choose to carry through the interface name from the KVM host. Whatever your choice, ensure that the `NAME="guest-interface"` entry in manual step 2 is adjusted accordingly.

   The following is an example of the manual steps.

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> **Note**
>
> Your procedure will be specific to your environment. So, ensure that you perform the additional manual steps outlined in your output from the `vm_maker --allocate-bridge` command. Do not copy the commands from the following example.

```
[INFO] Please perform the following manual steps:
[INFO] 1. Determine a unique network interface name within the domain to
which
[INFO]    you are attaching this interface. Typically bonded
[INFO]    interfaces are named bondeth<number>, for example 'bondeth1', and
[INFO]    non-bonded interfaces are named eth<number>, for example 'eth2'.
[INFO]    The name must be unique within the domain. In the example below
[INFO]    the name 'bondeth0' has been chosen.
[INFO] 2. Add the following line to the file
[INFO]    '/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules' within the domain:
[INFO]    SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
KERNELS=="0000:00:PCI-slot-number.0", ATTR{type}=="1", NAME="guest-
interface"
[INFO] You MUST execute steps 4 and 5! You CANNOT simply reboot from within
[INFO] the domain.
[INFO] 4. vm_maker --stop-domain guest-name
[INFO] 5. vm_maker --start-domain guest-name
[INFO] 6. Login to the domain and run the following command:
[INFO]    /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl -nocodes
[INFO]    This command will ask you for configuration information for this
[INFO]    new interface.
[INFO] NOTE: if you have more than one interface to add to this domain,
[INFO] please execute the instructions above, and then call this command
again.
[INFO] The domain must be stopped and started between invocations of this
[INFO] command.
```

6.24 Using Exachk in Oracle Linux KVM Environments

Exachk version 12.1.0.2.2 and higher supports virtualization on Oracle Exadata.

- Running Exachk in Oracle Linux KVM Environments
  To perform the complete set of Exachk audit checks in an Oracle Exadata Oracle Linux KVM environment, Exachk must be installed in and run from multiple locations.
- Audit Checks Performed by Exachk
  Exachk runs different audit checks on the KVM host and the guests.
- Exachk Command Line Options for Oracle Exadata

6.24.1 Running Exachk in Oracle Linux KVM Environments

To perform the complete set of Exachk audit checks in an Oracle Exadata Oracle Linux KVM environment, Exachk must be installed in and run from multiple locations.

1. Run Exachk from one KVM host.

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2. Run Exachk from one guest in each Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) cluster running in Oracle Linux KVM.

For example, an Oracle Exadata Quarter Rack with two database servers containing 4 Oracle RAC clusters (2 nodes per cluster for a total of 8 guests across both database servers) requires running Exachk five separate times, as follows:

1. Run Exachk in the first guest for the first cluster.
2. Run Exachk in the first guest for the second cluster.
3. Run Exachk in the first guest for the third cluster.
4. Run Exachk in the first guest for the fourth cluster.
5. Run Exachk in the first KVM host.

6.24.2 Audit Checks Performed by Exachk

Exachk runs different audit checks on the KVM host and the guests.

When you install and run Exachk on the KVM host, it performs the following hardware and operating system level checks:

- Database servers (KVM hosts)
- Storage servers
- RDMA Network Fabric
- RDMA Network Fabric switches

When you install and run Exachk on the guest, it performs operating system checks for guests, and checks for Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database.

6.24.3 Exachk Command Line Options for Oracle Exadata

Exachk requires no special command line options. It automatically detects that it is running in an Oracle Exadata Oracle Linux KVM environment. However, you can use command line options to run Exachk on a subset of servers or switches.
Exachk automatically detects whether it is running in a KVM host or guest and performs the applicable audit checks. For example, in the simplest case, you can run Exachk with no command line options:

```
./exachk
```

When Exachk is run in the KVM host, it performs audit checks on all database servers, storage servers, and RDMA Network Fabric switches accessible through the RDMA Network Fabric network.

To run Exachk on a subset of servers or switches, use the following command line options:

Options

- `-clusternodes`: Specifies a comma-separated list of database servers.
- `-cells`: Specifies a comma-separated list of storage servers.

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Example 6-1 Running Exachk on a Subset of Nodes and Switches

For example, for an Oracle Exadata Full Rack where only the first Quarter Rack is configured for virtualization, but all components are accessible through the RDMA Network Fabric network, you can run a command similar to the following from the database server `dm01adm01`:

```
./exachk -clusternodes dm01adm01,dm01adm02
         -cells dm01celadm01,dm01celadm02,dm01celadm03
```

Related Topics

- Compliance Framework (Oracle Orachk and Oracle Exachk) Command-Line Options

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7

VM_MAKER Command Reference

The `vm_maker` utility provides commands to create, destroy, and otherwise manipulate Oracle Linux KVM guests.

- About the vm_maker Utility
  You can use the `vm_maker` command-line utility to administer an Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- add-bonded-bridge Command
  Use the `--add-bonded-bridge` command to add a bridge over a bonded Ethernet interface.
- add-single-bridge Command
  Use the `--add-single-bridge` command to add a bridge over a single Ethernet interface.
- allocate-bridge Command
  Use the `--allocate-bridge` command to associate a network bridge with a guest.
- attach Command
  Use the `--attach` command to attach a disk image to a guest.
- autostart Command
  Use the `--autostart` command to manage automatic starting of guests.
- boot-from-hd Command
  Use the `--boot-from-hd` command to configure a guest to boot using its primary boot device after a previous `--boot-from-iso` command.
- boot-from-iso Command
  Use the `--boot-from-iso` command to configure a guest to boot from a specified diagnostic ISO file.
- change-sf-vlan Command
  Use the `--change-sf-vlan` command to specify the cluster and storage VLANs for Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- check Command
  Use the `--check` command to check and display the system configuration status
- cleanup-ip Command
  Use the `--cleanup-ip` command to remove and clean up a network interface plumbed by the `--setup-ip` command.
- configure-system Command
  Use the `--configure-system` command to configure the system.
- console-log Command
  Use the `--console-log` command to manage logging of console output for an Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- create Command
  Use the `--create` command to create a disk image.
- detach Command
  Use the `--detach` command to detach a disk image from a guest.

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- dumpxml Command
  Use the `--dumpxml` command to send the XML definition of the specified guest to standard output.
- list Command
  Use the `--list` command to display information about guests.
- list-domains Command
  Use the `--list-domains` command to list all guests.
- make-base-image Command
  Use the `--make-base-image` command to enable UEFI booting in the base system image for KVM guests.
- network-discovery Command
  Use the `--network-discovery` command to identify the network for the Oracle RAC single client access name (SCAN) and other interfaces.
- reboot Command
  Use the `--reboot` command to restart a specific guest.
- remove-bridge Command
  Use the `--remove-bridge` command to remove a network bridge.
- remove-domain Command
  Use the `--remove-domain` command to stop and remove a specific guest or all guests.
- secure-boot Command
  Use the `--secure-boot` command to control the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature.
- set Command
  Use the `--set` command to configure vCPUs or memory for a guest.
- setup-ip Command
  Use the `--setup-ip` command to plumb a network interface on a KVM host.
- start-domain Command
  Use the `--start-domain` command to create and start an Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- stop-domain Command
  Use the `--stop-domain` command to stop the specified Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- update-mac Command
  Use the `--update-mac` command to update the guest network configuration.
- validate-ip Command
  Use the `--validate-ip` command to validate specified network details for an Oracle Linux KVM guest.
- vhostmd Command
  Use the `--vhostmd` command to enable, disable, or show the status of the vhostmd service.

7.1 About the vm_maker Utility

You can use the `vm_maker` command-line utility to administer an Oracle Linux KVM guest.

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> **Note**
>
> On Exadata, direct manipulation of KVM guests using the `virsh` command is not permitted, except as explicitly instructed in Oracle documentation or under the direction of Oracle Support.

The `vm_maker` command-line utility is located on each KVM host at `/opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker`.

Syntax

The general syntax for the `vm_maker` command is shown here. The following topics describe the individual commands.

```
vm_maker --command --option [--option ...]
```

Some commands or options take arguments, such as the guest name. Only enough characters to uniquely identify the guest name are required.

> **Note**
>
> Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) contains the OEDA Command Line Interface (OEDACLI), which provides an alternative command-line utility to administer Oracle Linux KVM guests. A primary difference is that OEDACLI can orchestrate operations across multiple guests, while `vm_maker` is limited to operating on the Oracle Linux KVM host where it resides. Consider your requirements before deciding which utility to use.

Related Topics

- OEDA Command Line Interface

7.2 add-bonded-bridge Command

Use the `--add-bonded-bridge` command to add a bridge over a bonded Ethernet interface.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --add-bonded-bridge bridge_name --first-slave interface1 --second-
slave interface2
[ --vlan vlanid ] [ --bond-mode { active-backup | lacp }]
```

Options

- *`bridge_name`*: The name to use for the new bridge. The bridge name must begin with `vm` and be followed by an interface name. For example, `vmeth1`.
- `--first-slave`: The first part of the interface pair that comprises the bonded bridge.
- `--second-slave`: The second part of the interface pair that comprises the bonded bridge.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID to use for the bonded bridge.

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- `--bond-mode`: Optionally, specifies the bonding mode to use for the bonded bridge:
  - `active-backup` configures a bonded bridge where one network interface handles all of the network traffic, and the other network interface only becomes active if the first one fails. This mode provides fault tolerance and is the default setting.
  - `lacp` configures a bonded bridge where both network interfaces share the workload using Link Aggregation Control Protocol (LACP). This mode provides fault tolerance and increases the network bandwidth. Also known as Dynamic Link Aggregation, this bonding mode requires a switch that supports IEEE 802.3ad dynamic links.

7.3 add-single-bridge Command

Use the `--add-single-bridge` command to add a bridge over a single Ethernet interface.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --add-single-bridge bridge_name [ --vlan vlanid ]
```

Options

- *`bridge_name`*: The name to use for the new bridge. The bridge name must begin with '`vm`' followed by an interface name, for example, `vmeth1`.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID to use for the bridge.

7.4 allocate-bridge Command

Use the `--allocate-bridge` command to associate a network bridge with a guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --allocate-bridge bridge-name --domain guest-name [ --vlan vlanid ]
```

Options

- *bridge-name*: The name of the previously created network bridge that you want to associate with the specified guest.
- *guest-name*: The name of the guest to which you want to add the network bridge.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID to use with the network bridge.

Usage Notes

The output from the `--allocate-bridge` command includes a series of additional manual steps that must be performed to complete the procedure.

In the first manual step, you must select a unique network interface name to use inside the KVM guest. This guest interface maps to the bridged network interface on the KVM host. You can use your naming convention for this interface name, or you can choose to carry through the interface name from the KVM host. Whatever your choice, ensure that the `NAME="guest-interface"` entry is adjusted accordingly in step 2.

The following is an example of the manual steps.

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> **Note**
>
> Your procedure will be specific to your environment. So, ensure that you perform the additional manual steps outlined in your output from the `--allocate-bridge` command. Do not copy the commands from the following example.

```
[INFO] Please perform the following manual steps:
[INFO] 1. Determine a unique network interface name within the domain to which
[INFO]    you are attaching this interface. Typically bonded
[INFO]    interfaces are named bondeth<number>, for example 'bondeth1', and
[INFO]    non-bonded interfaces are named eth<number>, for example 'eth2'.
[INFO]    The name must be unique within the domain. In the example below
[INFO]    the name 'bondeth0' has been chosen.
[INFO] 2. Add the following line to the file
[INFO]    '/etc/udev/rules.d/70-persistent-net.rules' within the domain:
[INFO]    SUBSYSTEM=="net", ACTION=="add", DRIVERS=="?*",
KERNELS=="0000:00:PCI-slot-number.0", ATTR{type}=="1", NAME="guest-interface"
[INFO] You MUST execute steps 4 and 5! You CANNOT simply reboot from within
[INFO] the domain.
[INFO] 4. vm_maker --stop-domain guest-name
[INFO] 5. vm_maker --start-domain guest-name
[INFO] 6. Login to the domain and run the following command:
[INFO]    /opt/oracle.cellos/ipconf.pl -nocodes
[INFO]    This command will ask you for configuration information for this
[INFO]    new interface.
[INFO] NOTE: if you have more than one interface to add to this domain,
[INFO] please execute the instructions above, and then call this command
again.
[INFO] The domain must be stopped and started between invocations of this
[INFO] command.
```

7.5 attach Command

Use the `--attach` command to attach a disk image to a guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --attach --disk-image image_name --domain guest_name [ --no-reflink ]
```

Options

- `--disk-image`: The name of the disk image you want to attach.
  - If you specify a disk image name that is not a fully-qualified file name (for example, `shared.img`), then the shared disk image must already exist in `/EXAVMIMAGES` on the KVM host. In this case, the shared disk image file is copied into the guest-specific directory at `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/guest_name`. By default, a reflink copy is created in the guest-specific directory, which references the shared image file in `/EXAVMIMAGES`. To attach a shared disk image file without using a reflink, add the `--no-reflink` option. In this case, the image file in the guest-specific directory is a discrete copy of the image file in `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

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  - If you specify a fully-qualified disk image name in a guest-specific directory (for example, `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/guest01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img`), then the disk image file must already exist in the specified location. In this case, the disk image file can only be attached to the guest identified in the file path (for example, `guest01.example.com`), and no additional copy occurs.
- `--domain`: The name of the guest.
- `--no-reflink`: Use this option to create a discrete copy in the guest-specific image directory of the shared image file (not a reflink). This option is ignored for non-shared image files.

Usage Notes

- A KVM guest can have a maximum of 112 disks attached.

7.6 autostart Command

Use the `--autostart` command to manage automatic starting of guests.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --autostart guest_name { --enable | --disable }
```

Options

- *`guest_name`*: The name of the guest to configure.
- `--enable`: Configure the guest to start automatically when the KVM host is started.
- `--disable`: Configure the guest so that it does not start automatically when the KVM host is started.

7.7 boot-from-hd Command

Use the `--boot-from-hd` command to configure a guest to boot using its primary boot device after a previous `--boot-from-iso` command.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --boot-from-hd --domain guest-name
```

Options

- *guest-name*: The name of the guest that you want to configure.

Usage Notes

The `--boot-from-hd` command configures the guest to boot using its primary boot device. You must start the domain separately by using the `--start-domain` command.

7.8 boot-from-iso Command

Use the `--boot-from-iso` command to configure a guest to boot from a specified diagnostic ISO file.

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Syntax

```
vm_maker --boot-from-iso ISO-file --domain guest-name
```

Options

- *ISO-file*: The name of the diagnostic ISO that you want to use to boot the specified guest.
- *guest-name*: The name of the guest that you want to boot using the specified ISO file.

Usage Notes

The `--boot-from-iso` command configures the guest to boot using the specified ISO file.

The output from the `--boot-from-iso` command includes additional commands to boot the guest and configure the network while in diagnostic mode.

The output also contains commands to stop the domain and reconfigure it to boot using its primary boot device. Use these commands when you are finished using the guest in diagnostic mode.

For example:

```
# vm_maker --boot-from-iso /root/home/diagnostics.iso --domain dm01vm01
[INFO] Running 'virsh undefine dm01vm01.example.com'...
[INFO] Running 'virsh define /var/log/exadatatmp/
dm01vm01.example.com.xml.new.357b'...
[INFO] The domain 'dm01vm01.example.com' is ready for booting.
[INFO] Run the following command to boot from the diagnostic iso:
[INFO]
[INFO] virsh start dm01vm01.example.com --console
[INFO]
[INFO] If network is needed to be setup on the VM, run
[INFO] setup_management.sh from the console after the guest has booted.
[INFO]
[INFO] When finished, run the following commands to restore
[INFO] the domain to boot from its hard disk:
[INFO]
[INFO] vm_maker --stop-domain dm01vm01.example.com --force
[INFO] vm_maker --boot-from-hd --domain dm01vm01.example.com
```

7.9 change-sf-vlan Command

Use the `--change-sf-vlan` command to specify the cluster and storage VLANs for Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --change-sf-vlan [ --new-cluster-vlan vlanid ] [ --new-storage-vlan
vlanid ] --domain guest_name --restart-domain
```

Options

- `--new-cluster-vlan`: Specifies the VLAN ID to use for the cluster network partition.

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- `--new-cluster-vlan`: Specifies the VLAN ID to use for the storage network partition.
- `--domain`: The name of the guest that is the subject of the command.
- `--restart-domain`: Restarts the guest to finalize the VLAN settings (required).

7.10 check Command

Use the `--check` command to check and display the system configuration status

Syntax

```
vm_maker --check
```

7.11 cleanup-ip Command

Use the `--cleanup-ip` command to remove and clean up a network interface plumbed by the `--setup-ip` command.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --cleanup-ip network_interface [ --vlan vlanid ]
```

Options

- *`network_interface`*: Specifies the name of the network interface to clean up.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID used with the specified network interface.

Example 7-1 Cleaning Up a Network Interface

The following shows an example of using the `--cleanup-ip` command to remove and clean up a network interface plumbed by the `--setup-ip` command.

```
# ping 192.0.2.1
PING 192.0.2.1 (192.0.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.32.106.12 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
^C
--- 192.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 999ms
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --setup-ip 192.0.2.6 --interface eth3 --netmask
255.255.255.128 --gateway 192.0.2.1 --vlan 144
[INFO] Interface eth3 currently down
[INFO] Bringing up interface eth3
[INFO] Interface eth3.144 is plumbed.
# ping 192.0.2.1
PING 192.0.2.1 (192.0.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.317 ms
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.302 ms
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.307 ms
^C
--- 192.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 3 received, 25% packet loss, time 3077ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.302/0.308/0.317/0.021 ms
# ip rule
```


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```
0: from all lookup local
32757: from 192.0.2.6 to 192.0.2.1 iif eth3.144 lookup main
32758: from all to 10.32.96.5 lookup 220
32759: from 10.32.96.5 lookup 220
32760: from all to 10.32.106.0/23 lookup 210
32761: from 10.32.106.0/23 lookup 210
32762: from all to 192.168.0.4 lookup 181
32763: from 192.168.0.4 lookup 181
32764: from all to 192.168.0.3 lookup 180
32765: from 192.168.0.3 lookup 180
32766: from all lookup main
32767: from all lookup default
# ip a s | grep eth3
5: eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group
default qlen 1000
67: eth3.144@eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state UP group default qlen 1000
 inet 192.0.2.6/25 scope global eth3.144
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --cleanup-ip eth3 --vlan 144
[INFO] Deleting routing rules.
[INFO] Flushing ip-address from interface.
# ip a s | grep eth3
5: eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group
default qlen 1000
```

7.12 configure-system Command

Use the `--configure-system` command to configure the system.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --configure-system [ --no-build-base-image ] [ --qiniq ]
```

Usage Notes

This command creates `/EXAVMIMAGES` and creates the virtual functions. If you include the `--no-build-base-image` option, then `vm_maker` does not check for the existence of the base image. The `--qinq` option performs additional configuration to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.

7.13 console-log Command

Use the `--console-log` command to manage logging of console output for an Oracle Linux KVM guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --console-log { enable | disable | status } --domain guest_name [ --
restart-domain ]
```

Options

- `--console-log enable`: Configures the specified guest to write console output to a log file.

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Enabling logging on a guest where logging was previously disabled requires a guest restart to implement the change. You can use the `--restart-domain` option or restart the guest separately.

- `--console-log disable`: Configures the specified guest to not write console output to a log file.

  Disabling logging on a guest where logging was previously enabled requires a guest restart to implement the change. You can use the `--restart-domain` option or restart the guest separately.
- `--console-log status`: Reports the console logging status for the specified guest.
- *guest_name*: The name of an the existing guest that is the subject of the command.
- `--restart-domain`: Optionally restarts the specified guest to implement a console logging change. This option is only valid in conjunction with `--console-log enable` or `--console-log disable`.

7.14 create Command

Use the `--create` command to create a disk image.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --create --disk-image image_name [ --size size ] [ --filesystem
filesystem_type ]
  [ --from-zip zipfile ] [ --attach --domain guest_name [ --no-reflink ]]
```

Options

- `--disk-image`: Create a disk image using the specified image name:
  - If you specify a disk image name that is not a fully-qualified file name (for example, `shared.img`), a shared disk image file is created in `/EXAVMIMAGES` on the KVM host. In this case, the disk image file can be attached to any guest, either by adding the `--attach` option or by using a separate `vm_maker --attach` command.
  - If you specify a fully-qualified disk image name in a guest-specific directory (for example, `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/guest01.example.com/pv2_vgexadb.img`), a guest-specific disk image file is created in the specified location. In this case, the disk image file can only be attached to the guest identified in the file path (for example, `guest01.example.com`).
- `--size`: Optionally specifies the size of the image. If not specified, the default size is 50 GB.
- `--filesystem`: Specifies the filesystem type to use for the disk image. Allowed filesystem types are: `ext3`, `ext4`, and `xfs`. The default is `xfs`.
- `--from-zip`: Indicates the disk image should be created from the specified ZIP file.
- `--attach`: Use this option to directly attach the disk image to a guest after creation. If you specify this option, then you must also specify the `--domain` option.
  - If you are attaching a shared disk image (created in `/EXAVMIMAGES`), then a copy of the shared disk image file is created in the guest-specific directory at `/EXAVMIMAGES/GuestImages/`*guest_name*. By default, a reflink copy is created in the guest-specific directory, which references the shared image file in `/EXAVMIMAGES`. To attach a shared disk image file without using a reflink, add the `--no-reflink` option. In this case, the

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new disk image in the guest-specific directory is a discrete copy of the image file in `/EXAVMIMAGES`.

  - No additional copy occurs when you attach a non-shared image file that resides in a guest-specific directory.

- `--domain`: Use this option to specify which guest to attach the disk image to after creation.
- `--no-reflink`: Use this option to create a discrete copy in the guest-specific image directory of a shared image file (not a reflink). This option is ignored for non-shared image files.

Usage Notes

- A KVM guest can have a maximum of 112 disks attached.

7.15 detach Command

Use the `--detach` command to detach a disk image from a guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --detach --disk-image image_name --domain guest_name [ --delete ]
```

Options

- `--disk image`: The name of the disk image that you want to detach.
- `--domain`: The name of the guest from which you want to detach the disk image.
- `--delete`: Optionally specifies to delete the disk image from `/EXAVMIMAGES`. This option succeeds only if the disk image is not in use by any other guest. Otherwise, the command fails and reports an error.

7.16 dumpxml Command

Use the `--dumpxml` command to send the XML definition of the specified guest to standard output.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --dumpxml guest_name
```

Usage Notes

You can save the data by piping the output to a file, for example:

```
# vm_maker --dumpxml guest1.example.com > guest.xml
```

7.17 list Command

Use the `--list` command to display information about guests.

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Syntax

To view information about disk images:

```
vm_maker --list --disk-image [ --domain guest_name ]
```

To view information about guests:

```
vm_maker --list --domain [ guest_name [ --detail ]]
```

To view information about virtual CPU configuration for guests:

```
vm_maker --list --vcpu [ --domain guest_name ]
```

To view information about memory configuration for guests:

```
vm_maker --list --memory [ --domain guest_name ]
```

Options

- `--disk-image`: List all shared disk images in `/EXAVMIMAGES`.
- `–-domain`: List all guests and their status. If you include the guest name, then the information displayed is limited to that guest.
- `--vcpu`: List the virtual CPU usage for the entire system.
- `--memory`: List the memory usage for the entire system.

Optional Arguments

- `--domain` *`guest_name`*: Limits the information displayed to a single guest.
- `--detail`: Enables detailed output.

7.18 list-domains Command

Use the `--list-domains` command to list all guests.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --list-domains
```

7.19 make-base-image Command

Use the `--make-base-image` command to enable UEFI booting in the base system image for KVM guests.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --make-base-image --uefi-boot
```


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Usage Notes

Exadata support for UEFI in KVM is introduced in Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0. The UEFI boot framework underpins the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature, which controls the binaries that are allowed to boot a KVM guest.

This command enables UEFI booting in the base system image. The command only applies if the KVM host is using a fresh system image (which has not been updated using `patchmgr`). If the KVM host has been updated using `patchmgr`, then you must download and install a UEFI-enabled system image.

After command completion, all new KVM guests will automatically use the UEFI boot framework in Oracle Linux KVM and have KVM Guest Secure Boot enabled. It is no longer possible to create a new guest without UEFI.

7.20 network-discovery Command

Use the `--network-discovery` command to identify the network for the Oracle RAC single client access name (SCAN) and other interfaces.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --network-discovery XML-config-file
```

Options

`XML-config-file`: The full file name of the guest XML configuration file. For example, `/EXAVMIMAGES/conf/domain.xml`.

7.21 reboot Command

Use the `--reboot` command to restart a specific guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --reboot guest_name
```

7.22 remove-bridge Command

Use the `--remove-bridge` command to remove a network bridge.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --remove-bridge bridge_name [ --vlan vlanid ] [ --force ]
```

Options

- *`bridge_name`*: The name of the bridge to remove. The bridge name starts with 'vm' and is followed by an interface name, for example, `vmeth1`.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID for the bridge.
- `--force`: Use this option to forcefully remove the bridge.

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Usage Notes

A network bridge can be removed only if the bridge is not being used by the KVM host or other guests.

7.23 remove-domain Command

Use the `--remove-domain` command to stop and remove a specific guest or all guests.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --remove-domain { guest_name | --all [ --reset-kvmhost ]}
```

Options

- *guest_name*: The name of a specific guest to shutdown and then delete. You can use `--all` instead of a single guest name if you want to remove all guests.
- `--reset-kvmhost`: Resets the system to the state when the KVM host had no guests. This option can only be used when you specify `--all` for the guest name.

Usage Notes

When you use the `--remove-domain` command `vm_maker` forces a shutdown of the guest and deletes it. If `-- all` is specified for the guest name, then the command shutdowns and deletes all guests and intermediate image files. Underlying network bridges are removed if they are not being used anymore.

If you include the option `--reset-kvmhost`, then the system is reset to the state it was in before the guests were created.

7.24 secure-boot Command

Use the `--secure-boot` command to control the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --secure-boot {enable|disable|status} { --domain domain-name | --
system }
```

Options

- `enable`: Enables all new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests..

  You can only enable the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature on a UEFI boot-enabled KVM guest. The KVM Guest Secure Boot feature is not available on guests configured with the non-UEFI virtual bios.

  If you enable the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature on the KVM host (using the `--system` option), then all new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests are created with KVM Guest Secure Boot enabled. Enabling or disabling KVM Guest Secure Boot at the system level has no effect on existing KVM guests.

  By default, the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature is enabled on new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests. Consequently, this option is only required to enable KVM Guest Secure Boot on a guest or system where it was previously disabled.

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- `disable`: Disables the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature.

  You can only disable the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature on a UEFI boot-enabled KVM guest. The KVM Guest Secure Boot feature is not available on guests configured with the non-UEFI virtual bios.

  If you disable the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature on the KVM host (using the `--system` option), then all new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests are created with KVM Guest Secure Boot disabled. Enabling or disabling KVM Guest Secure Boot at the system level has no effect on existing KVM guests.
- `status`: Outputs the status of the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature for the specified KVM guest or for the KVM host.
- `--domain` *`domain-name`*: Applies the command to the specified KVM guest.
- `--system`: Applies the command to the KVM host.

Usage Notes

KVM Guest Secure Boot leverages the UEFI boot framework in Oracle Linux KVM to restrict which binaries can boot the KVM guest. Exadata support for UEFI in KVM is introduced in Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0. Consequently, KVM Guest Secure Boot is available only on new KVM guests starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0.

7.25 set Command

Use the `--set` command to configure vCPUs or memory for a guest.

Syntax

To configure the number of virtual CPUs for a guest:

```
vm_maker --set --vcpu vcpu [ --domain guest_name [ --config ] [ --force ]]
```

To configure the memory for a guest:

```
vm_maker --set --memory size --domain guest_name [ --restart-domain ] [ --
force ]
```

To configure the MAC for specified Ethernet interface:

```
vm_maker --set --mac mac_address --interface interface_name --domain
guest_name [ --restart-domain ]
```

Options

- `--vcpu`: Specifies the number of virtual CPUs for a guest.
- `--memory`: Sets the memory size for the specified guest. Memory can be specified using `K`, `M`, or `G`, for example, 40G or 25000M.
- `--mac`: Sets the media access control (MAC) address for the specified network interface.
- `--domain`: When used with `--vcpu` or `--memory`, this argument indicates that the setting applies to a single guest. Otherwise the setting applies to all guests. You must use `--domain` when changing the memory size.

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- `--config`: Indicates that the number of virtual CPUs should not be changed until you restart the guest. This option can only be used when modifying a single guest.
- `--interface`: The Ethernet network interface to configure.
- `--restart-domain`: Use this option to automatically restart the guest after `vm_maker` changes the configuration.
- `--force`: Forces the new setting to be implemented. This option can only be used when modifying a single guest.

Usage Notes

- Changing the number of virtual CPUs for a guest happens immediately by default, without restarting the guest.
- When changing the memory, you must restart the guest before the settings take effect.

7.26 setup-ip Command

Use the `--setup-ip` command to plumb a network interface on a KVM host.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --setup-ip ip_address --interface network_interface
  --netmask netmask --gateway gateway_address [ --vlan vlanid ]


vm_maker --setup-ip ip_address --discover
  --netmask netmask --gateway gateway_address [ --vlan vlanid ]
```

Options

- *`ip_address`*: Specifies the IP address to plumb on the network interface.
- `--interface`: Specifies the name of the network interface to plumb.
- `--discover`: Instructs `vm_maker` to identify the network interface to plumb instead of specifying it by name.
- `--netmask`: Specifies the IP netmask to plumb on the network interface.
- `--gateway`: Specifies the IP network gateway address to plumb on the network interface.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID to to plumb on the network interface.

Usage Notes

Use the `--setup-ip` command to plumb a network interface on a KVM host, which you can use for testing and troubleshooting purposes. Use the `--cleanup-ip` command to remove and clean up the network interface.

Example 7-2 Setting Up a Network Interface

The following shows an example of using the `--setup-ip` command plumb a network interface and use it to access the network gateway.

```
# ping 192.0.2.1
PING 192.0.2.1 (192.0.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
From 10.32.106.12 icmp_seq=1 Destination Host Unreachable
```


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```
^C
--- 192.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
2 packets transmitted, 0 received, +1 errors, 100% packet loss, time 999ms
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --setup-ip 192.0.2.6 --interface eth3 --netmask
255.255.255.128 --gateway 192.0.2.1 --vlan 144
[INFO] Interface eth3 currently down
[INFO] Bringing up interface eth3
[INFO] Interface eth3.144 is plumbed.
# ping 192.0.2.1
PING 192.0.2.1 (192.0.2.1) 56(84) bytes of data.
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.317 ms
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.302 ms
64 bytes from 192.0.2.1: icmp_seq=4 ttl=255 time=0.307 ms
^C
--- 192.0.2.1 ping statistics ---
4 packets transmitted, 3 received, 25% packet loss, time 3077ms
rtt min/avg/max/mdev = 0.302/0.308/0.317/0.021 ms
# ip rule
0: from all lookup local
32757: from 192.0.2.6 to 192.0.2.1 iif eth3.144 lookup main
32758: from all to 10.32.96.5 lookup 220
32759: from 10.32.96.5 lookup 220
32760: from all to 10.32.106.0/23 lookup 210
32761: from 10.32.106.0/23 lookup 210
32762: from all to 192.168.0.4 lookup 181
32763: from 192.168.0.4 lookup 181
32764: from all to 192.168.0.3 lookup 180
32765: from 192.168.0.3 lookup 180
32766: from all lookup main
32767: from all lookup default
# ip a s | grep eth3
5: eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group
default qlen 1000
67: eth3.144@eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc noqueue
state UP group default qlen 1000
 inet 192.0.2.6/25 scope global eth3.144
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --cleanup-ip eth3 --vlan 144
[INFO] Deleting routing rules.
[INFO] Flushing ip-address from interface.
# ip a s | grep eth3
5: eth3: <BROADCAST,MULTICAST,UP,LOWER_UP> mtu 1500 qdisc mq state UP group
default qlen 1000
```

7.27 start-domain Command

Use the `--start-domain` command to create and start an Oracle Linux KVM guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --start-domain { guest_name | XML-config-file | --all }
  [ --no-discovery ] [ --keep ] [ --locked ] [ --ssh-key key_file ]
  [ --secure-boot { enable | disable }] [ --console ] [ --console-log
{ enable | disable }]
```


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Options

- *guest_name*: The name of an existing guest to start.
- *XML-config-file*: The full file name of the XML configuration file for creating a new guest.
- `--all`: Starts all existing domains on the host.
- `--no-discovery`: Optionally specifies to skip network discovery and bridge creation when creating a new guest.
- `--keep`: Indicates that the guest should not be removed even if the first boot fails.
- `--locked`: If specified in conjunction with the `--ssh-key` option, password-based authentication is disabled for the `root` user, and access to the guest requires key-based authentication. Otherwise, the option forces users to choose a new password when they log in for the first time.
- `--ssh-key`: Optionally specifies the location of a file containing an SSH public key, which is used for authenticating the `root` user.
- `--secure-boot`: Optionally controls the KVM Guest Secure Boot feature.

  KVM Guest Secure Boot leverages the UEFI boot framework in Oracle Linux KVM to restrict which binaries can boot the KVM guest. Exadata support for UEFI in KVM is introduced in Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0. Consequently, KVM Guest Secure Boot is available only on new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0.

  - `--secure-boot enable`: Enables KVM Guest Secure Boot on the KVM guest. This is the default for all new UEFI boot-enabled KVM guests.
  - `--secure-boot disable`: Creates the KVM guest with KVM Guest Secure Boot disabled.
- `--console`: Optionally causes `vm_maker` to display console messages when starting existing guests.
- `--console-log`: Optionally specifies how logging of console output is handled:
  - `--console-log enable`: Console output is written to a log file.
  - `--console-log disable`: Console output is not written to a log file.

7.28 stop-domain Command

Use the `--stop-domain` command to stop the specified Oracle Linux KVM guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --stop-domain { guest_name | --all } [ --force | --destroy ]
```

Options

- *guest_name*: The name of the guest to stop.
- `--all`: Stops all guests instead of a specific one.
- `--force`: Attempts to flush the cache for the disk image files and immediately shuts down the guest.

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- `--destroy`: Immediately shuts down the guest, without flushing the cache for the disk image files. Use `--destroy` only as a last resort if the guest is unresponsive.

Usage Notes

Without `--force` or `--destroy`, a graceful shutdown occurs.

7.29 update-mac Command

Use the `--update-mac` command to update the guest network configuration.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --update-mac --domain guest_name
```

Options

- `--domain`: The name of the guest that is the subject of the command.

Usage Notes

This command is primarily used to update the guest network configuration after a guest is moved to a different KVM host.

Related Topics

- Manually Moving a Guest to a Different KVM Host
  You can manually move an Oracle Linux KVM guest to a different KVM host.

7.30 validate-ip Command

Use the `--validate-ip` command to validate specified network details for an Oracle Linux KVM guest.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --validate-ip ip_address --interface network_interface
  --netmask netmask --gateway gateway_address [ --vlan vlanid ]


vm_maker --validate-ip ip_address --discover
  --netmask netmask --gateway gateway_address [ --vlan vlanid ]
```

Options

- *`ip_address`*: Specifies the IP address to use in the validation.
- `--interface`: Instructs `vm_maker` to perform interface validation and specifies the network interface to use in the validation.
- `--discover`: Instructs `vm_maker` to perform discovery validation.
- `--netmask`: Specifies the IP netmask to use in the validation.
- `--gateway`: Specifies the IP network gateway address to use in the validation.
- `--vlan`: Optionally, specifies the VLAN ID to use in the validation.

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Usage Notes

Use the `--validate-ip` command to verify if the provided network details are valid to use for a KVM guest. It can be used for troubleshooting purposes during deployment of KVM guests.

Two types of validation are available:

- When you use the `--interface` option, `vm_maker` validates the specified interface by temporarily plumbing the specified network with the provided details and checking that it can reach the specified gateway.
- When you use the `--discover` option, `vm_maker` discovers interfaces that valid for the specified network details.

Example 7-3 Interface Validation

The following shows an example of interface validation using the `--interface` option.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --validate-ip 192.0.2.34 --netmask 255.255.240.0
--interface eth1 --gateway 192.0.2.1
[INFO] Interface eth1 is part of bondeth0. Validating bondeth0.
[INFO] Validating network settings, this can take up to a minute.
[INFO] Interface bondeth0 with ip address 192.0.2.34 and netmask
255.255.240.0 can ping gateway 192.0.2.1
```

Example 7-4 Discovery Validation

The following shows an example of discovery validation using the `--discover` option.

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --validate-ip 192.0.2.34 --netmask 255.255.240.0
--discover --gateway 192.0.2.1
[INFO] Potential interfaces for discovery: eth0 eth1 eth2 eth3 eth4
[INFO] Discovering interface eth0
[INFO] Discovering interface eth1
[INFO] Discovering interface eth2
[INFO] Discovering interface eth3
[INFO] Discovering interface eth4
[INFO] Interfaces found: eth1 eth2
```

7.31 vhostmd Command

Use the `--vhostmd` command to enable, disable, or show the status of the vhostmd service.

Syntax

```
vm_maker --vhostmd { enable | disable | status }
```


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8

Updating Exadata Software

There are different types of software used on an Oracle Exadata that need be updated regularly.

- About Updating Exadata Software
- Planning for Software Maintenance
  Before starting a software update, you should review best practices, determine the version to which you will upgrade, and obtain the proper patching software.
- Overview of Performing Exadata Software Updates
  For each software update of the Exadata components, there are various actions required to complete the software update.
- Exadata Patchmgr Update Utility
  Patchmgr is the utility used to update software for Exadata infrastructure components.
- Updating Oracle Exadata Database Servers
  Use the following information and procedures when updating database servers within Oracle Exadata.
- Updating Software on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers
  Use the following information and procedures when updating storage servers within Oracle Exadata.
- Upgrading and Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware
  This topic describes procedures to upgrade and downgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Updating InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware
  This topic describes procedures to upgrade and downgrade the firmware on the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.
- Upgrading Oracle Java SE on Oracle Linux
  You can upgrade Oracle Java SE (JDK) running Oracle Linux on database servers and storage servers.
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.
- Troubleshooting Software Updates on Oracle Exadata
  Review these topics if you encounter errors or problems when updating the software on Oracle Exadata

8.1 About Updating Exadata Software

Exadata software updates apply to three major components:

- Exadata storage servers
- Exadata database servers
- Exadata RDMA Network Fabric switches

Exadata storage server and Exadata database server updates generally contain updates for:

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- Oracle Linux operating system
- Oracle Exadata System Software
- Firmware (for example: disk, flash, RAID controller, ILOM, HCA)

The updates do not modify the Oracle Grid Infrastructure home, Oracle Database home (other than relinking during the `dbnodeupdate.sh -c` step), or customer-installed software.

While it is generally recommended for components to stay in step with the recommended minimum release, you can choose to update different components at different times. For example, you can generally update the RDMA Network Fabric switches at a later time than the Exadata database servers and storage servers. However, you must check Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930) for any dependencies.

It is not mandatory to apply each and every Oracle Exadata System Software update that comes out. For example, you can skip two or three releases and update directly to a newer release. Oracle recommends that you update database servers twice a year.

- About Updating to Oracle Linux 8 on Exadata Servers
  Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, the bundled Linux operating system is Oracle Linux 8.
- About Updating to Oracle Linux 7 on Exadata Servers
  Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, the bundled Linux operating system is Oracle Linux 7.

8.1.1 About Updating to Oracle Linux 8 on Exadata Servers

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0, the bundled Linux operating system is Oracle Linux 8.

When you update to Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0 or later, Exadata servers are updated to Oracle Linux 8. This update is required to support Oracle Database 23ai, which requires Oracle Linux 8.

Oracle Exadata System Software release 23.1.0 also includes Unbreakable Enterprise Kernel (UEK) 6, which is the minimum UEK version required to support the AMD processor architecture introduced with Oracle Exadata X10M systems.

8.1.2 About Updating to Oracle Linux 7 on Exadata Servers

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, the bundled Linux operating system is Oracle Linux 7.

Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0 provides support for Oracle Database 19c, which runs on Oracle Linux 7. When you update to Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0 the operating system is updated at the same time.

If you use quorum disks on your Exadata Database Machine, then refer to My Oracle Support document FAQ2021.

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> **Note**
>
> Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, current versions of the patchmgr utility no longer support updates from Oracle Linux 5 to Oracle Linux 6 and updates from Oracle Linux 6 to Oracle Linux 7. To perform an update that includes either of these Oracle Linux updates, you must use an earlier version of the patchmgr utility. See My Oracle Support document KB444935.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Exadata Oracle Linux 6 to Oracle Linux 7 Quorumdisk Migration FAQ (My Oracle Support Doc ID FAQ2021)
- dbnodeupdate.sh and dbserver.patch.zip: Updating Exadata Database Server Software using the DBNodeUpdate Utility and patchmgr (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB444935)

8.2 Planning for Software Maintenance

Before starting a software update, you should review best practices, determine the version to which you will upgrade, and obtain the proper patching software.

- Understanding Exadata Database Machine Software and Updates
  Understanding the different types of software updates required for Exadata Database Machine helps you plan an update schedule.
- Configuration and Operational Best Practices for Software Maintenance
  As part of planning your software update, you should review the different methods of performing updates and the best practices for updating the software.
- Understanding the Exadata Software Image Version
  The Exadata image version number contains the product version, a date code, and a build number.
- Rules for Updating to a Newer Oracle Exadata System Software Version

8.2.1 Understanding Exadata Database Machine Software and Updates

Understanding the different types of software updates required for Exadata Database Machine helps you plan an update schedule.

- What Software Do You Update on Oracle Exadata?
  The software that runs on Oracle Exadata is divided into two main categories.
- Software Release Types
- Software Release Availability
- Software Update Frequency
  You should plan to update your Exadata software on a regular basis.
- Software Update Utilities
  When updating software on Oracle Exadata, you use specific utilities depending on the component being updated.

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8.2.1.1 What Software Do You Update on Oracle Exadata?

The software that runs on Oracle Exadata is divided into two main categories.

- Oracle Exadata System Software
- Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software

The following table describes the two primary categories of software that run on an Oracle Exadata.

Software	Components Installed On	Software Content
Oracle Exadata System Software	• Exadata storage servers • Exadata database servers (bare-metal servers, VM hosts, and VM guests) • Exadata RDMA Network Fabric switches	• Oracle Linux operating system • Oracle VM Server (on database servers for Oracle VM configurations) • Oracle Exadata System Software • Firmware (for example: disk, flash, RAID controller, ILOM, HCA, RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware)
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Exadata database servers (bare-metal servers and VM guests)	• Oracle Grid Infrastructure (Grid home) • Oracle Database (Database home)

When an Oracle Exadata is deployed, all of the software described in the table is installed and configured to deliver high performance and availability for Oracle Database. Extensive end-to-end testing ensures all software components supplied with Oracle Exadata work seamlessly together.

My Oracle Support document KB153930 is the primary source of information for software that runs on Oracle Exadata. It contains the following information:

- List of all current and previous releases
- Minimum requirements for feature usage
- Compatibility requirements between Oracle Exadata System Software version and Oracle Database software version
- Compatibility requirements for specific hardware releases
- Guidelines for related products when used with Oracle Exadata
- References to other pertinent information sources for Oracle Exadata software maintenance

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.2.1.2 Software Release Types

The following table describes the release types for Oracle Exadata System Software:

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Release type	Description and Content
Major Version	The major version identifies the major Oracle Linux Operating System (OS) version that underpins Oracle Exadata System Software. For example, ExaOL6X, ExaOL7X, ExaOL8X, and so on.
Software release	A software release contains new features, bug fixes, security fixes, and may include support for new generations of Exadata system hardware and new Oracle Database software releases. Starting with the Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1, an Exadata software release is represented using the first two digits in the release number. For example, 18.1, 19.1, 19.2, and so on. Previously, the first four digits represent an Exadata software release. For example, 12.2.1.1. A software release may be used to update any prior software release or maintenance release.
Maintenance release	A maintenance release contains bug fixes, security fixes, and may contain feature enhancements. Starting with the Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1, a maintenance release is represented using the third digit in the release number. For example, 23.1.2, 23.1.3, 23.1.4, and so on. Previously, the fifth digit represents a maintenance release. For example, 12.1.2.3.4. A maintenance release may be used to update any prior software release or maintenance release.
Interim patch	An interim patch is one-off bug fix made available to customers who cannot wait until the fix is included in a maintenance release or software release. Installation of an interim patch is done on an as-needed basis and is not a regularly scheduled planned maintenance event.

Related Topics

- Exadata System Software Certification and Error Correction (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB467937)
- About Oracle Database Release Numbers

8.2.1.3 Software Release Availability

The following table outlines the release cycles for Oracle Exadata System Software, Oracle Grid Infrastructure, and Oracle Database software.

Software	Release type	Release Frequency	Importance of Maintaining Up-to-Date Versions	Recommendation for Adopting New Releases
Oracle Exadata System Software	Software Release	6-18 months	Medium	Update to adopt new features and get critical fixes and security updates.

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Software	Release type	Release Frequency	Importance of Maintaining Up-to-Date Versions	Recommendation for Adopting New Releases
Oracle Exadata System Software	Maintenance Release	Monthly	High	Update regularly to get critical fixes and security updates. Oracle recommends that you remain within 12 months of the latest maintenance release.
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Long Term Release	24+ months	Medium	Use long term releases for the highest level of stability and the longest length of error correction support.
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Innovation Release	12-24 months	Medium	Use innovation releases to adopt new features as quickly as possible.
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Release Update (RU)	3 months (quarterly)	High	Update quarterly to get critical fixes and security updates. Oracle recommends that you remain within 12 months of the latest release update.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Release Schedule of Current Database Releases (My Oracle Support Doc ID PNEWS1360)

8.2.1.4 Software Update Frequency

You should plan to update your Exadata software on a regular basis.

These examples show three high-level software maintenance plans with quarterly updates over a four year cycle using typical intervals between releases. The examples illustrate different update strategies designed to meet specific goals.

> **Note**
>
> Actual release frequencies may vary from these examples.

- Example 8-1 Production System Software Maintenance Plan
- Example 8-2 Production System Software Maintenance Plan with Reduced Updates
- Example 8-3 Development and Test System Software Maintenance Plan

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Example 8-1 Production System Software Maintenance Plan

Goal — Minimize risk by regularly applying critical and security fixes, adopting new feature releases only as required, and not adopting a new Exadata software release and new Oracle Database release simultaneously.

Action	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software maintenance release	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software release	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Update to latest Oracle Database Release Update (RU)	X	-	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Update to latest Oracle Database innovation release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Update to latest Oracle Database long term release	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Example 8-2 Production System Software Maintenance Plan with Reduced Updates

Goal — Manage risk and reduce maintenance time by applying less frequent updates. Adopt new Oracle Database feature releases as required. Minimize risk by not adopting a new Exadata software release and new Oracle Database feature release simultaneously.

Action	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software maintenance release	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-	X	-
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software release	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-
Update to latest Oracle Database Release Update (RU)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
Update to latest Oracle Database innovation release	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-
Update to latest Oracle Database long term release	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Example 8-3 Development and Test System Software Maintenance Plan

Goal — Adopt the latest features and software updates on a quarterly basis.

Action	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software maintenance release	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X

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Action	Y1 Q1	Y1 Q2	Y1 Q3	Y1 Q4	Y2 Q1	Y2 Q2	Y2 Q3	Y2 Q4	Y3 Q1	Y3 Q2	Y3 Q3	Y3 Q4	Y4 Q1	Y4 Q2	Y4 Q3	Y4 Q4	Y5 Q1
Update to latest Oracle Exadata System Software release	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-
Update to latest Oracle Database Release Update (RU)	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X	X	X	X	-	X
Update to latest Oracle Database innovation release	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
Update to latest Oracle Database long term release	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-

8.2.1.5 Software Update Utilities

When updating software on Oracle Exadata, you use specific utilities depending on the component being updated.

Update Type	Utility	Components	Description
Pre-update readiness check	Exachk	Oracle Exadata	Health check tool used to qualify maintenance readiness, identify critical issue exposure, and provide version recommendations for updating software. Obtain Exachk from My Oracle Support document KB74841.
Oracle Exadata System Software	`patchmgr`	• Oracle Exadata storage servers • Oracle Exadata database servers • RDMA Network Fabric switches	Oracle Exadata software update tool that updates all software (Oracle Linux, Oracle Exadata System Software, firmware) on Oracle Exadata database servers, storage servers, or RDMA Network Fabric switches. For example, `patchmgr` updates Oracle Exadata storage servers and database servers to Oracle Exadata System Software version 12.2.1.1.0, or InfiniBand Network Fabric switches to version 2.2.4-3.

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Update Type	Utility	Components	Description
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software release update	OPatch or opatchauto	Oracle Exadata database servers	Software update tool that applies a release update to an Oracle Grid Infrastructure home or Oracle Database home. For example, OPatch applies the 12.1.0.2.170117 release update to 12.1.0.2 Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database homes. Obtain OPatch from My Oracle Support document KB88313.
Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software patch set, major release, or release update.	Oracle Universal Installer	Oracle Exadata database servers	Software installation tool that installs an Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database patch set, major, or release update, and upgrades Oracle Grid Infrastructure. For example, Oracle Universal Installer installs Oracle Database 12.2.0.1, or installs and upgrades Oracle Grid Infrastructure from 12.1.0.2 to 12.2.0.1. Use the version of Oracle Universal Installer bundled with the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database release to which you are upgrading.

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Update Type	Utility	Components	Description
Upgrade of an Oracle Database	Oracle Database AutoUpgrade	Oracle Exadata database servers	Oracle Database upgrade utility that can upgrade one or many Oracle databases with one command and configuration file. AutoUpgrade can run pre-upgrade tasks, perform automated corrections where needed, run the database upgrade, and complete post-upgrade tasks. AutoUpgrade includes built-in scheduling capabilities, automatic retry and fallback, and the ability to set, change or remove initialization parameters during the upgrade.
Upgrade of an Oracle Database	Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA)	Oracle Exadata database servers	Database tool that upgrades a database to a later patch set, major release, or release update. For example, DBUA upgrades a database from 12.1.0.1 to 12.1.0.2, or from 12.1.0.2 to 12.2.0.1. Use DBUA bundled with the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database release to which you are upgrading.

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Update Type	Utility	Components	Description
Oracle Exadata System Software Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Fleet Patching and Provisioning (previously named Rapid Home Provisioning (RHP))	• Exadata storage servers • Exadata database servers • RDMA Network Fabric switches	Software maintenance tool that provisions, patches, and upgrades Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software on one or more clusters from a centralized server. Use Fleet Patching and Provisioning as a feature of Oracle Clusterware. Starting with Oracle Grid Infrastructure release 18c, in addition to Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database homes, Fleet Patching and Provisioning supports patching the Oracle Exadata components: database nodes, storage cells, and RDMA Network Fabric switches.
Oracle Exadata System Software Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software	Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control	• Exadata storage servers • Exadata database servers • RDMA Network Fabric switches	Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control provides lifecycle management capability to apply software updates to Oracle Exadata. **Note:** Facilities for updating Oracle Exadata System Software are deprecated in Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control release 13.4.

Related Topics

- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)
- How To Download And Install The Latest OPatch(6880880) Version (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB88313)
- AutoUpgrade Tool (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB123450)
- “Fleet Patching and Provisioning and Maintenance” in *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide*
- “Patching Oracle Exadata Software” in *Oracle Clusterware Administration and Deployment Guide*
- “Performing Engineered System Software Updates” in *Oracle Enterprise Manager Lifecycle Management Administrator's Guide 13c Release 3*

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8.2.2 Configuration and Operational Best Practices for Software Maintenance

As part of planning your software update, you should review the different methods of performing updates and the best practices for updating the software.

- Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates
  Software updates can be performed in rolling manner while the database remains online and available, or non-rolling manner where Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Database are shutdown.
- Understanding Exadata Live Update
- Online Updates for Oracle Linux Kernel and Oracle Database Interim Fixes
  Online updates of qualified fixes are supported for Oracle Linux and Oracle Database.
- Configuration Practices for Optimal Software Maintenance
  When configuring an Exadata Database Machine, it is important to adopt features that will lessen the impact and risk of performing software updates.
- Operational Practices for Optimal Software Maintenance
- Version Compatibility and Mixed Version Support
  It is recommended that software for all components be updated regularly to stay in step with the recommended minimum release in order to maintain the most stable and secure system.

8.2.2.1 Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates

Software updates can be performed in rolling manner while the database remains online and available, or non-rolling manner where Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Database are shutdown.

How an update is performed does not affect how often it should be done, but does determine how long it will take. In general there are two methods:

- **Rolling software updates** — A rolling software update is one that is performed to one of a particular component at a time while the others remain online servicing requests. Note the following key points about rolling software updates:
  - Rolling updates have less application downtime compared to non-rolling updates.
  - The overall length of time to complete the update is longer because one component is offline and updated at a time, while all other components remain online and operational.
  - The impact to existing database connections differs depending on the component being updated.
    * Rolling updates for Oracle Exadata storage servers or RDMA Network Fabric switches — All databases remain fully online and available for the duration of the rolling update. There is no disruption to database connections.
    * Rolling updates for Oracle Exadata database servers, Oracle Grid Infrastructure, or Oracle Database — Multi-instance databases using Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) remain available for the duration of the update. However, database connections on the server being updated will be disrupted when the local database instance is shutdown. Use Oracle RAC features for client high availability to minimize application disruption, as described in Table 8-1.

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- **Non-Rolling software updates** — A non-rolling software update is one that is performed to all of a particular component while those components are offline. Note the following key points about non-rolling software updates:
  - Non-rolling updates are faster than rolling updates for overall maintenance time because multiple components are updated in parallel.
  - Because all of a particular component are offline for the duration of the update, a database (or all databases on a system) will also be offline for the duration of the update, resulting in a complete outage to the application
  - Important applications serviced by the Oracle Exadata being updated in a non-rolling manner are often moved to a standby system in environments using Oracle Data Guard.
- **Combination of rolling and non-rolling software updates** — When multiple components are updated in the same maintenance window, it is possible to use a combination of rolling and non-rolling methods to achieve the desired balance of application downtime and maintenance time. One typical combination used in the situation where an application does not handle connection disruption efficiently is to perform Oracle Exadata storage server and RDMA Network Fabric switch updates in a rolling manner, then performing Oracle Grid Infrastructure, Oracle Database, and Oracle Exadata database server updates in a non-rolling manner.

The `patchmgr` update utility manages the update orchestration in a rolling or non-rolling manner for Oracle Exadata infrastructure components (storage servers, database servers, and RDMA Network Fabric switches).

The following table describes which update method is supported for each component type.

Table 8-1 Rolling versus Non-Rolling Upgrades

Method	Component Support	Database Availability Impact During Update
Rolling	Oracle Exadata storage servers	No impact. Oracle RAC and single instance databases remain fully available on all nodes in the cluster.
Rolling	RDMA Network Fabric switches	No impact. Oracle RAC and single instance databases remain fully available on all nodes in the cluster.
Rolling	Oracle Exadata database servers	Local connections are disconnected and all local instances are shutdown. Oracle RAC databases remain available through other nodes in the cluster.
Rolling	Oracle Grid Infrastructure	Local connections are disconnected and all local instances are shutdown. Oracle RAC databases remain available through other nodes in the cluster.

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Table 8-1 (Cont.) Rolling versus Non-Rolling Upgrades

Method	Component Support	Database Availability Impact During Update
Rolling	Oracle Database - Release Update (RU)	For the database home being updated, local connections are disconnected and local instances are shutdown. Oracle RAC databases remain available through other nodes in the cluster. Databases running from other Oracle Database software homes are unaffected.
Non-Rolling	• Oracle Exadata storage servers • Oracle Exadata database servers • Oracle Grid Infrastructure • Oracle Database - Release Update (RU) • Oracle Database - Patch Set • Oracle Database - Release	Databases unavailable Move workload to Oracle Data Guard or Oracle GoldenGate standby systems to minimize impact.

8.2.2.2 Understanding Exadata Live Update

Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0 introduces Exadata Live Update, a suite of enhancements to the mechanisms that orchestrate Exadata software updates on Exadata database servers only.

Exadata Live Update includes the following key capabilities:

- Exadata Live Update uses online update capabilities based on standard Linux technologies, such as DNF and ksplice. Depending on the specific contents of the update, the update operation might occur without interrupting databases or rebooting the server.

  Any update items that cannot be completed online are staged for later completion. Depending on the nature of the outstanding work, you can safely choose to defer the outstanding items indefinitely. For example, the update might include ksplice kernel updates that address a known security vulnerability. So, you might decide there is no pressing need to reboot the system, only to load a new kernel. Alternatively, you can schedule the outstanding items to be completed at a specific time or during the next graceful server reboot.
- Exadata Live Update supports partial updates to address security issues. When using Exadata Live Update, you must choose from the following options:
  - `highcvss`: Performs only critical security updates to address vulnerabilities with a Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score of 7 or greater.
  - `allcvss`: Performs only security updates to address vulnerabilities with a CVSS score of 1 or greater.
  - `full`: Performs a full update, which includes all security-related updates and all other non-security updates.
- Exadata Live Update can be controlled using the Exadata `patchmgr` utility, which provides an easy and familiar experience for existing Exadata users.

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Note the following usage details relating to Exadata Live Update:

- Exadata Live Update may only be used for specific updates that it supports. For details, always refer to the release information associated with each update.
- For supported updates, Exadata Live Update may be used on bare-metal Exadata database servers, KVM hosts, KVM guests, Xen hosts (Dom0), and Xen guests.
- Exadata Live Update does not support database server updates that include a major operating system update. For example, from Oracle Linux 8 to Oracle Linux 9.
- Exadata Live Update includes the concept of outstanding work. Outstanding work describes update items that cannot be completed online and require a system reboot. For example, Exadata Live Update can update the Linux kernel online using ksplice but changing to a new kernel version requires a system reboot.

  Warning

  When outstanding work is performed, the associated system reboot may take longer than usual. During that time, the system may appear unresponsive. In such cases, it is vital to allow the outstanding work to finish. Do not interrupt the system! Interrupting the Exadata Live Update apply service may damage the system.

- You can perform another update with Exadata Live Update before completing the outstanding work associated with any previous update. In such cases, all necessary outstanding work will still be performed. However, the outstanding work associated with the latest update takes precedence and replaces the outstanding work from the earlier update.
- If any item of outstanding work does not complete following the designated system reboot, it is automatically rescheduled for the next graceful server reboot.
- A reboot is required to undo (rollback) an update performed using Exadata Live Update. Consequently, automatic rollback never occurs when using Exadata Live Update.
- To facilitate flexible management of software packages, Exadata Live Update removes the `exadata-sun*computenode*` software packages (for example, `exadata-sun-kvm-computenode-minimum`).

  Consequently, Exadata Live Update cannot detect custom software packages and manage their dependencies, which may inadvertently cause issues with non-Oracle software packages. In general, Oracle recommends that users minimize installation of software packages apart from Oracle Exadata System Software. This recommendation is even more pertinent on systems using Exadata Live Update.

  If you later perform a conventional update (not using Exadata Live Update), that update will reinstall the `exadata-sun*computenode*` software packages.

Related Topics

- Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers
  You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata database servers.

8.2.2.3 Online Updates for Oracle Linux Kernel and Oracle Database Interim Fixes

Online updates of qualified fixes are supported for Oracle Linux and Oracle Database.

Apart from Exadata Live Update, Oracle supplies some interim fixes that can be applied online, such that a component does not require a restart to apply the fix and make them active. Online updates of qualified fixes are supported for the following components:

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- Oracle Linux kernel on Exadata database servers using the Ksplice Offline Client.
- Oracle Database using OPatch Online Patching.

Online updates are typically performed as a temporary measure when a critical fix must be applied to the system before the next planned software maintenance.

Related Topics

- HOWTO: Install ksplice kernel updates for Exadata Database Nodes (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB160997)
- RDBMS Online Patching Aka Hot Patching (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB140524)

8.2.2.4 Configuration Practices for Optimal Software Maintenance

When configuring an Exadata Database Machine, it is important to adopt features that will lessen the impact and risk of performing software updates.

Configuration Practice	Use for Software Maintenance	Purpose
Oracle ASM high redundancy disk groups	Rolling updates - Exadata storage servers	When performing storage server updates in a rolling manner with the databases remaining online, it is highly recommended to configure Oracle ASM disk groups with high redundancy. High redundancy disk groups can tolerate the failure of a disk in another storage server during rolling updates. During rolling, or online, storage server updates, the disks for the storage server being updated are taken offline on one storage server by patchmgr while it is updated. After the update completes the disks are resynchronized by Oracle ASM, and then patchmgr starts to update the next storage server. While disks are offline the disk group has reduced redundancy. A normal redundancy disk group with reduced redundancy during a rolling update may dismount and have data loss if a disk fails in another storage server. Oracle ASM disk group redundancy is typically set during initial system configuration. Therefore, consider how you plan to perform storage server updates, rolling or non-rolling, prior to system configuration. An Oracle Data Guard physical standby system can also provide protection against disk failure during rolling storage server update.

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Configuration Practice	Use for Software Maintenance	Purpose
Oracle RAC features for client high availability	Rolling updates - Exadata database servers, Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software	When performing Exadata database server, Oracle Grid Infrastructure, or Oracle Database software updates in a rolling manner on one database server at a time while database services remain running on the other servers in the cluster, the database services must be stopped on the Exadata database server being updated. To minimize the impact to client applications connected to database instances that will be stopped during maintenance, configure client applications to use database services, Fast Application Notification (FAN), Fast Connection Failover (FCF), and Application Continuity.
Oracle Data Guard physical standby database	Any rolling or non-rolling update (except Oracle Database patch set and release updates)	Oracle Data Guard Standby-First Patch Apply provides support for different Exadata infrastructure, Oracle Grid Infrastructure, and Oracle Database software between a primary database and its physical standby database for the purpose of applying and validating Oracle patches in rolling fashion with minimal risk to the primary database.
Oracle Data Guard transient logical standby database	Any rolling or non-rolling update	Use Oracle Data Guard logical standby database to reduce database upgrade downtime for patch set and release updates. Database upgrade downtime is reduced by allowing the logical standby database to be upgraded to the new version and kept synchronized while the primary database remains online running the current version.
Oracle GoldenGate	Any rolling or non-rolling update	Use Oracle GoldenGate to reduce database upgrade downtime for patch set and release updates. Downtime during a database upgrade is reduced by allowing the target database to be upgraded to the new version and kept synchronized while the source database remains online running the current version.

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Related Topics

- “Client High Availability with Services, FAN, FCF, and Application Continuity” in *Oracle AI Database 2 Day + Real Application Clusters Guide*
- Oracle Patch Assurance - Data Guard Standby-First Patch Apply (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB137118)
- “Patching, Upgrading, and Downgrading Databases in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration” in *Oracle Data Guard Concepts and Administration*
- “Configuring Oracle GoldenGate to Maintain a Live Standby Database” in *Administering Oracle GoldenGate for Windows and UNIX*

8.2.2.5 Operational Practices for Optimal Software Maintenance

The following operational practices enable optimal software maintenance:

- **Run Exachk regularly** — As a general health check tool to ensure an Exadata system continues to meet the current and constantly evolving best practices, run Exachk monthly. The Exachk report should be utilized as follows:
  - Baseline comparison - Compare the current report against an accepted baseline report using the report comparison feature (`-diff` option).
  - Critical issue exposure - Review the report for exposure to critical issues. Take prompt action to resolve critical issues reported by Exachk.
  - Version recommendation - Review the report for version recommendation. The MAA Scorecard section evaluates current software versions for consistency, compatibility, and whether or not it is current.
- **Qualify maintenance readiness with Exachk** — Prior to performing software maintenance, run Exachk to ensure the system is in a healthy state. Correct any `FAIL` or `WARNING` checks before updating any software. After software maintenance is complete, run Exachk again to confirm system health.
- **Update software at regular intervals** — All software should be updated regularly. Maintaining software at current or recent releases provides the following benefits: better software security, continued compatibility with newer related software, better support and faster resolution of issues, and ability to supply fixes for newly discovered issues.
- **Use the latest versions of the update utilities** — Use the latest version of software update utilities Exachk, patchmgr, and OPatch.

  Exachk is updated regularly to contain new features, fixes, best practice health checks, and version recommendations. Patchmgr for database servers is updated regularly to contain new features, fixes, and workarounds for known database server update issues. OPatch is updated regularly to contain new features and fixes.
- **Perform storage server updates separately from RDMA Network Fabric switch updates** — Do not update storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches concurrently. RDMA Network Fabric network connections must be stable during some critical stages of storage server updates. The RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrade requires a switch reboot, which disrupts some connections on the RDMA Network Fabric.
- **Avoid unsupported system changes** — Oracle Exadata is an integrated system and engineered to be the best platform for running Oracle Database. Oracle Exadata storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches contain all software necessary to run Oracle Database and are configured to run Oracle Database optimally. Software updates to Oracle Exadata storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches are performed using `patchmgr`. Configuration or installed software may not be altered manually (without using

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patchmgr) in any way unless the Oracle Exadata documentation contains steps to perform the desired change. While making an unsupported manual change may have the desired immediate effect, there are many potential negative consequences, such as:

  - Failed future patchmgr software updates
  - Inability to rescue the system
  - Inability to diagnose a software defect efficiently

  Contact Oracle Support Services for further guidance if a desired Oracle Exadata storage server or RDMA Network Fabric switch change is not documented.

- **Minimize database server customization** — Oracle Exadata is an integrated system and engineered to be the best platform for running Oracle Database. Oracle Exadata database servers contain all software necessary to run Oracle Database and are configured to run Oracle Database optimally. Software updates to Oracle Exadata database servers are performed using patchmgr. However, it may be necessary to manually install additional, site-specific software, such as monitoring agents or backup agents.

  It is supported to manually customize database servers, but note that customizing the operating system by adding or updating packages may require additional actions when applying a future Oracle Exadata System Software update with patchmgr (for example, removing customization prior to updating Oracle Exadata servers and reapplying the customization after the update completes) because the additional software may add new dependencies which are not provided by a future Oracle Exadata System Software update. It is recommended to minimize database server customization. See the topic Updating Oracle Exadata Database Servers for additional details.

- **Test supported configuration changes** — Database server site-specific customization must be tested completely, including verifying database servers reboot properly after making configuration changes. Custom configuration changes that prevent successful system reboot will cause future Oracle Exadata System Software updates to fail.

8.2.2.6 Version Compatibility and Mixed Version Support

It is recommended that software for all components be updated regularly to stay in step with the recommended minimum release in order to maintain the most stable and secure system.

However, it is supported to update only a subset of components during a software maintenance window while the remaining components remain at an earlier version. For example, the following scenarios are supported:

- Update a subset of the Oracle Exadata storage servers to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the remaining storage servers remain at the earlier version.
- Update the Oracle Exadata storage servers to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the database servers remain at the earlier version.
- Update the Oracle Exadata database servers to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the storage servers remain at the earlier version.
- Update the Oracle Exadata storage servers to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the RDMA Network Fabric switches remain at the earlier version.
- Update the RDMA Network Fabric switches to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the Oracle Exadata storage servers remain at the earlier version.
- Update the Oracle Exadata storage servers to a higher Oracle Exadata System Software version while the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software remains at an earlier release and update level.

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While mixed versions are supported (within the same component or across different components), it is highly recommended that this be only a temporary configuration that exists for the purpose and duration of rolling upgrade.

If mixing versions the following rules and considerations must be observed:

- Each generation of Oracle Exadata hardware has a minimum required Oracle Exadata System Software version.
- Each Oracle Database release requires a minimum Oracle Exadata System Software release to fully support all Oracle Exadata features.
- Features supplied with a specific Oracle Exadata System Software release may require a minimum Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software release or release update.
- Oracle Grid Infrastructure supports mixed versions only during a rolling update. Some Oracle Clusterware functionality is restricted while the cluster is in rolling upgrade mode.
- Oracle Database supports mixed versions only during a rolling update.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.2.3 Understanding the Exadata Software Image Version

The Exadata image version number contains the product version, a date code, and a build number.

The Exadata version installed on an Exadata storage server or an Exadata database server is determined with the `imageinfo` command. The image version of an Exadata release consists of three components. For example, if the command `imageinfo -ver` returns `25.2.11.0.0.260604.1`, then:

- The product version is `25.2.11.0.0`.

  Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1, the first three digits in the product version represent: *Year*.*Release*.*Update*. The remaining digits are reserved for minor updates as required.
- The date code is `260604`. The date code format is *YYMMDD*.
- The Oracle-internal build number is `1`. This component is not always used.

In most circumstances it is sufficient to reference a release by using only the non-zero digits in the product version, for example `25.2.11`. However, when updating, you need to consider the complete product version and date code of the installed and target releases.

8.2.4 Rules for Updating to a Newer Oracle Exadata System Software Version

When updating Oracle Exadata System Software, you need to consider the complete product version and date code of the installed and target releases.

Updating to a specific target version must adhere to the following rules, which are enforced by patchmgr:

1. The product version of the target release is higher than the installed software, and

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2. The date code of the target release is higher than the installed software.

For example, consider a system with Oracle Exadata System Software version `25.2.10.0.0.260528`, which consists of product version `25.2.10.0.0` and date code `260528`.

- Updating to `26.1.0.0.0.260531` is allowed because both rules are satisfied.
- Updating to `25.2.10.0.0.260515` is not allowed because the date code of the target release (`260515`) is not higher than the installed software (`260528`).

8.3 Overview of Performing Exadata Software Updates

For each software update of the Exadata components, there are various actions required to complete the software update.

- Actions to Perform Before Any Software Maintenance
  Perform you update any software on your Exadata Database Machine, you should perform these actions.
- Overview of Performing Exadata Storage Server Updates
  A high level look at the process for updating Exadata storage servers.
- Overview of Performing Exadata Database Servers Updates
  Updating Exadata database servers uses the same general procedure for bare-metal servers, virtual machine (VM) hosts, and VM guests.
- Overview of Performing RoCE Network Fabric Switch Updates
  Patchmgr manages the update orchestration in a rolling manner for RoCE Network Fabric switches
- Overview of Performing InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Updates
  Patchmgr manages the update orchestration in a rolling manner for InfiniBand Network Fabric switches
- Overview of Performing Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database Updates
  The steps for updating Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software depend on the type of software update you are performing.
- Using sudo When Performing Software Updates
  You can use `sudo` when running `dbnodeupdate.sh` and `patchmgr` (and dbnodeupdate Orchestration).

8.3.1 Actions to Perform Before Any Software Maintenance

Perform you update any software on your Exadata Database Machine, you should perform these actions.

- **Identify the target release**

  The target release can be determined by one of the following:

  – Recommendations in My Oracle Support document KB153930.

  – Version recommendations in the MAA Scorecard section of the Exachk report.

- **Run Exachk**

  Ensure software maintenance readiness of the system by running the latest version of Exachk (see My Oracle Support document KB74841). Review the report for the following:

  1. Correct any FAIL or WARNING checks that deviate from your baseline.

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2. Review the MAA Scorecard section for version recommendations. Exachk evaluates current software versions for consistency, compatibility, and whether or not it is current.
3. Review the MAA Scorecard section for exposure to critical issues. Target version choice should resolve any critical issue exposure.

It is recommended to run the latest version of Exachk as follows:

- Every month to maintain a system that continues to adhere to Exadata best practices
- The week before the software update to ensure maintenance readiness
- The day before the software update to ensure maintenance readiness
- Immediately after completing the software update

- **Run prerequisite checks**
  1. Download the target software release(s) and the latest versions of the software update utilities (patchmgr, OPatch, and so on) from My Oracle Support.
  2. Run the prerequisite checks and correct any issues. The initial prerequisite check run should be performed days or weeks in advance of the maintenance window to allow time to correct issues. Run prerequisite checks again immediately before the update.
- **Review the latest documentation**
  1. Review My Oracle Support document KB623062 for recently published critical issues that are not yet automatically checked by Exachk.
  2. Review the Supplemental README in My Oracle Support for the target software version for known issues discovered after the software was released.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)
- Exadata Critical Issues (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB623062)

8.3.2 Overview of Performing Exadata Storage Server Updates

A high level look at the process for updating Exadata storage servers.

Patchmgr manages the update orchestration in a rolling or non-rolling manner for storage servers. When using the `-rolling` option, Oracle recommends that you use Oracle ASM high redundancy disk groups to tolerate the failure of a disk in another storage server during the update.

1. Download the target Exadata software from My Oracle Support and stage it on the driving system. See My Oracle Support document KB153930.
2. Create a file that contains the list of storage servers to update. This file will be specified as the *component_list_file*.
3. Configure SSH equivalence from the user that will run patchmgr to root on all storage servers in the *component_list_file*.
4. Run patchmgr prerequisite check and correct any issues.
5. If storage servers will be updated non-rolling, then stop Oracle Clusterware and all databases accessing the storage servers.
6. Run patchmgr to update storage servers in a non-rolling (default) or rolling (`-rolling` option) manner.

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7. If storage servers were updated non-rolling, then restart Oracle Clusterware and all databases.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.3.3 Overview of Performing Exadata Database Servers Updates

Updating Exadata database servers uses the same general procedure for bare-metal servers, virtual machine (VM) hosts, and VM guests.

The following is an overview of the steps involved in updating an Exadata database server.

1. Download the latest patchmgr from My Oracle Support and stage it on the driving system. See Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).
2. Download the target Exadata software from My Oracle Support and stage it on the driving system. See Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930).
3. Examine the update README file and decide on the patchmgr options that you will use.

   The patchmgr options that you choose largely depend on your maintenance priorities and the nature of the update being performed. In general, you can choose whether or not to use Exadata Live Update, and you can choose between performing the update in a rolling (`-rolling` option) or non-rolling (default) manner.

   See also Understanding Exadata Live Update, Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates, and Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers.
4. Create a file containing the list of database servers to update.

   If you are updating database servers in a virtualized configuration, update the virtual machine (VM) hosts in one operation, and then update the VM guests separately in another patchmgr session.
5. Configure SSH equivalence from the user running patchmgr on the driving system to the `root` OS user on all of the database servers being updated. See also Setting up SSH Equivalence.
6. Run a patchmgr backup to backup the database server root file system and operating system on each server being updated.
7. Run a patchmgr prerequisite check. Correct any issues identified by the check and repeat the check until it is clear.
8. Run patchmgr to update database servers.

8.3.4 Overview of Performing RoCE Network Fabric Switch Updates

Patchmgr manages the update orchestration in a rolling manner for RoCE Network Fabric switches

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> **Note**
>
> Perform storage server updates separately from RDMA Network Fabric switch updates. Do not update storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches concurrently. RDMA Network Fabric network connections must be stable during some critical stages of storage server updates. The RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrade requires a switch reboot, which disrupts some connections on the RDMA Network Fabric.

The general steps for using patchmgr are:

1. Download the target Exadata software from My Oracle Support and stage it on the driving system. See My Oracle Support document KB153930.
2. Create the *component_list_file* containing the list of RoCE Network Fabric switches to update.
3. Configure SSH equivalence from the user that will run patchmgr to `root` on all RoCE Network Fabric switches in the *component_list_file*.
4. Run patchmgr prerequisite check and correct any issues.
5. Run patchmgr to update RoCE Network Fabric switches. RoCE Network Fabric switches are always updated in a rolling manner.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.3.5 Overview of Performing InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Updates

Patchmgr manages the update orchestration in a rolling manner for InfiniBand Network Fabric switches

> **Note**
>
> Perform storage server updates separately from RDMA Network Fabric switch updates. Do not update storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches concurrently. RDMA Network Fabric network connections must be stable during some critical stages of storage server updates. The RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrade requires a switch reboot, which disrupts some connections on the RDMA Network Fabric.

The general steps for using patchmgr are:

1. Download the target Exadata software from My Oracle Support and stage it on the driving system. See My Oracle Support document KB153930.
2. Create the *component_list_file* containing the list of InfiniBand Network Fabric switches to update.

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3. Configure SSH equivalence from the user that will run patchmgr to `root` on all InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the *component_list_file*.
4. Run patchmgr prerequisite check and correct any issues.
5. Run patchmgr to update InfiniBand Network Fabric switches. InfiniBand Network Fabric switches are always updated in a rolling manner.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.3.6 Overview of Performing Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database Updates

The steps for updating Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software depend on the type of software update you are performing.

Updating to a Release Update (RU)

Updates to a new Release Update (RU) may be performed in-place or out-of-place. Both in-place and out-of-place methods support rolling and non-rolling updates.

- **In-place**

  The update is applied to the current software home using OPatch while the Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software is shutdown on the node being updated.

  This is the default method of applying an RU for Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database software, as described in the RU README. The steps to apply the RU must be performed on each node.

- **Out-of-place (recommended)**

  A new software home is prepared and updated while the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software remains running. Once the new homes are prepared, Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database are quickly stopped, switched to the new home, and restarted.

  Out-of-place has significant advantage over in-place updates:

  – There is less risk because the new home can be prepared while the Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database software remains online.
  – There is less downtime because switching to the new software home is faster than applying an update in-place.
  – Rollback is faster because it is possible to simply switch back to the original software home.

  The recommended way to adopt out-of-place updates is to use Fleet Patching and Provisioning (previously called Rapid Home Provisioning), which provides the following advantages:

  – Distributes software updates to all nodes in the cluster.
  – Orchestrates updates across the cluster in a rolling or non-rolling manner with a single command.

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- Provides control over database service relocation to maintain application availability.

OJVM Update

The OJVM update is a separate software update for database homes that addresses OJVM security vulnerabilities. It is installed separately from a standard software update. The OJVM update may be installed in a rolling manner under certain situations.

Updating to a New Release

To update to a higher Oracle Grid Infrastructure or Oracle Database release, follow the step-by-step release instructions in My Oracle Support.

8.3.7 Using sudo When Performing Software Updates

You can use `sudo` when running `dbnodeupdate.sh` and `patchmgr` (and dbnodeupdate Orchestration).

- Running patchmgr (and dbnodeupdate Orchestration) Using sudo
  You can run patchmgr (which is packaged in `dbserver.patch.zip`) using `sudo` to perform any of patchmgr's functionalities, such as patching cells, patching RDMA Network Fabric switches, or orchestrating `dbnodeupdate.sh` execution.
- Running dbnodeupdate.sh Using sudo
  Before using `dbnodeupdate.sh` using `sudo`, you configure the `/etc/sudoers` file.

8.3.7.1 Running patchmgr (and dbnodeupdate Orchestration) Using sudo

You can run patchmgr (which is packaged in `dbserver.patch.zip`) using `sudo` to perform any of patchmgr's functionalities, such as patching cells, patching RDMA Network Fabric switches, or orchestrating `dbnodeupdate.sh` execution.

Patchmgr is packaged in `dbserver.patch.zip`. Perform the following steps to set up the `/etc/sudoers` file for running `patchmgr` using `sudo`:

1. Log in as the `root` user and edit `/etc/sudoers` using `visudo`.

   ```
   # visudo
   ```

2. Add the following entry to the bottom of the `sudoers` file to allow non-root users, such as the `oracle` user, to run `patchmgr` as `root`.

   > **Note**
   >
   > The first field in the line specifies the non-root user who is granted sudo access for the patchmgr command. The line below uses the `oracle` user as an example. You can specify a different user if necessary.

   ```
   oracle  ALL=(ALL)    NOPASSWD:SETENV: /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/
   patchmgr
   ```


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3. As `root`, create the `/u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch` directory and unzip `dbserver.patch.zip`:

```
# mkdir -p /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/
# cp dbserver.patch.zip /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/
# cd /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/
# unzip dbserver.patch.zip
```

4. Move everything under the `/u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/dbserver_patch_x.yymmdd` directory to `/u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/`.

```
# mv /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/dbserver_patch_x.yymmdd/* /u01/stage/
patch/dbserverpatch/
```

> **Note**
>
> - Patchmgr expects root SSH equivalence on all database nodes that will be updated, even when run using `sudo`.
> - The above setup requires that the entire contents of `/u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch` be owned by `root`.
> - If you update `dbserver.patch.zip`, then you must place the new version in the same location as specified by `sudoers`.

To verify that the setup is correct, run patchmgr in prereq check mode as the `oracle` user:

```
[oracle]$ cd /u01/stage/patch/dbserverpatch/

[oracle]$ sudo ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbgroup --precheck     \
  --repo http://my-yum-repo/yum/EngineeredSystems/exadata/dbserver/23.1.8.0.0/base/x86_64/  \
  --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109
```

8.3.7.2 Running dbnodeupdate.sh Using sudo

Before using `dbnodeupdate.sh` using `sudo`, you configure the `/etc/sudoers` file.

1. Log in as the `root` user and edit `/etc/sudoers` using `visudo`.

```
# visudo
```

2. Add the following entry (all on one line) to the bottom of the `sudoers` file to allow non-root users, such as the `oracle` user, to run `dbnodeupdate.sh` as `root`:

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> **Note**
>
> The first field in the line specifies the non-root user who is granted sudo access for the `dbnodeupdate.sh` command. The line below uses the `oracle` user as an example. You can specify a different user if necessary.

```
oracle  ALL=(ALL)    NOPASSWD:SETENV: /u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate/
dbnodeupdate.sh
```

3. As `root`, create the `/u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate` directory and unzip `dbnodeupdate.zip`:

```
# mkdir -p /u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate
# cp dbnodeupdate.zip /u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate
# cd /u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate
# unzip dbnodeupdate.zip
```

To verify that the setup is correct, run `dbnodeupdate.sh` in prereq check mode as the `oracle` user:

```
[oracle]$ cd /u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate

[oracle]$ sudo ./dbnodeupdate.sh -u -l http://my-yum-repo/yum/
EngineeredSystems/exadata/dbserver/12.1.2.1.3/base/x86_64/ -v
```

dbnodeupdate exits if it is run without `root` privileges.

> **Note**
>
> - The above setup requires that everything in `/u01/stage/patch/dbnodeupdate` be owned by the `root` user.
> - If you update the dbnodeupdate utility, then you must place the new version in the same location as specified by `sudoers`.

8.4 Exadata Patchmgr Update Utility

Patchmgr is the utility used to update software for Exadata infrastructure components.

- About the Exadata Patchmgr Update Utility
  Patchmgr is designed to simplify the software update process.
- Obtaining Patchmgr
  You can download the patchmgr utility from My Oracle Support.
- Patchmgr Syntax
  Patchmgr is a utility used to update software for Oracle Exadata infrastructure components.

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8.4.1 About the Exadata Patchmgr Update Utility

Patchmgr is designed to simplify the software update process.

Patchmgr has the following capabilities:

- With a single invocation, patchmgr can update all Oracle Exadata storage servers, database servers, or RDMA Network Fabric switches.
- On Oracle Exadata database servers, patchmgr can perform online updates using Exadata Live Update.
- When performing a rolling update, patchmgr orchestrates the software update across components one-at-a-time.
- When performing a non-rolling update, patchmgr parallelizes the software update to all components at the same time.
- Patchmgr updates all component software, as required, such as firmware, operating system, and Oracle Exadata System Software.
  - Database servers contain all software necessary to run Oracle Database and are configured to run Oracle Database optimally. However, it may be necessary to manually install additional, site-specific software, such as monitoring agents or backup agents. You can manually customize database servers, but note that customizing the operating system by adding or updating packages may require additional actions when applying a future Oracle Exadata System Software update with patchmgr.
  - Patchmgr is the only supported method for performing software updates and configuration changes on Exadata storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches, except as specified in Oracle Exadata documentation or as directed by Oracle Support Services.
- Patchmgr may be run from a driving system running Oracle Linux, as the `root` user or a non-`root` user.
- Multiple invocations of patchmgr may be run from the same software directory.

Related Topics

- Understanding Exadata Live Update
- Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates
  Software updates can be performed in rolling manner while the database remains online and available, or non-rolling manner where Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Database are shutdown.

8.4.2 Obtaining Patchmgr

You can download the patchmgr utility from My Oracle Support.

Before Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the server and RDMA Network Fabric switch updates use the version of patchmgr bundled with the Oracle Exadata System Software release.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, there are separate patchmgr distributions for the servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches.

By default, the appropriate patchmgr distribution is included with the relevant server or switch update. However, it is recommended to *always* use the latest patchmgr from My Oracle Support when updating Oracle Exadata servers or switches. The patchmgr utility is updated

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frequently to address known issues and best practices, and to support new hardware. See My Oracle Support document KB153930.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.4.3 Patchmgr Syntax

Patchmgr is a utility used to update software for Oracle Exadata infrastructure components.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr runs on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems. If patchmgr runs from an Oracle Exadata database server, then that database server cannot be in the group file supplied to patchmgr.

Syntax

Patchmgr syntax differs depending on the component to be updated, however, the general patchmgr syntax is:

```
./patchmgr -component component_list_file -action required_arguments
[optional_arguments]
```

Options

Option	Description
component	Represents the component to update. Valid values are `-cells`, `-dbnodes`, `-ibswitches`, or `-roceswitches`
component_list_file	A text file containing the host names of components to update. For example, if updating Oracle Exadata storage servers (using `-cells`), then *component_list_file* will contain the list of all host names of the storage servers.
action	The action to perform. In most cases the action is specific to the component being updated.
required_arguments	The additional arguments required for certain actions.
optional_arguments	Any optional arguments required for certain actions.

Usage Notes

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3, the options are prefixed with `--`. Prior to this release, the options were prefixed with `-`.
- Multiple invocations of `patchmgr` may be run concurrently from the same software directory by using the `-log_dir` option. This allows `patchmgr` to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems concurrently from the same software directory.
- Patchmgr may be run as the `root` user or as a non-root user. To run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user, the `-log_dir` option must be used.

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- The user running `patchmgr` must have `root`-level SSH equivalence configured to the servers or switches that `patchmgr` will update. The SSH equivalence must be bi-directional. That is, the user running `patchmgr` must be able to use SSH without a password to access the target servers or switches as the `root` user, and the `root` user on target servers or switches must be able to use SSH without a password to access the driving system as the user running `patchmgr`.
- Prior releases used the `dbnodeupdate.sh` utility to update database servers. `dbnodeupdate.sh` has been integrated with and is replaced by `patchmgr`.
- Patchmgr Syntax for Storage Servers
  You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata storage servers.
- Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers
  You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata database servers.
- Patchmgr Syntax for RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  You can use patchmgr to update software for RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Patchmgr Syntax for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switches
  You can use patchmgr to update software for InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.
- Patchmgr Syntax for the Management Network Switch
  You can use patchmgr to perform firmware upgrades on the 9000 series Management Network Switch found on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 and later systems.

8.4.3.1 Patchmgr Syntax for Storage Servers

You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata storage servers.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr is run on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems

Patchmgr Syntax for Storage Servers

```
./patchmgr --cells cell_host_file
  { --patch_check_prereq [--rolling] [--unkey] [--ignore_alerts] [--
ignore_date_validations [days]] |
    --patch [--rolling [--partner_cell_stagger {true|false}]] [--unkey] [--
ignore_alerts] [--ignore_date_validations [days]] |
    --rollback_check_prereq [--rolling] [--unkey] [--ignore_alerts] [--
ignore_date_validations [days]] |
    --rollback [--rolling [--partner_cell_stagger {true|false}]] [--unkey] [--
ignore_alerts] [--ignore_date_validations [days]] |
    --cleanup [--unkey] }
  [ --log_dir { log_directory | auto } ]
  [ --scp-bin path-to-scp ]
  [ --ssh-bin path-to-ssh ]
```


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Main Arguments

Argument	Description
`--cells` *`cell_host_file`*	The *cell_host_file* is a text file containing the host names of the storage servers to update. The file contains one storage server host name or IP address per line. The storage server patching will fail if the list file is not specified. **Note**: Storage servers might not be updated in the same order as they are listed in the *cell_host_file*. By default, starting with the December 2023 Oracle Exadata System Software releases (22.1.18 and 23.1.9), patchmgr optimizes the order of storage server updates to maximize overall performance for rolling updates involving seven (7) or more storage servers. For further details, see the `--partner_cell_stagger` option.
`--patch_check_prereq`	Runs prerequisite check on all the storage servers to determine if the patch can be applied to the storage servers.
`--patch`	Apply the patch, including firmware updates, wherever possible (BIOS, Disk Controller and if possible disk drives) to all storage servers in the storage server list file.
`--rollback_check_prereq`	Runs prerequisite check on all the storage servers to determine if the storage servers can be rolled back for this specific patch.
`--rollback`	Rolls back the patch.
`--cleanup`	Cleans up all patch files and temporary content on all storage servers. Before cleaning up, collects logs and information for problem diagnostics and analysis. Cleaning up patch files can be done manually if patch fails by removing the directory `/root/_cellupd_dpullec_` on each storage server.

Supported Options

The following options are supported for storage server patching and rollback:

Table 8-2 Patchmgr Options for Storage Servers

Option	Description
`--get` *`property`*	Get information about specific property. Property can be: `log_dir` - assigned directory for all log files.
`--ignore_alerts`	Ignore any active hardware alerts on the Exadata storage server and proceed with the patching.

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Table 8-2 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Storage Servers

Option	Description
`--ignore_date_validations [days]`	Ignore date version validation. This allows upgrades to later releases with an earlier date stamp. For example, 22.1.14.0.0.230820 to 23.1.5.0.0.230818. You can optionally specify a *days* value to limit how much older the upgrade target release timestamp is allowed to be when compared to the installed release timestamp. If not specified, the default value is 7 days.
`--log_dir ( log_directory| auto )`	Specifies the absolute path to the log directory, or you can specify `auto` to use a log directory that is based on the launch directory and the content of the nodes list file. Specifying the `-log_dir` option enables you to run multiple patch manager invocations and also to run patch manager as a non-root user.
`--partner_cell_stagger {true|false}`	Determines the order in which the storage servers are updated during a rolling update. • `true`: Optimizes the order of storage server updates to maximize overall performance. This is the default option starting with the December 2023 releases of Oracle Exadata System Software (22.1.18 and 23.1.9). Using this option, patchmgr ensures that the next storage server in the update order is not an ASM partner of the prior storage server. This ordering provides a post-update window allowing each storage server to restart and repopulate its flash cache before any partners are taken offline for their update. This option only applies when the *cell_host_file* contains seven (7) or more storage servers. Otherwise, patchmgr updates the cells in the order specified in the *cell_host_file*. • `false`: Updates the cells in the order specified in the *cell_host_file*.
`--rolling`	Specifies that the update is to be done in a rolling fashion. If not specified, the update is done in a non-rolling fashion. Environment variable `EXA_PATCH_ACTIVATE_TIMEOUT_SECONDS` controls the timeout value waiting for the grid disks to be activated. The default is set to 36000 (10 hours). **Note**: Prerequisite checks and cleanups are always done in a non-rolling fashion, even if the `-rolling` option is specified.
`--smtp_from "email_addr"`	Specifies the **from** email address for the patchmgr notification.

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Table 8-2 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Storage Servers

Option	Description
`--smtp_to "email_addr1 email_addr2 email_addr3 ..."`	Specifies the **to** email addresses for the patchmgr notification.
`--smtp_set_envelope_sender`	Specifies that the same **from** address in Return-Path: mail header should be used.
`--unkey`	Removes passwordless SSH access to the cells before exit.
`--scp-bin path-to-scp`	Specifies the absolute path to a customer-trusted SCP client. For example: `/path/to/scp` The target executable must be named `scp`. The path must be an absolute path, with no white space, control characters, or shell meta characters. The target must be a regular executable file. The target executable and every directory in its path must be owned by `root` and must not have group or world write permissions. **Note:** The `--scp-bin` option is available only with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.
`--ssh-bin path-to-ssh`	Specifies the absolute path to a customer-trusted SSH client. For example: `/path/to/ssh` The target executable must be named `ssh`. The path must be an absolute path, with no white space, control characters, or shell meta characters. The target must be a regular executable file. The target executable and every directory in its path must be owned by `root` and must not have group or world write permissions. **Note:** The `--ssh-bin` option is available only with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.

Usage Notes

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3, the options are prefixed with `--`. Prior to this release, the options were prefixed with `-`.
- Multiple invocations of patchmgr may be run concurrently from the same software directory by using the `--log_dir` option. This allows patchmgr to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems concurrently from the same software directory.
- Patchmgr may be run as the `root` user or as a non-root user. The user running `patchmgr` must have `root`-level SSH equivalence configured to the servers or switches that `patchmgr` will update. To run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user, the `-log_dir` option must be used.

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Example 8-4 Run storage server update pre-requisite checks, then update storage servers

```
./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch_check_prereq
./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch
```

Example 8-5 Update storage servers in a rolling manner

The following command updates storage servers in a rolling manner, receive email notifications as the update proceeds, and remove passwordless SSH access to cells after the update is complete.

```
./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch -rolling -unkey -smtp_from
"dbm01@example.com" -smtp_to "admin1@example.com,admin2@example.com"
```

Example 8-6 Update multiple storage servers at one time

The following commands update storage servers on three Oracle Exadata systems simultaneously from the same software directory; one update using a rolling update, the others updates are non-rolling.

In this example:

- Each patchmgr command must be run from a separate terminal window.
- Each patchmgr execution uses a unique logging directory name automatically generated based on the content of the *component_list_file*.

```
(terminal1) ./patchmgr -cells cell_group_exa01 -patch -rolling -log_dir auto
(terminal2) ./patchmgr -cells cell_group_exa02 -patch -log_dir auto
(terminal3) ./patchmgr -cells cell_group_exa03 -patch -log_dir auto
```

To have a subsequent patchmgr execution use an altered *component_list_file* with different content, yet use the same logging directory as a prior patchmgr execution, use the `-get log_dir` option to obtain the logging directory. For example:

1. The logging directory for the initial patchmgr execution is generated automatically.

   ```
   ./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch -log_dir auto
   ```

2. Assume the last cell failed to update and patchmgr will be re-run for the last cell only, using the same logging directory as the initial patchmgr execution. Use the `-get log_dir` option to obtain the logging directory using the original *component_list_file*.

   ```
   ./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch -log_dir auto -get log_dir
   log_dir=/tmp/patch_12.2.1.1.1.170419/log/dm01cel01_dm01cel02_cacce4ee
   ```

3. Update the `cell_group` file to contain only the last cell, or use a different file that contains only the last cell. Specify the logging directory from the initial patchmgr execution so all logs for this group of cells are created in the same logging directory.

   ```
   ./patchmgr -cells cell_group -patch -log_dir /tmp/
   patch_12.2.1.1.1.170419/log/dm01cel01_dm01cel02_cacce4ee
   ```


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Related Topics

- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.4.3.2 Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers

You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata database servers.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr is run on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems. If patchmgr is run from an Oracle Exadata database server, then that database server cannot be a target of the patchmgr command.

Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers

```
./patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file
{ --backup --repo { base_URL | zipped_iso_file } [--rolling] [--unkey] |
  --precheck --repo { base_URL | zipped_iso_file } --target_version version
[ --unkey ]
    [ --live-update-target { highcvss | allcvss | full } ]
    [ { --additional-rpms { rpm_spec[,rpm_spec]... | rpm_dir } |
        --additional-rpms-list rpm_list }
      [ --additional-rpms-from-repo ] ] |
  --upgrade --repo { base_URL | zipped_iso_file } --target_version version
[ --rolling ] [ --unkey ]
    [ --live-update-target { highcvss | allcvss | full } [ --live-update-
schedule-outstanding-work { timestamp | never }] ]
    [ { --additional-rpms { rpm_spec[,rpm_spec]... | rpm_dir } |
        --additional-rpms-list rpm_list }
      [ --additional-rpms-from-repo ] ] |
  --complete [ --target_version version ] [--unkey] |
  --rollback [--rolling] [--unkey] |
  --cleanup  [--unkey] |
  --live-update-schedule-outstanding-work { timestamp | never | reset } |
  --live-update-list-outstanding-work }
[ --log_dir { log_directory | auto } ]
[ --scp-bin path-to-scp ]
[ --ssh-bin path-to-ssh ]
```

Main Arguments

Argument	Description
`--dbnodes database_node_file`	The *database_node_file* is a text file identifying the database servers that are the target of the patchmgr operation. The file must exist and contain one target database server host name or IP address on each line. The server running patchmgr cannot be included in the file.

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Argument	Description
`--backup`	Perform backup for the database nodes specified in the host list. Specify the `--rolling` option to perform the backup in a rolling manner (one node at a time).
`--precheck`	Runs the pre-upgrade validation checks in the database nodes specified in the host list in non-rolling fashion.
`--upgrade`	Updates the database nodes specified in the host list. Specify the `--rolling` option to perform the update in a rolling manner (one node at a time). Specify the `--live-update-target` option to perform the update using Exadata Live Update.
`--complete`	Runs 'completion-steps' only. In normal cases there is no need to run this separately as this already runs as part of `--upgrade`. **Note**: If the database stack or user domains are up, they will be shut down and restarted.
`--rollback`	Rollback the database nodes specified in the host list. Specify the `--rolling` option to perform the rollback in a rolling manner (one node at a time).
`--cleanup`	Cleans up all temporary content on the database servers specified in the host list in non-rolling fashion.

Options for Updating Exadata Database Servers

The following options are supported for database server patching and rollback:

Table 8-3 Patchmgr Options for Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
`--allow_active_network_mounts`	Allows `dbnodeupdate` to run with active NFS or SMB mounts. This is equivalent to the `dbnodeupdate.sh -a` command.
`--allow_non_signed_repo`	Allow `dbnodeupdate` to run with a non-signed repository. (Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.2 and later)
`--dbnode_patch_base`	User preferred location on target database servers where patch iso image and `dbnodeupdate` archive files are to be unzipped. **Note**: Provided location must be an absolute path of local file system and it should have sufficient amount of free space and inodes.
`--force_remove_custom_rpms`	Remove any custom RPMs when the database server update includes a major operating system update. For example, from Oracle Linux 7 to Oracle Linux 8.

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Table 8-3 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
`--ignore_alerts`	Ignore any active hardware alerts on the Exadata server and proceed with the patching.
`--log_dir ( log_directory| auto )`	The absolute path to the log directory, or you can specify `auto` to use a log directory that is based on the directory you started patchmgr from and the content of the nodes list file. Specifying the `--log_dir` option enables you to run multiple patch manager invocations and also to run patch manager as a non-root user.
`--no_connection_draining`	Disables database connection draining for Fleet Patching and Provisioning, formerly known as Rapid Home Provisioning (RHP). The connection draining availability depends on the Oracle Grid Infrastructure release. This option is applicable to only rolling updates.
`--nobackup`	Do not backup the database servers before an update.
`--repo { base_URL | zipped_iso_file }`	Specifies the base URL for the Exadata update repository or the path to a zipped ISO file. This option must be specified for `--backup`, `--precheck`, and `--upgrade` actions.
`--rolling`	Specifies that the update is to be done in a rolling fashion, one server at a time. If not specified, the update is done in a non-rolling fashion. Environment variable `EXA_PATCH_ACTIVATE_TIMEOUT_SECONDS` controls the timeout value waiting for the grid disks to be activated. The default is set to 36000 (10 hours). **Note**: Prerequisite checks and cleanups are always done in a non-rolling fashion, even if the `--rolling` option is specified.
`--rolling_backups`	Directs patchmgr to backup each node prior to updating that node in a rolling manner. If this option is not specified (default), then patchmgr completes the backups of all nodes in parallel before updating the first node. This option can only be used in conjunction with the `--rolling` option. Otherwise, this option is ignored and the default backup method is used. This option is ignored if `--nobackup` is included in the command.
`--skip_gi_db_validation`	Skip certification of Oracle Grid Infrastructure and Oracle Database home compatibility with Oracle Linux 7. Only for updates from Oracle Linux 6 to Oracle Linux 7.
`--smtp_from "email_addr"`	Specifies the **from** email address for the patchmgr notification.

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Table 8-3 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
`--smtp_to "email_addr1 email_addr2 email_addr3 ..."`	Specifies the **to** email addresses for the patchmgr notification.
`--smtp_set_envelope_sender`	Specifies that the same **from** address in Return-Path: mail header should be used.
`--target_version version`	The full patch version as specified in the patch README file. For example: 23.1.8.0.0.231109 This option must be specified for `--precheck` and `--upgrade` actions.
`--unkey`	Removes passwordless SSH access to the servers before exit.
`--scp-bin path-to-scp`	Specifies the absolute path to a customer-trusted SCP client. For example: `/path/to/scp` The target executable must be named `scp`. The path must be an absolute path, with no white space, control characters, or shell meta characters. The target must be a regular executable file. The target executable and every directory in its path must be owned by `root` and must not have group or world write permissions. **Note:** The `--scp-bin` option is available only with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.
`--ssh-bin path-to-ssh`	Specifies the absolute path to a customer-trusted SSH client. For example: `/path/to/ssh` The target executable must be named `ssh`. The path must be an absolute path, with no white space, control characters, or shell meta characters. The target must be a regular executable file. The target executable and every directory in its path must be owned by `root` and must not have group or world write permissions. **Note:** The `--ssh-bin` option is available only with Oracle Exadata System Software release 26.1.0 or later.

Exadata Live Update Options

Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0 introduces Exadata Live Update, a suite of update enhancements for Exadata database servers.

Exadata Live Update uses online update capabilities. Depending on the specific contents of the update, the operation might be completed without interrupting databases or rebooting the server. If a reboot is required, it can be deferred to a later time.

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Exadata Live Update also supports partial updates to address security issues.

> **Note**
>
> Exadata Live Update may only be used for specific updates that it supports. For details, always refer to the release information associated with each update.

The following additional options support Exadata Live Update on Exadata database servers:

Table 8-4 Patchmgr Options for Exadata Live Update on Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
`--live-update-target`	Performs the operation using Exadata Live Update. One of the following values must be specified after `--live-update-target`: • `highcvss`: Performs only critical security updates to address vulnerabilities with a Common Vulnerability Scoring System (CVSS) score of 7 or greater. • `allcvss`: Performs only security updates to address vulnerabilities with a CVSS score of 1 or greater. • `full`: Performs a full update, which includes all security-related updates and all other non-security updates.

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Table 8-4 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Exadata Live Update on Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
`--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work`	Controls the schedule for outstanding work. Outstanding work is any update items that cannot be completed online and require a system reboot. For example, Exadata Live Update can update the Linux kernel online using ksplice but changing to a new Linux kernel version requires a system reboot. To control outstanding work in conjunction with an Exadata Live Update operation, specify `--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work` together with `--live-update-target`. If you do not specify `--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work` together with `--live-update-target`, the outstanding work is automatically scheduled for the next graceful server reboot. You can also use `--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work` without `--live-update-target` to change how you want to handle outstanding work left over from previous Exadata Live Update operations. The following values may be specified after `--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work`: • *`timestamp`*: Schedules the outstanding work at the specified time. In this case, the outstanding work is completed only if a graceful server reboot is started within 10 minutes of the specified time (either before or after). If the scheduled time passes without a graceful reboot, the outstanding work must be rescheduled, either for another time or during the next graceful server reboot. The expected timestamp format is `"YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MM:SS"` or `"YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MM:SS TZ"`. If you do not specify the timezone (`TZ`), the default timezone value is `UTC`. You must include the surrounding quotation marks. • `never`: Specifies that the outstanding work is not scheduled. This value effectively disables completion of the outstanding work. To complete outstanding work after using this setting, you must reschedule the outstanding work by using one of the other values. • `reset`: Reschedules outstanding work to occur during the next graceful server reboot (but not following an ungraceful shutdown due to a node eviction, power outage, or system crash).

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Table 8-4 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Exadata Live Update on Exadata Database Servers

Option	Description
	This value is only valid when using `--live-update-schedule-outstanding-work` without `--live-update-target`. This option is only applicable for updates using Exadata Live Update.
`--live-update-list-outstanding-work`	Display information about any system reboot scheduled to complete outstanding work. This option is only applicable for updates using Exadata Live Update.

Options for Updating Additional RPMs

For updates that do not change the major Oracle Linux version number, Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0 introduces options to update additional non-Exadata software packages as part of an Exadata database server update operation. This integrated capability enables you to easily handle software package dependency issues that arise when additional non-Exadata software packages are installed on the system.

With this capability, you can iteratively run patchmgr with the `--precheck` option to find and resolve package dependency issues associated with any additional non-Exadata software packages installed on the system. After you understand the additional package updates required for a clean update, you can confidently perform the Exadata database server update and update the additional packages at the same time.

> **Note**
>
> This capability is not available for updates that change the major Oracle Linux version number. For example, from Oracle Linux 7 to Oracle Linux 8.

To update additional non-Exadata software packages on Exadata database servers, you can use the specific patchmgr options for additional packages (`--additional-rpm*`), or specify a file on each target database server containing a list of additional packages.

By default, if you do not use any specific patchmgr options for additional RPMs during a pre-check or update operation, patchmgr automatically checks each target database server for a file at `/etc/exadata/additional-packages.txt`. If the file exists, or if it is a symbolic link to another file, its contents are treated as a list of additional packages to be included on that server. The listed packages must be accessible from the target database server itself, rather than from the driving system where the patchmgr command is initiated. In each file, specify each package on a separate line using one of the following formats:

- Full file path. For example: `/full/path/to/package1.rpm`
- HTTP(S) URL. For example: `https://server.example.com/web/path/to/package1.rpm`
- Reference to an existing Yum or DNF repository defined in the server configuration. The format of the reference is `repo:`*`rpm_name`*. For example: `repo:package1`

Alternatively, you can use the patchmgr options outlined in the following table to update additional non-Exadata software packages. If you use any of the following options, patchmgr

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ignores the contents of `/etc/exadata/additional-packages.txt` on the target database servers.

Table 8-5 Patchmgr Options for Updating Additional RPMs

Option	Description
`--additional-rpms { rpm_spec[,rpm_spec]... | rpm_dir }`	Optionally specifies additional packages (RPMs) to include during a pre-check or update operation. You can specify the additional RPMs as a comma-separated list, or you can provide the name of a directory containing the additional RPMs. If you specify this option without the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, the server running patchmgr needs to access the additional RPM files and transfer them to the target update server(s). In this case, you must identify each RPM using one of the following methods: • Full file path. For example: `/full/path/to/package1.rpm` • HTTP(S) URL. For example: `https://server.example.com/web/path/to/package1.rpm` • Reference to an existing Yum or DNF repository defined in the server configuration. The format of the reference is `repo:rpm_name`. For example: `repo:package1` Alternatively, you can instruct the update target server(s) to download the RPMs directly from a Yum or DNF repository by adding the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option. In this case, you can identify each RPM by name only.

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Table 8-5 (Cont.) Patchmgr Options for Updating Additional RPMs

Option	Description
`--additional-rpms-list` *rpm_list*	Optionally specifies a text file containing a list of additional packages (RPMs) to include during a pre-check or update operation. In the file, each RPM must be specified on a separate line. If you specify this option without the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, the server running patchmgr needs to access the additional RPM files and transfer them to the target update server(s). In this case, you must identify each RPM using one of the following methods: • Full file path. For example: `/full/path/to/package1.rpm` • HTTP(S) URL. For example: `https://server.example.com/web/path/to/package1.rpm` • Reference to an existing Yum or DNF repository defined in the server configuration. The format of the reference is `repo:`*rpm_name*. For example: `repo:package1` Alternatively, you can instruct the update target server(s) to download the RPMs directly from a Yum or DNF repository by adding the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option. In this case, you can identify each RPM by name only.
`--additional-rpms-from-repo`	Optionally instructs the update target server(s) to download the RPMs directly from a Yum or DNF repository. To use this option, a suitable repository must be configured on each target server and the configured repository must be accessible from each target server.

Examples

Example 8-7 Backup database servers then perform the update

The following commands backup the Oracle Exadata database servers, run the prerequisite checks for the database server update, and then update the database servers in a rolling manner.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbnode_group --backup --repo /var/
stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbnode_group --precheck --repo /var/
stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbnode_group --upgrade --nobackup --
repo /var/stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
23.1.8.0.0.231109 --rolling
```


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Example 8-8 Perform an update using Exadata Live Update

The following commands perform a full update using Exadata Live Update. The first command performs a precheck operation. The second command performs the update. The third command defers any outstanding work arising from the update. The fourth command displays information about the outstanding work arising from the update. The final command schedules the outstanding work for a specific time.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --precheck --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_24.1.0.0.0.240409_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
24.1.0.0.0.240409 --log_dir auto --live-update-target full

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --upgrade --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_24.1.0.0.0.240409_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
24.1.0.0.0.240409 --log_dir auto --live-update-target full

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnode dbs_group --live-update-schedule-
outstanding-work never --log_dir auto

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --live-update-list-
outstanding-work --log_dir auto

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnode dbs_group --live-update-schedule-
outstanding-work "2024-12-31 23:10:10 PDT" -log_dir auto
```

Example 8-9 Perform a precheck including additional RPMs

This example shows a precheck including additional RPM files specified on the command line using the `--additional-rpms` option. In this case, the patchmgr command does not use the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, so patchmgr needs to access the additional RPM files and transfer them to each target server.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --precheck --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_25.1.0.0.0.241130_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
25.1.0.0.0.241130 --log_dir auto
                    --additional-rpms /my/dir/rpms/elfutils-debuginfod-
client-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm,/my/dir/rpms/elfutils-libelf-
devel-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm,/my/dir/rpms/keyutils-libs-
devel-1.5.10-9.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
```

Example 8-10 Perform an update including additional RPMs

This example shows an update including additional RPM files specified as a list of local file names in a text file at `/my/dir/additionalpackages1.txt`. In this case, the patchmgr command does not use the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, so patchmgr needs to access the additional RPM files and transfer them to each target server.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# cat /my/dir/additionalpackages1.txt
/my/dir/rpms/elfutils-debuginfod-client-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
/my/dir/rpms/elfutils-libelf-devel-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
/my/dir/rpms/keyutils-libs-devel-1.5.10-9.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
/my/dir/rpms/krb5-devel-1.18.2-28.0.1.el8_10.x86_64.rpm

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --upgrade --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_25.1.0.0.0.241130_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
```


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```
25.1.0.0.0.241130 --log_dir auto --additional-rpms-list /my/dir/
additionalpackages1.txt
```

Example 8-11 Perform an update using additional RPMs

This example shows an update including additional RPM files specified as a list of HTTPS URLs in a text file at `/my/dir/additionalpackages1.txt`. In this case, the patchmgr command does not use the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, so patchmgr needs to download the additional RPM files and transfer them to each target server.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# cat /my/dir/additionalpackages2.txt
https://yum-mirror.example.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/x86_64/
getPackage/sssd-nfs-idmap-2.9.4-3.0.1.el8_10.x86_64.rpm
https://yum-mirror.example.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/x86_64/
getPackage/timedatex-0.5-3.el8.x86_64.rpm
https://yum-mirror.example.com/repo/OracleLinux/OL8/baseos/latest/x86_64/
getPackage/zlib-devel-1.2.11-25.el8.x86_64.rpm

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --upgrade --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_25.1.0.0.0.241130_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
25.1.0.0.0.241130 --log_dir auto --additional-rpms-list /my/dir/
additionalpackages2.txt
```

Example 8-12 Perform an update using additional RPMs

This example shows an update including additional RPM files specified in a text file at `/my/dir/additionalpackages3.txt`. The example uses the `--additional-rpms-from-repo` option, so the file identifying additional RPM files requires only the RPM names. In this case, patchmgr only propagates the RPM names to each target server, and each target server downloads the RPMs directly from a suitably configured Yum or DNF repository.

```
[root@pmserver ~]# cat /my/dir/additionalpackages3.txt
elfutils-debuginfod-client-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
elfutils-libelf-devel-0.190-2.el8.x86_64.rpm
keyutils-libs-devel-1.5.10-9.0.1.el8.x86_64.rpm
krb5-devel-1.18.2-28.0.1.el8_10.x86_64.rpm
zlib-devel-1.2.11-25.el8.x86_64.rpm

[root@pmserver ~]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --upgrade --repo /my/dir/
exadata_ol8_25.1.0.0.0.241130_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
25.1.0.0.0.241130 --log_dir auto --additional-rpms-list /my/dir/
additionalpackages3.txt --additional-rpms-from-repo
```

Related Topics

- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

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8.4.3.3 Patchmgr Syntax for RoCE Network Fabric Switches

You can use patchmgr to update software for RoCE Network Fabric switches.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr is run on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems.

> **Note**
>
> Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.9, you must run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user for patching RoCE Network Fabric switches.

Patchmgr Syntax for RoCE Network Fabric Switches

```
./patchmgr --roceswitches [roceswitch_list_file]
    { --upgrade [--roceswitch-precheck] [--unkey] [--force] |
      --downgrade [--roceswitch-precheck] [--unkey] [--force] |
      --apply-config [--unkey] [--force] |
      --verify-config [ --newswitchlist new_list_file ] [--unkey] }
    [ --log_dir { absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto } ]
```


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Main Arguments

Argument	Description

`--roceswitches [`*`roceswitch_list_file`*`]`	Specifies that patchmgr is acting on the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
	If no file name is provided, then the command acts on all RoCE Network Fabric switches discovered from the host that is running patchmgr.
	If specified, the switch list file identifies the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
	In its simplest form, the file has one switch host name or IP address on each line. In this case, each switch is assumed to be a leaf switch in a single-rack Exadata environment. For example:
	`rack1sw-rocea0`
	`rack1sw-roceb0`
	To specify the configuration type for each switch, append a colon (`:`) and tag to each switch host name or IP address in the switch list file. The following tags are supported:
	• `leaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system. This configuration type is assumed if no tag is specified.
	• `mspine` - Identifies a spine switch. Note that one spine switch configuration supports all spine switches on single and multi-rack systems, with and without Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
	• `mleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system.
	• `sfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
	• `msfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
	• `leaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket systems (X8M-8 and later) with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
	• `mleaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X8M-8 systems with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
	• `mleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 14 inter-switch links. This is the typical multi-rack leaf switch configuration for X9M and later model systems.
	• `msfleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation and is

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Argument	Description

	configured with 14 inter-switch links. This configuration is required for X9M and later model systems with Secure Fabric enabled.
	• `mleaf23_u13` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports and 13 inter-switch links. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X9M-8 systems with three database servers and 11 storage servers.
	For example:
	`rack1sw-rocea0:sfleaf`
	`rack1sw-roceb0:sfleaf`
	For multi-rack configurations only, also specify a unique loopback octet for each switch.
	The loopback octet is the last octet of the switch loopback address, which uniquely identifies a switch.
	To specify the loopback octet for each switch, append a period (`.`) and numeric loopback octet value to each tagged switch entry in the switch list file.
	⚠ Caution
	Every switch in a multi-rack configuration must have a unique loopback octet. If multiple switches use the same loopback octet, the RoCE Network Fabric cannot function correctly, resulting in a system outage.
	For the leaf switches, start with `101` as the first loopback octet value and increment as follows:
	• `101` - Rack 1 lower leaf switch (`rack1sw-rocea0` in the following example)
	• `102` - Rack 1 upper leaf switch (`rack1sw-roceb0` in the following example)
	• `103` - Rack 2 lower leaf switch (`rack2sw-rocea0` in the following example)
	• `104` - Rack 2 upper leaf switch (`rack2sw-roceb0` in the following example)
	• `105` - Rack 3 lower leaf switch
	• `106` - Rack 3 upper leaf switch, and so on.
	For the spine switches, start with `201` as the first loopback octet value and increment as follows:

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Argument	Description

	• `201` - Rack 1 spine switch (`rack1sw-roces0` in the following example)
	• `202` - Rack 2 spine switch (`rack2sw-roces0` in the following example)
	• `203` - Rack 3 spine switch
	• `204` - Rack 4 spine switch, and so on.
	For example, the switch list file for a 2-rack Exadata X10M system using Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation might contain:
	
	`rack1sw-rocea0:msfleaf_u14.101`
	`rack1sw-roceb0:msfleaf_u14.102`
	`rack1sw-roces0:mspine.201`
	`rack2sw-rocea0:msfleaf_u14.103`
	`rack2sw-roceb0:msfleaf_u14.104`
	`rack2sw-roces0:mspine.202`
	
	To specify a hybrid switch configuration, which supports a mixture of ports with and without Secure Fabric enabled, append the hybrid port specification to each switch entry.
	The hybrid port specification identifies the switch ports to you want to configure differently from the specified switch type. So, if the specified switch type is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation (for example, `sfleaf`), the hybrid port specification identifies the switch ports that you want to configure without Secure Fabric enabled. Conversely, if the specified switch type is not enabled to support Secure Fabric (for example, `mleaf`), the hybrid port specification identifies the switch ports that you want to configure with Secure Fabric enabled.
	The hybrid port specification uses the format: `;`*`config-type`*`|`*`ports`*, where:
	• *config-type* specifies the alternative port configuration type; either `SF` (Secure Fabric enabled) or `NonSF` (Secure Fabric not enabled).
	• *ports* specifies a comma-separated list of switch ports, where each list entry is an individual port number or a range of port numbers (for example, `6,8,10-15`).
	For example, the following entries specify hybrid configurations for two leaf switches enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation (`sfleaf`) having some ports without Secure Fabric enabled (`;NonSF|21,22,27-29`).
	
	`rack1sw-rocea0:sfleaf;NonSF|`
	`21,22,27-29`
	`rack1sw-roceb0:sfleaf;NonSF|`
	`21,22,27-29`

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Argument	Description
`--upgrade`	Upgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches. If required, this option also installs or upgrades the client software component that propagates switch alerts to Oracle Auto Service Request (ASR). **Note:** Commencing with the August 2022 `patchmgr` release, `patchmgr` performs an additional series of checks on the RoCE Network Fabric. The checks occur immediately before any firmware upgrade and also during prerequisite checking using the `--roceswitch-precheck` option. These checks mitigate the risks of failure associated with unexpected problems in the RoCE Network Fabric. For example, if one of the RoCE Network Fabric ports on a storage server is down, the storage server would become unavailable if the switch connected to the only operational port is taken offline for an upgrade. If any check fails, `patchmgr` reports the problem and ends immediately. In this case, you must correct the problem with the RoCE Network Fabric before you can perform the upgrade.
`--downgrade`	Downgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches. **Note:** Commencing with the August 2022 `patchmgr` release, `patchmgr` performs an additional series of checks on the RoCE Network Fabric. The checks occur immediately before any firmware downgrade and also during prerequisite checking using the `--roceswitch-precheck` option. These checks mitigate the risks of failure associated with unexpected problems in the RoCE Network Fabric. For example, if one of the RoCE Network Fabric ports on a storage server is down, the storage server would become unavailable if the switch connected to the only operational port is taken offline for an upgrade. If any check fails, `patchmgr` reports the problem and ends immediately. In this case, you must correct the problem with the RoCE Network Fabric before you can perform the downgrade.
`--apply-config`	Applies the golden configuration template to each switch. This option relies on tags in the switch list file, which specify the configuration type for each switch.
`--verify-config [ --newswitchlist` *`new_list_file`* `]`	Verify each switch configuration against the golden configuration. Verification is performed automatically when using `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`. You can use this option to perform verification as a standalone operation. If specified, the `--newswitchlist` option generates a new switch list file with entries that match the current configuration of each switch.

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Supported Options

The following options are supported for RoCE Network Fabric switch configuration and firmware update:

Table 8-6 Patchmgr Options for RoCE Network Fabric Switches

Option	Description
`--roceswitch-precheck`	Performs switch firmware upgrade or downgrade simulation on the RoCE Network Fabric switches in the list file but does not perform the actual install. Use this option with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`.
`--unkey`	In conjunction with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`, this option removes the configuration settings that enable passwordless SSH access to the RoCE Network Fabric switch.
`--force`	In conjunction with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`, this option proceeds with the upgrade or downgrade even if the switch is already on target firmware version or the RoCE Network Fabric switch is experiencing non-critical failures. In conjunction with `--apply-config`, this option bypasses the check that determines if the current switch configuration matches the configuration type specified in the switch list file.
`--log_dir ( absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto )`	When running patchmgr as a non-root user, use `--log_dir` to specify the absolute path to the log directory or use the keyword `auto`. If you specify `auto`, then patchmgr generates and sets the path to the log directory based on the directory patchmgr is launched from and the content of the nodes list file. **Note:** Specifying `--log_dir` enables multiple patch manager invocations and is required when running patch manager as a non-root user.

Usage Notes

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3, the options are prefixed with `--`. Prior to this release, the options were prefixed with `-`.

Example 8-13 Using patchmgr to Upgrade Firmware on RoCE Network Fabric Switches

This example runs the upgrade prerequisite checks on all detected switches, then upgrades the switches.

```
$ ./patchmgr --roceswitches --upgrade --roceswitch-precheck

$ ./patchmgr --roceswitches --upgrade
```


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Example 8-14 Using patchmgr to Apply Golden Configurations to RoCE Network Fabric Switches

This example applies golden configuration settings to RoCE Network Fabric switches as specified in the `switches.lst` file. Logs for the operation are written to `/tmp/switchlogs`.

```
$ cat switches.lst
switch456-rocea0:leaf
switch456-roceb0:leaf

$ ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst --apply-config –-log_dir /tmp/
switchlogs
```

8.4.3.4 Patchmgr Syntax for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switches

You can use patchmgr to update software for InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr is run on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems.

Patchmgr Syntax for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switches

```
./patchmgr --ibswitches [ibswitch_list_file]
{ --upgrade | --downgrade } [--ibswitch_precheck] [--unkey] [ --force [ yes |
no ]]
```

Main Arguments

Argument	Description
`--ibswitches` *`ibswitch_list_file`*	Specifies the name of the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch list file. The file has one switch host name or IP address per line. If no file name is provided, then it runs the command on all InfiniBand Network Fabric switches discovered from this host.
`--upgrade`	Upgrade the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the list file to `$EXADATA_IMAGE_IBSWITCH_UPGRADE_VERSION`.
`--downgrade`	Downgrade the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the list file to `$EXADATA_IMAGE_IBSWITCH_DOWNGRADE_VERSION`.

Supported Options

The following options are supported for InfiniBand Network Fabric switch configuration and firmware update:

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Table 8-7 Patchmgr Options for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switches

Option	Description
`--force [yes | no]`	Specifies to proceed with the upgrade or downgrade even on non-critical failures. The value `yes` specifies to proceed by auto-answering prompts with yes. The value `no` specifies to proceed by auto-answering prompts with no. The default value is `yes`.
`--ibswitch_precheck`	Runs the pre-update validation checks on the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches in the list file.
`--smtp_from "email_addr"`	Specifies the **from** email address for the patchmgr notification.
`--smtp_to "email_addr1 email_addr2 email_addr3 ..."`	Specifies the **to** email addresses for the patchmgr notification.
`--smtp_set_envelope_sender`	Specifies that the same **from** address in Return-Path: mail header should be used.
`--unkey`	Removes passwordless SSH access to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches before exit.

Usage Notes

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3, the options are prefixed with `--`. Prior to this release, the options were prefixed with `-`.

Example 8-15 Using patchmgr for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switches

This example runs the update prerequisite checks on all switches, then upgrades the switches specified in the `ib_group` file.

```
./patchmgr --ibswitches --upgrade --ibswitch_precheck

./patchmgr --ibswitches ib_group --upgrade
```

8.4.3.5 Patchmgr Syntax for the Management Network Switch

You can use patchmgr to perform firmware upgrades on the 9000 series Management Network Switch found on Oracle Exadata Database Machine X7-2 and later systems.

Prerequisites

Patchmgr is run on the "driving system", which is an Oracle Exadata database server or a non-Oracle Exadata system running Oracle Linux. This allows patchmgr to run from a central server to update multiple Oracle Exadata systems.

Patchmgr Syntax for Management Network Switch

```
./patchmgr --adminswitches [adminswitch_list_file]
{ --upgrade | --downgrade } [--adminswitch-precheck] [--unkey] [--force]
[ --log_dir { absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto } ]
```


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Main Arguments

Argument	Description
`--adminswitches [adminswitch_list_file]`	Specifies that patchmgr is acting on the Management Network Switches. If specified, the switch list file identifies the Management Network Switches. The file has one switch host name or IP address on each line. If no file name is provided, then the command acts on all Management Network Switches discovered from the host that is running patchmgr.
`--upgrade`	Upgrade the firmware on the Management Network Switches.
`--downgrade`	Downgrade the firmware on the Management Network Switches.

Supported Options

The following options are supported for Management Network Switch firmware update:

Table 8-8 Patchmgr Options for Management Network Switches

Option	Description
`--adminswitch-precheck`	Performs switch firmware upgrade or downgrade simulation on the Management Network Switches in the list file but does not perform the actual install. Use this option with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`.
`--unkey`	In conjunction with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`, this option removes the configuration settings that enable passwordless SSH access to the Management Network Switch.
`--force`	In conjunction with `--upgrade` or `--downgrade`, this option proceeds with the upgrade or downgrade even if the switch is already on target firmware version or the Management Network Switch is experiencing non-critical failures.
`--log_dir ( absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto )`	When running patchmgr as a non-root user, use `--log_dir` to specify the absolute path to the log directory or use the keyword `auto`. If you specify `auto`, then patchmgr generates and sets the path to the log directory based on the directory patchmgr is launched from and the content of the switch list file. **Note:** Specifying `--log_dir` enables multiple patch manager invocations and is required when running patch manager as a non-root user.

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Example 8-16 Using patchmgr to Upgrade Firmware on Management Network Switches

This example runs the upgrade prerequisite checks on the switch specified in the `switches.lst` file, then upgrades the switch.

```
$ cat switches.lst
dbm0sw-adm0

$ ./patchmgr --adminswitches switches.lst --upgrade --adminswitch-precheck

$ ./patchmgr --adminswitches switches.lst --upgrade
```

8.5 Updating Oracle Exadata Database Servers

Use the following information and procedures when updating database servers within Oracle Exadata.

- Overview of Oracle Exadata Database Server Updates
  When updating database servers, there is more than one software that needs to be updated.
- Installing, Updating, and Managing Additional Software Packages
  Installing and updating additional (non-Exadata) software packages (RPMs) is allowed on Oracle Exadata database servers as long as the kernel and RDMA Network Fabric packages are not altered.
- Customization Levels and Impact
- Update Utility for Exadata Database Servers
  Patchmgr is the update utility for updating Oracle Exadata database servers.
- Update Tool Execution Host
- Running the Update Utility as a Non-root User and Running Multiple Invocations Concurrently
- Recommended Timeline for Updating Exadata Database Servers
- Downloading and Distributing Exadata Database Server Updates
- Updating Individual Packages
- Running Prerequisite Checks
- Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance
  Oracle recommends making a backup of the Exadata database servers before making any changes when updating to a next release.
- Running the Update
  You can perform the actual update of Exadata database servers in a rolling (using the `--rolling` flag) or non-rolling fashion. The default is non-rolling.
- Rolling Back Updates

8.5.1 Overview of Oracle Exadata Database Server Updates

When updating database servers, there is more than one software that needs to be updated.

Oracle Exadata database server release updates contain updates for the following components within a database server:

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- Oracle Linux operating system
- Firmware (Disk, RAID controller, ILOM, HCA)
- Oracle Exadata System Software

The software and firmware components that are updated for a specific release depend on the current Oracle Exadata System Software release the database server is running and the release you are updating to. Oracle Linux operating system packages and Oracle Exadata System Software are always updated while firmware may be updated for only a small selection of the components or not at all.

Updates for Oracle Exadata database servers can be applied independently from the storage servers or RDMA Network Fabric switches unless otherwise specified in My Oracle Support document KB153930.

Updating database servers is always performed in-place. This means the active operating system is updated. The actual update is performed using standard Linux update commands, such as YUM and DNF, which are wrapped in an Oracle Exadata utility called patchmgr. The update is orchestrated by the patchmgr utility to maintain strict ordering of all steps during the update process.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0, you can use Exadata Live Update to orchestrate Exadata software updates on Exadata database servers using online update capabilities.

Apart from Exadata Live Update, Oracle Clusterware processes and Oracle Real Application Clusters (Oracle RAC) database instances must not be running on a database server that is being updated. To reduce application-level impact, follow the client failover best practices described in the Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) guidelines for "Client Failover Best Practices for Highly Available Oracle Databases."

If you cannot afford cluster-wide downtime, you can update database servers in a rolling fashion. This means updating one database server at a time. If you can afford cluster-wide downtime, you can update all database servers in parallel. Non-rolling updates reduce the overall time required to complete the upgrade at the expense of having a full database outage.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Understanding Exadata Live Update
- Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates
  Software updates can be performed in rolling manner while the database remains online and available, or non-rolling manner where Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Database are shutdown.
- Client Failover Best Practices for Highly Available Oracle Databases

8.5.2 Installing, Updating, and Managing Additional Software Packages

Installing and updating additional (non-Exadata) software packages (RPMs) is allowed on Oracle Exadata database servers as long as the kernel and RDMA Network Fabric packages are not altered.

Customizing the system by adding or updating packages may introduce problems when applying an Oracle Exadata System Software update because the additional software may introduce new dependencies that are not handled by the Oracle Exadata System Software update. For this reason, Oracle recommends only minimal and essential customization.

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The same principle applies to customizations other than the installation of additional software. Oracle recommends customizing the system as little as possible. While some changes on the database server are permitted, Oracle cannot anticipate every possible customization.

Furthermore, various Oracle Exadata utilities depend on configuration standards that are based on best practices and have been validated over time. Moving away from the Oracle Exadata standards introduces the risk of suboptimal configuration and unexpected behavior. Consequently, by adding software or customizing system configuration you may require changes or additional steps to the standard Oracle Exadata update process. With or without customizations, it is highly recommended to validate every Oracle Exadata System Software update on a test system before performing it on a production system.

Note the following if you customize the operating system by adding or updating RPM packages:

- For updates that do not change the major Oracle Linux version number, Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0 introduces options to update additional non-Exadata software packages as part of an Exadata database server update operation. This integrated capability enables you to handle software package dependency issues that arise when additional non-Exadata software packages are installed on the system.

  With this capability, you can iteratively run patchmgr with the `--precheck` option to find and resolve package dependency issues associated with any additional non-Exadata software packages installed on the system. After you understand the additional package updates required for a clean update, you can confidently perform the Exadata database server update and update the additional packages at the same time.

  See Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers.

- For updates that change the major Oracle Linux version number and for all other updates prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, it is recommended that you have scripts to automate the removal and re-installation of additional non-Exadata software packages to run before and after the Oracle Exadata System Software update. Before re-installing any additional packages, you should verify that the additional packages are still required and compatible with the updated system software.

- To add a non-Exadata package or update an Exadata-supplied package you must first remove the relevant `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM from your system. The relevant RPM depends on your system configuration:

  - `exadata-ib-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system with InfiniBand Network Fabric.
  - `exadata-sun-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system or KVM host with RoCE Network Fabric.
  - `exadata-sun-kvm-computenode-exact`: Virtual machine (VM) guests on Oracle Linux KVM.
  - `exadata-sun-ovs-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) management domain (Dom0).
  - `exadata-sun-vm-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) user domain (DomU).

  For example, to remove the RPM from a KVM host, run:

  ```
  [root@dm01]# rpm -e exadata-sun-computenode-exact
  ```

  Do not use `yum` or `dnf`, as these commands may also remove other RPMs in the dependency chain.

- Unless directed by Oracle Support Services, never force a package installation using the `rpm -Uvh --nodeps` command.

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- Oracle Exadata does not ship with 32-bit software. You must manage any customization that introduces 32-bit RPMs.

Related Topics

- Running Prerequisite Checks
- Patchmgr Syntax for Database Servers
  You can use patchmgr to update software for Oracle Exadata database servers.

8.5.3 Customization Levels and Impact

The table below provides some guidance in the risks associated with customizing Exadata database servers. While the prerequisite check checks for most customizations, certain configuration changes might need to be rolled back in order to make updating the database server possible. If still needed, the changes can be restored after the update process.

Table 8-9 Customizations and Their Risks

Item	Customization Level	Risk
Default provided Engineered System Software Stack	None	None
Setting up interactive shell profiles for system users (root/ oracle)	Low	High
Using all free space in VGExaDb	Low	Low
Installing additional (non-Exadata) rpm packages	Medium	Low
Customizing file system with different mount points	Medium	Low
Updating packages shipped with the current Exadata image	Medium	Low
Customizing configuration files, changing basic operating system functionality	High	Medium
Installing additional (non-Exadata) non-rpm packages	High	Medium
Changing LVM layout	High	High

8.5.4 Update Utility for Exadata Database Servers

Patchmgr is the update utility for updating Oracle Exadata database servers.

The patchmgr utility supports all supported Exadata system hardware and software releases. In general, the utility also supports Exadata software updates that includes a major operating system upgrade. For example, from Oracle Linux 7 to Oracle Linux 8.

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> **Note**
>
> Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0, current versions of the patchmgr utility no longer support upgrades from Oracle Linux 5 to Oracle Linux 6 and upgrades from Oracle Linux 6 to Oracle Linux 7. To perform an update that includes either of these Oracle Linux upgrades, you must use an earlier version of the patchmgr utility. See My Oracle Support document KB444935.

The utility takes care of the update orchestration. You can choose to perform the update in a rolling or non-rolling fashion across one or multiple Exadata database servers. You can also choose to perform an online update operation using the capabilities of Exadata Live Update.

The update utility performs the following tasks:

- Automates all preparation, update, and validation steps.
- Performs a backup of the file system hosting the operating system before updating the Exadata database server.
- Applies Oracle best practices and fixes for the latest known issues.
- Verifies that the update was successful, relinks the Oracle binaries, and starts the Oracle stack and guest VMs.

Related Topics

- Obtaining Patchmgr
  You can download the patchmgr utility from My Oracle Support.
- Understanding Rolling and Non-Rolling Updates
  Software updates can be performed in rolling manner while the database remains online and available, or non-rolling manner where Oracle Clusterware and Oracle Database are shutdown.
- Understanding Exadata Live Update
- Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance
  Oracle recommends making a backup of the Exadata database servers before making any changes when updating to a next release.
- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- dbnodeupdate.sh and dbserver.patch.zip: Updating Exadata Database Server Software using the DBNodeUpdate Utility and patchmgr (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB444935)

8.5.5 Update Tool Execution Host

If you are planning to update all Exadata database servers at once, it is a requirement to run the update utility from a Linux node outside the group of Exadata database servers being updated. This is because the update utility cannot update the Exadata database server it is currently running on. If you have no other systems running Oracle Linux or Oracle Solaris you can run the update utility from one of the Exadata database servers. In such cases be sure that the Exadata database server where the update utility is running is not listed in the dbs_group file you specify.

You need to set up ssh equivalence for the root user from the driving node to the root user of all Exadata database servers that will be updated.

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Related Topics

- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.5.6 Running the Update Utility as a Non-root User and Running Multiple Invocations Concurrently

By default the update utility assumes you want to run as root. It is however possible to run the update utility as a non-root user from a remote host. It is also possible to run multiple invocations at the same time. This allows you to update multiple logical groups of Exadata Database Servers concurrently. To do this, you run the update utility with the `--log_dir` flag.

Ensure that ssh equivalence is set up for the current user to the root user of the Exadata database servers to be updated.

The following example shows the option of running as a non-root user and running multiple-invocations.

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group --upgrade --
repo /u01/ /p23557378_121223_Linux-x86-64.zip
 --target_version 12.1.2.4.0.160710 --log_dir auto
```

`--log_dir` specifies the absolute path to the log directory or the keyword `auto`for the utility to generate and set a path to the log directory that is based on the launch directory and content of nodes list file. If you want to make sure you are using the same log directory in later invocations where the list of Exadata database servers changes, use the `--get log_dir`flag to obtain the `--log_dir` location used on previous sessions. For example, if the following command:

```
[oracle@nonExadata ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group_test  --log_dir auto --
get log_dir
```

This command returns output similar to the following:

```
log_dir=/u01/test/dbserver_patch_5.160715/log/dbm01_dbm02_e8f1f75
```

Use the `log_dir` value in subsequent commands. For example:

```
[oracle@nonExadata ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group_test --precheck
--log_dir /u01/test/dbserver_patch_5.160715/log/dbm01_dbm02_e8f1f75
--repo /u01/test/dbserver_patch_5.160715/p23557378_121223_Linux-x86-64.zip
--target_version 12.1.2.2.3.160720 --allow_active_network_mounts
```

Related Topics

- Update Utility for Exadata Database Servers
  Patchmgr is the update utility for updating Oracle Exadata database servers.

8.5.7 Recommended Timeline for Updating Exadata Database Servers

Oracle recommends the following timeline for updating Exadata database servers. By following this approach, you allow yourself time to perform any necessary corrective actions.

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> **Note**
>
> Before making any changes, including prerequisite check, you should make a backup.

Table 8-10 Timeline for Performing Updates

When	Tasks
Weeks to days before the update	• Download the latest dbserver.patch.zip from My Oracle Support document KB444935. • Download the latest Exachk from My Oracle Support document KB74841. • Research release-specific My Oracle Support note for known issues. • Research Exadata Critical Issues from My Oracle Support document KB623062. • Run Exachk. • Perform a first prerequisite check. For details, see Running Prerequisite Checks.
Just before the update	• Download the latest dbserver.patch.zip from My Oracle Support document KB444935. • Download the latest Exachk from My Oracle Support document KB74841. • Research release-specific My Oracle Support note for known issues. • Research Exadata Critical Issues from My Oracle Support document KB623062. • Run Exachk and perform corrective actions as needed.
At update time	• Perform a “backup only” run using the `-backup` flag. See Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance for details. • Perform a second prerequisite check. • Remove any blocking rpms and re-run the prerequisite check to validate if all changes are complete. • Perform the update. Use the `-nobackup` flag to skip the backup because you already made a “backup only” run. See Running the Update for details.
After the update	• Run Exachk. • Reinstall any non-Exadata rpms that you removed before the Exadata update.

Related Topics

- dbnodeupdate.sh and dbserver.patch.zip: Updating Exadata Database Server Software using the DBNodeUpdate Utility and patchmgr (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB444935)
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)
- Exadata Critical Issues (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB623062)

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8.5.8 Downloading and Distributing Exadata Database Server Updates

Each Exadata database server update is packaged as an compressed ISO image file and as a channel on the Oracle Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN). Oracle curates, tests, and certifies the packages in each release across the entire Exadata hardware and software stack. The Exadata ISO and ULN channel include only packages needed to run Exadata System Software and Oracle Database (including Oracle Grid Infrastructure).

You can utilize Exadata database server updates in the following ways:

- **Using a Local YUM Repository Mirror**

  This method uses a YUM repository server to mirror the ULN channel for each Exadata database server software update. This approach is recommended when:

  - There is a large number of Exadata database servers to update.
  - You already have a YUM repository server in your network or the infrastructure exists for building a local ULN mirror on a separate Linux server.
  - The YUM repository server is accessible to all the Exadata database servers.

- **Using the ISO File as a YUM Repository**

  This method uses a standard Web server to present the ISO file containing an Exadata database server software update as a YUM repository. This approach is recommended when:

  - There is a large number of Exadata database servers to update.
  - You don't already have a YUM repository server in your network and you don't want to build one.
  - You have a Web server on your network that is accessible to all the Exadata database servers.

- **Using the ISO File Directly**

  This method uses the Exadata patchmgr utility to directly access the ISO file containing an Exadata database server software update.

  The main benefit of this approach is simplicity, as it only requires a copy of the ISO file on the server running the Exadata patchmgr utility. However, using this approach, the patchmgr utility must propagate the entire ISO file to every Exadata database server that is the target of the update. In contrast, patchmgr only propagates individual packages to the update targets when using other methods. Consequently, this approach requires additional free local storage space on every server being updated.

The following topics describe these methods in greater detail:

- Using a Local YUM Repository Mirror for ULN Oracle Exadata Channels
- Using the ISO File as a YUM Repository
- Using the ISO File Directly

8.5.8.1 Using a Local YUM Repository Mirror for ULN Oracle Exadata Channels

A local YUM repository server is a separate Linux server that contains a local copy (mirror) of Exadata database server software update packages downloaded from the Oracle Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN). After the repository is configured, all your Exadata database servers can connect to it to retrieve updates.

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> **Note**
>
> Do not use an Exadata database server as the local ULN mirror. Use a separate server to avoid interruptions caused by reboots associated with an Exadata software update. Also, using a separate server avoids dependency conflicts between the packages required to construct the repository and the packages installed or updated to support Exadata system functions.
>
> If no separate server is available, use the direct ISO image method instead. See Using the ISO File Directly.

In general, the procedure to set up the local YUM repository server contains the following steps:

1. Install and configure the software packages to support a YUM repository and Web server.
2. Register the system with ULN.
3. Subscribe to the ULN channels that contain the Exadata database server updates you want to mirror.

The precise instructions depend on the Oracle Linux version used on the local YUM repository server, which is independent from the Oracle Linux version used by Exadata. Consult the appropriate version of Oracle Linux documentation for your situation. As a guide, see Setting Up a Local ULN Mirror for instructions based on the current Oracle Linux release.

The ULN channels containing Exadata database server software use identifiers starting with `exadata_dbserver`. You can find the available Exadata channels using the ULN Web interface or the `uln-channel` utility. For example:

```
[root@yumrepo ~]# uln-channel --available-channels
...
exadata_dbserver_22.1.18.0.0_x86_64_base
exadata_dbserver_22.1.19.0.0_x86_64_base
exadata_dbserver_22.1.20.0.0_x86_64_base
...
exadata_dbserver_23.1.7.0.0_x86_64_base
exadata_dbserver_23.1.8.0.0_x86_64_base
exadata_dbserver_23.1.9.0.0_x86_64_base
...
```

When you identify a relevant channel, you can also use the ULN Web interface or the `uln-channel` utility to subscribe to it and mirror it for use across your Exadata systems. Remember that a single YUM repository server can mirror multiple Exadata database server software channels, and each channel contains software based on a specific Oracle Linux release, such as OL6, OL7, OL8, and so on. For example:

```
[root@yumrepo ~]# uln-channel --add --channels
exadata_dbserver_22.1.20.0.0_x86_64_base
[root@yumrepo ~]# uln-channel --add --channels
exadata_dbserver_23.1.8.0.0_x86_64_base
```


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After creating the ULN mirror, you can reference it using the Exadata patchmgr utility with the `--repo` option. For example:

```
[root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --precheck --repo
http://yumrepo/yum/exadata_dbserver_23.1.8.0.0_x86_64_base --target_version
23.1.8.0.0.231109
[root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --upgrade --repo
http://yumrepo/yum/exadata_dbserver_23.1.8.0.0_x86_64_base --target_version
23.1.8.0.0.231109 --rolling
```

Note that the server running patchmgr may be different from the YUM repository server. Also, the precise URL you specify in the `--repo` option depends on how you set up the ULN mirror and the associated Web server.

Related Topics

- Setting Up a Local ULN Mirror
- Creating ULN Mirrors for Exadata Database Server Updates

8.5.8.2 Using the ISO File as a YUM Repository

Each Exadata database server update is packaged as a compressed ISO image file. The ISO image file is organized as a self-contained YUM repository. You can use a standard HTTP Web server to serve the ISO file as a YUM repository to all your Exadata database servers.

> **Note**
>
> Do not use an Exadata database server to host the YUM repository. Use a separate server to avoid interruptions caused by reboots associated with an Exadata software update.
>
> If no separate server is available, use the direct ISO image method instead. See Using the ISO File Directly.

The following outlines the general procedure. You must adjust the example commands to suit your situation and server configuration.

1. Download the Exadata database server update patch from My Oracle Support to your Web server.

   Each Exadata database server update patch contains a compressed ISO image file.

   To find available Exadata database server update patches, see My Oracle Support document KB153930.

2. Decompress the patch archive and mount the ISO image file.

   For example:

   ```
   [root@webServer /var/stage]# unzip p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip
   [root@webServer /var/stage]# mkdir -p /var/www/html/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/
   23.1.8/base
   [root@webServer /var/stage]# mount -o loop /var/stage/
   exadata_ol8_base_repo_23.1.8.0.0.231109.iso /var/www/html/yum/EXADATA/
   dbserver/23.1.8/base
   ```


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The example uses the Exadata database server update patch archive (`p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip`) for Exadata release 23.1.8, which contains the ISO image file named `exadata_ol8_base_repo_23.1.8.0.0.231109.iso`. The example assumes that the compressed patch archive is downloaded to `/var/stage`. The example also assumes that the Web server document root directory is located at `/var/www/html`, and that the mount point for the ISO image file is `/var/www/html/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base`.

3. Confirm the availability and contents of the Exadata database server update YUM repository.

   Based on the previous example, the YUM repository for the selected Exadata database server update should now be available at `http://webServer/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base/x86_64/`.

   You can confirm the availability and contents of the YUM repository by performing a precheck operation with the patchmgr update utility. In the command, specify the YUM repository URL using the `--repo` option.

   For example:

   ```
   [root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --precheck --repo
   http://webServer/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base/x86_64/ --target_version
   23.1.8.0.0.231109
   ```

   Note that the server running `patchmgr` may be different from the YUM repository server.

4. Use the YUM repository to perform an update.

   In the patchmgr command, specify the YUM repository URL using the `--repo` option.

   For example:

   ```
   [root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --upgrade --repo
   http://webServer/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base/x86_64/ --target_version
   23.1.8.0.0.231109 --rolling
   ```

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.5.8.3 Using the ISO File Directly

Each Exadata database server update is packaged as a compressed ISO image file. You can use this file directly with the patchmgr update utility.

The main benefit of this approach is simplicity, as it only requires a copy of the zipped ISO file on the server running the Exadata patchmgr utility. However, using this approach, the patchmgr utility must propagate the entire zipped ISO file to every Exadata database server that is the target of the update. In contrast, patchmgr only propagates individual packages to the update targets when using other methods. Consequently, this approach requires additional free local storage space on every server being updated.

The following outlines the general procedure. You must adjust the example commands to suit your situation and server configuration.

1. Download the Exadata database server update patch from My Oracle Support to your patchmgr server.

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Each Exadata database server update patch contains a compressed ISO image file.

To find available Exadata database server update patches, see My Oracle Support document KB153930.

2. Use the zipped ISO file directly with the patchmgr update utility.

   In the patchmgr command, specify the zipped ISO file using the `--repo` option.

   For example:

```
[root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --precheck --
repo /var/stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
23.1.8.0.0.231109
[root@pmserver ~]# patchmgr --dbnodes database_node_file --upgrade --
repo /var/stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version
23.1.8.0.0.231109 --rolling
```

   The example uses the Exadata database server update patch archive (`p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip`) for Exadata release 23.1.8. The example assumes that the compressed patch archive is downloaded to `/var/stage`.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.5.9 Updating Individual Packages

Due to security findings or customization, you may need to update individual (general purpose) Linux packages supplied in the Exadata release. You can do this by removing the relevant `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM first. The relevant RPM depends on your system configuration:

- `exadata-ib-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system with InfiniBand Network Fabric.
- `exadata-sun-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system or KVM host with RoCE Network Fabric.
- `exadata-sun-kvm-computenode-exact`: Virtual machine (VM) guests on Oracle Linux KVM.
- `exadata-sun-ovs-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) management domain (Dom0).
- `exadata-sun-vm-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) user domain (DomU).

Removing the RPM does not impact any functionality, but it removes a logical lock allowing you to update specific individual Linux RPMs.

If required, you can remove the relevant `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM. For example, to remove the RPM from a KVM host, run:

```
[root@dm01]# rpm -e exadata-sun-computenode-exact
```

Do not use `yum` or `dnf`, as these commands may also remove other RPMs in the dependency chain.

When updating to a new release, the update utility attempts to restore the relevant `exadata-*-computenode-exact` package. If the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM cannot be restored, the update utility falls back to using the `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPM.

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> **Note**
>
> Do not force in packages using the `rpm -Uvh --nodeps` command, unless directed by Oracle Support Services.

8.5.10 Running Prerequisite Checks

You should always run prerequisite checks before doing the actual update. The prerequisite checks do not require downtime and perform important validations such as:

- Validation of the Exadata release
- Validation of user input
- Validation of the installation media (YUM repository, either ISO or HTTP)
- Validation of disk space and snapshots
- Validation of YUM settings that are important for the update to finish successfully
- Checks based on known issues and best practices

The most important validation performed by the update utility is the YUM dependency check. The YUM dependency check is a YUM update dry-run command (introduced in 11.2.3.3.0) that does not do the actual YUM update but does validate dependencies. This is a final test in determining whether or not the update can proceed. It is often due to customizations that prevent successful updates. For example, installation of additional RPMs might require dependent packages that are not in the YUM repository. If this happens, you need to take corrective action to resolve the conflict.

The YUM dependency check (dry-run) is validated against minimum and exact dependencies. These dependencies are enforced by non-functional Exadata RPMs and help administrators stay exactly at (or close to) the original Exadata release when customizing the system. The update utility uses the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` and the `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPMs as follows:

- The `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM ensures that only a specific release of Oracle Exadata branded packages is allowed during the update. (release = x)
- The `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPM ensures that a specific or later release of Oracle Exadata branded packages is allowed during the update. (release >= x)

The relevant RPM depends on your system configuration. The following list shows possible names for the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM:

- `exadata-ib-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system with InfiniBand Network Fabric.
- `exadata-sun-computenode-exact`: Bare-metal system or KVM host with RoCE Network Fabric.
- `exadata-sun-kvm-computenode-exact`: Virtual machine (VM) guests on Oracle Linux KVM.
- `exadata-sun-ovs-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) management domain (Dom0).
- `exadata-sun-vm-computenode-exact`: Oracle VM Server (OVS) user domain (DomU).

Using the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM, the system is maintained as if it were freshly imaged because all the Oracle Exadata packages are exactly the same as on a fresh installation. The `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPM sets the minimum dependencies and enforces that all required packages are installed, but it also allows packages to be at a later

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version. A fresh installation always starts with both RPMs. To allow customization or updates, you need to remove the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM. However, never remove the `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPM.

By default, the update utility attempts to match the exact dependencies when updating to a later Exadata release. When exact dependencies conflict and cannot be enforced, the utility falls back and attempts to apply the `exadata-*-computenode-minimum` RPM to enforce minimum dependencies. In such cases the `exadata-*-computenode-exact` RPM is not installed.

Missing or not updating with exact dependencies is allowed and not a problem. If a system needs to be updated to the exact dependencies, then the conflict needs to be resolved first. Check the log file to see what packages conflict, remove them cautiously, and then re-run the update utility in prerequisite check mode.

If the prerequisite check fails, you can examine the update utility's log file for more details and determine which dependencies failed. When both exact and minimum dependencies do not match, the update cannot proceed.

For such cases, check the log file to determine what caused the dependencies to fail. After removing the failed dependencies, re-run the update utility to ensure that at least the minimum dependencies can be enforced.

When dependency errors occur during the prerequisite check or before the update starts, examine the log file (`dbnodeupdate.log`) and resolve an issues. Depending on the situation, you may need to de-install, install, or update the RPM packages causing a dependency issue or conflict. The log file lists the failed dependencies.

After the update, you may re-install custom RPM packages that you de-installed, assuming you still require the packages and the packages are compatible with the updated system.

For more options, see the update utility built-in help.

Prerequisite Check Examples

The following command shows an example of a prerequisite check using an ISO repository. The command is run as root.

```
[root@pmserver ]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --precheck --repo /var/stage/
p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109
```

- `--dbnodes` specifies the list of database nodes to be updated.
- `--precheck` specifies the prerequisite check action.
- `--repo` specifies the location of the compressed ISO file containing the update repository. If you specify a compressed ISO file, the file path must be accessible on the node running the updating utility. Alternatively, you can provide a URL to a YUM repository.
- `--target_version` specifies the target release the database servers are being updated to.

Related Topics

- Monitoring and Troubleshooting Exadata Database Server Updates
  You can use the log files generated by the update utility to troubleshoot updates.
- Update Utility for Exadata Database Servers
  Patchmgr is the update utility for updating Oracle Exadata database servers.

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8.5.11 Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance

Oracle recommends making a backup of the Exadata database servers before making any changes when updating to a next release.

This means running the update utility in backup-only mode before making any other (manual) changes to make the prerequisite / dependency check pass. The backup-only action backs up the active root and `/boot` file system only and is sufficient for rolling back (failed) updates.

> **Note**
>
> The update utility's built-in backup (`dbserver_backup.sh`) is insufficient for recovering from non-booting system failures. It is recommend having additional (validated) backup/restore procedures in place to recover the entire database server from failures such as double disk failures.

For regular and virtualized Exadata database servers (domU), when the active system image is running from a file system on `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1`, the backup is made onto `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys2` (and vice versa). For Exadata database servers running dom0 with `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys2` as the active image, the backup goes to `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys3` (and vice versa).

This means that upon rollback of an update the active system image for regular database servers and domU will become `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys2`, and for dom0 will become `/dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys3`.

The process of backing up an active system partition requires the default LVM scheme for the Sys* LVM's and both LVM's to be the same size. This is because it is impossible to back up a larger LVM partition to a smaller LVM partition. Resizing LVM `VGExaDb-LVDbSys1` partition is allowed as long as `VGExaDb-LVDbSys2` is resized to the same size.

While the backup is running, an LVM snapshot takes care of a consistent view of the file system. This LVM snapshot is maintained by the backup script and will always claim 1G of free VG space in VGExaDb.

Space for the snapshot is guaranteed by Oracle by using a placeholder LVM called `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse`. When the backup script runs, it removes this placeholder, making sure there is always 1G of free space available for a snapshot. After the backup is completed, the snapshot is removed and the `/dev/VGExaDb/LVDoNotRemoveOrUse` LVM is re-created.

The time it takes to run the backup depends on how busy the system is and on the size and type of data that is backed up. For example, backing up millions of small files can take significantly longer than backing up a couple of larger files. For this reason it is recommended to make sure directories holding database `.aud` files are not found on the root file system. Note the following:

- You can have only one backup. Running a new backup means overwriting the existing backup.
- Re-running the update utility with the `--backup` flag (or in default updating mode) will overwrite existing backups.
- All files in `/boot` and found on the active Sys LVM's are backed up. Files in, for example, `/u01`, are not backed up.

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Examples for “Backup Only”

The following example shows running “backup only” as root:

```
[root@pmserver ]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --backup --repo /var/stage/
p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --
allow_active_network_mounts
```

- `--dbnodes` specifies the list of database nodes to be updated.
- `--backup` specifies the “backup only” action.
- `--repo` specifies the location of the compressed ISO file containing the update repository. If you specify a compressed ISO file, the file path must be accessible on the node running the updating utility. Alternatively, you can provide a URL to a YUM repository.
- `--target_version` specifies the target release for which the backup is run.
- `--allow_active_network_mounts` ensures active network mounts remain active while performing the backup operation.

The following example shows a “backup only” action run as a non-root user:

```
[oracle@pmserver ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group -backup --repo /var/
stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip --target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --
log_dir auto --allow_active_network_mounts --smtp_from
"sender@somedomain.com" --smtp_to "recipient@example.com"
```

Related Topics

- Recovering Oracle Linux Database Server with Uncustomized Partitions

8.5.12 Running the Update

You can perform the actual update of Exadata database servers in a rolling (using the `--rolling` flag) or non-rolling fashion. The default is non-rolling.

You can also perform the update as root or as a non-root user (using the `--log_dir` flag), as described in "Running the Update Utility as a Non-root User and Running Multiple Invocations Concurrently".

The update proceeds only if the “minimum dependency check” succeeds. You may need to remove customizations for the update to proceed.

By default the update creates a backup on the inactive system image. If you have already taken a backup and have not changed the image before running the prerequisite check, you can omit the `--nobackup` flag when performing the update.

> **Note**
>
> Use the `--nobackup` flag only if a backup was already made before running the prerequisite check and the image has not changed.

The update action requires the following mandatory flags:

- `--upgrade` specifies the update action

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- `--repo` Specifies the base URL for the Exadata update repository or the path to a zipped ISO file.)
- `--target_version` specifies the release you want to update to. The patch README always has this information.

You can specify additional flags to allow active remote network mounts during backup and updating (`--allow_active_network_mounts`) and specify mail recipients for updating status notification (`--smtp_from "addr"` and `--smtp_to "addr1 addr2 addr3 ..."`)

Example 8-17 Running Update Using ISO Image for YUM Repository

The following example shows an update action run as root and using an ISO image for the YUM repository. Active network mounts are allowed, and mail information is specified for status notification:

```
[root@pmserver ]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group --upgrade --repo /var/
stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip
--target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --allow_active_network_mounts --smtp_from
"sender@somedomain.com"
--smtp_to "receiver@somedomain.com" --nobackup
```

The following example shows an update action run as a non-root user from a remote host using an ISO YUM repository. Active network mounts are allowed, and mail information is specified for status notification:

```
[oracle@pmserver ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group --upgrade --repo /var/
stage/p35869377_231000_Linux-x86-64.zip
--target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --allow_active_network_mounts --log_dir
auto --smtp_from "sender@somedomain.com"
--smtp_to "receiver@somedomain.com" --nobackup
```

Example 8-18 Running Update Using HTTP Location for YUM Repository

The following example shows an update action run as root using HTTP for the YUM repository. Active network mounts are allowed, and mail information is specified for status notification:

```
[root@pmserver ]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group --upgrade --repo http://
yum-repo/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base/x86_64/
--target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --allow_active_network_mounts --smtp_from
"sender@somedomain.com" --smtp_to "receiver@somedomain.com"
--nobackup
```

The following example shows an update action run as a non-root user from a remote host using HTTP for the YUM repository. Active network mounts are allowed, and mail information is specified for status notification:

```
[oracle@pmserver ]$ ./patchmgr --dbnodes ~/dbs_group --upgrade --repo http://
yum-repo/yum/EXADATA/dbserver/23.1.8/base/x86_64/
--target_version 23.1.8.0.0.231109 --allow_active_network_mounts --log_dir
auto --smtp_from "sender@somedomain.com"
--smtp_to "receiver@somedomain.com" –nobackup
```

Related Topics

- Running Prerequisite Checks

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- Installing, Updating, and Managing Additional Software Packages
- Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance

8.5.13 Rolling Back Updates

A backup enables you to roll back updates, regardless of whether the update failed or succeeded. This backup is stored on the inactive system partition, as described in Backing up Exadata Database Servers Before Planned Maintenance. Because Exadata systems have only one inactive system partition, the rollback operation can only revert to the previous active image.

> **Note**
>
> Before performing a rollback operation on an Exadata Database Server, consider that the rollback procedure is designed to revert changes made by a patch or system update but does not account for subsequent changes to the system.
>
> A rollback will likely run into problems if the system contains post-update customizations to system files, especially those in `/etc`, connected in any way to Oracle Database and Oracle Grid Infrastructure (GI).
>
> If your system contains customizations to system files, rehearse the rollback on a test system to discover issues and develop specific workarounds for them.
>
> You can always reduce the risk of unforeseen issues during rollback operations by adhering to Exadata system configuration and customization best practices and carefully following the available product documentation (including update-specific release notes and README files).

When rolling back an update, the update utility performs the following actions:

- Shuts down the software stack and any guest virtual machines (VMs).
- Deactivates the active system partition, and activates the inactive system partition.
- Restores `/boot` from the inactive partition.
- Updates the grub boot-loader.

> **Note**
>
> Firmware updates are not rolled back when rolling back to a previous image. However, Oracle Exadata System Software releases typically support later firmware releases.
>
> After rolling back to a previous image, you can run the following command to apply older firmware versions:
>
> ```
> # /opt/oracle.cellos/CheckHWnFWProfile -action updatefw -mode exact
> ```
>
> The `CheckHWnFWProfile` command may cause the server to reboot. The command is not available inside guest VMs.

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Example 8-19 Rolling back an update using patchmgr

```
[root@pmserver ]# ./patchmgr --dbnodes dbs_group --rollback
```

`--dbnodes` specifies the list of database nodes to be updated.

`--rollback` specifies the rollback action.

8.6 Updating Software on Oracle Exadata Storage Servers

Use the following information and procedures when updating storage servers within Oracle Exadata.

- Overview of Oracle Exadata Storage Server Updates
  When updating storage servers, there is more than one type of software that needs to be updated and different methods of performing the updates.
- Scheduling Automated Updates of Storage Servers
  Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0, you can schedule software updates for the storage servers.
- Update Utility for Oracle Exadata Storage Server
- Recommended Timeline for Updating Oracle Exadata Storage Server
- Preparing Exadata Storage Servers for Update
  Perform these preparation steps before updating the Exadata storage servers.
- Running the Update for Exadata Storage Servers
- Rolling Back Updates for Exadata Storage Servers

8.6.1 Overview of Oracle Exadata Storage Server Updates

When updating storage servers, there is more than one type of software that needs to be updated and different methods of performing the updates.

Oracle Exadata System Software release updates contain updates for the following components within an Oracle Exadata storage server:

- Oracle Linux operating system
- Firmware (Flash, Disk, RAID controller, Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM), HCA)
- Oracle Exadata System Software

What software and firmware that is updated depends on the current Oracle Exadata System Software release the storage server is on and the release it is updated to. Oracle Linux operating system packages and Oracle Exadata System Software are always updated, while firmware updates are applied only on a small selection of the components, or not at all.

Updates for Oracle Exadata storage server can be applied independently from the updates to Oracle Exadata database server or RDMA Network Fabric switches unless specified otherwise. It is not mandatory to apply each and every Oracle Exadata System Software update that comes out. For example, you can skip two or three releases and update directly to a newer release.

Updating the Oracle Exadata System Software is always performed “out of place”. This means that a new version of the operating system including the Oracle Exadata System Software is installed on the inactive system partition. The utility to update the Oracle Exadata System Software ships with the update itself.

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If you cannot afford cluster-wide downtime, you can update the storage servers in a rolling fashion. Rolling means updating one storage server at a time. If you can afford the cluster-wide downtime, you can update all storage servers in parallel. Non-rolling updates reduce the overall time required.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18c (18.1.0), there is a more scalable alternative to using `patchmgr` for software updates. The storage servers automatically verify preconditions and download the update software from a URL that you specify. Each storage server downloads the software to its active partition, and then loads the software on its passive partition. At a specified time, the storage servers reboot to the new version. The storage servers use the Oracle Automatic Storage Management (Oracle ASM) disk deactivation status to determine when it is safe to deactivate the disks and reboot the storage server to the new software version. These scheduled updates invoke the same scripts that are currently used by the `patchmgr` process.

8.6.2 Scheduling Automated Updates of Storage Servers

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0, you can schedule software updates for the storage servers.

Perform the following steps from an external server, for example, an Oracle Exadata Database Server.

If you are accessing the Software Update store using the HTTPS protocol, then TLS certificate checks are required by default. If the certificate for the web server that hosts the software update cannot be validated, then the following error is returned:

```
CELL-00076: An error occurred during download of software update:
source https://example.com:port is not available.
CELL-00092: The store's TLS certificate cannot be authenticated with
known CA certificates
```

1. Copy the software update ZIP file to a directory which is hosted by a web server.
2. If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software 18c (18.1.0) or 18c (18.1.1), then the patch file must have a name like `18.1.1.0.0.171018.patch.zip`.

   If the downloaded patch has a name like `p26875767_181100_Linux-x86-64.zip`, then rename the file to `18.1.1.0.0.17018.patch.zip`. Rename the ZIP file to use the release number and date string that is used for the directory name within the ZIP file. For example, when you unzip the patch `p26875767_181100_Linux-x86-64.zip` it extracts the directory `patch_`**`18.1.1.0.0.171018`**.

   If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.2 or higher, then the patch downloaded from My Oracle Support is automatically renamed for you during the validation step.
3. Determine approximate time to perform the software update of the storage servers.
4. Create a file on the external server that contains the list of cells to be updated. Name this file `cells`.
5. Use `dcli` to schedule the update of the cells.
   a. Setup passwordless access, if needed.

      ```
      $ dcli –g cells –k
      ```


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b. Specify the location of the software update ZIP file to use during the update.

```
$ dcli –g cells cellcli –e 'alter softwareUpdate store=\"https://host/
exa-updates/cell\"'
```

c. Specify the time to start the update of the Oracle Exadata System Software on the storage servers.

If you specify the time before providing the software store location, then the software update download might start before the proper store location has been set.

```
$ dcli –g cells cellcli –e 'alter softwareUpdate time=\"1 AM Thursday\"'
```

6. Wait for the updates to occur.

Management Server (MS) will the start file download and run pre-checks up to one week before the scheduled update. MS will generate an alert if any cell does not update as scheduled.

Related Topics

- ALTER SOFTWAREUPDATE

8.6.3 Update Utility for Oracle Exadata Storage Server

You use the patchmgr update utility for updating Oracle Exadata storage servers. For Exadata storage server updates the utility is packaged (and shipped) with the update itself and is available for download from My Oracle Support as storage server update.

> **Note**
>
> The patchmgr used for updating Exadata storage servers is not the same as the patchmgr used for applying the Exadata database server software update.

Whether or not the utility supports the Exadata hardware you have depends on the Exadata storage server release you are trying to update to. The utility orchestrates the update process across the specified Exadata storage servers. The utility allows running the update in a rolling or non-rolling fashion. You can run the update utility from Exadata database servers or from other servers running Oracle Linux or Oracle Solaris.

The update utility performs the following tasks:

- Automates the preparation, update, and validation steps
- Automates rollbacks

The update utility supports multiple sessions: you can run multiple updates concurrently from the same server starting with release 12.1.2.3.2 for Exadata storage servers and starting with release 11.2.3.1.0 for Exadata database servers. This means multiple racks can be updated concurrently from the same server. The update utility can be run as root or as a non-root user. By default the update utility assumes it should run as the root user. If however you want to enable multiple session support or run as a non-root user, then you need to use the `-log_dir` flag. The `-log_dir` flag supports two types of arguments: either a location on disk or the keyword `auto`. If you specify `auto`, the update utility creates its own log directory based on the storage servers listed in the `cell_group` file. This behavior causes the update utility to create new directories for each run of updates in the same cluster where one or more clusters were

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added or removed from the `cell_group` file. In order to obtain (and reuse) such a directory, the update utility provides the `-get` flag to determine the log directory for your session. The `-get` flag scans the working directory for directories in the log directory and returns the directory for your cell_group. For example, the following command:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]#./patchmgr -dbnodes ~/cell_group  -log_dir auto -get
log_dir
```

The previous comment might return output similar to the following:

```
log_dir=/u01/test/patch_12.1.2.4.0.160802/log/
dbm02celadm01_dbm02celadm02_9cfbc690
```

In a subsequent update session, you can re-use the log directory location:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -patch_check_prereq -
log_dir /u01/test/patch_12.1.2.4.0.160802/log
/dbm02celadm01_dbm02celadm02_9cfbc690
```

8.6.4 Recommended Timeline for Updating Oracle Exadata Storage Server

> **Note**
>
> It is highly recommended to validate Oracle Exadata System Software updates on test systems before doing them on production systems.

By following the approach below, you allow yourself time to perform any necessary corrective actions.

Table 8-11 Timeline for Performing Updates

When	Tasks
Weeks to days before the update	• Download the Oracle Exadata System Software update you require from My Oracle Support document KB153930 • Download the latest Exachk from My Oracle Support document KB74841 • Review the release-specific My Oracle Support note for known issues • Run Exachk • Perform prerequisite check. See Preparing Exadata Storage Servers for Update for details. • Correct findings that need attention and re-run the above steps as needed

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Table 8-11 (Cont.) Timeline for Performing Updates

When	Tasks
At update time	• Download the Oracle Exadata System Software update from My Oracle Support document KB153930 • Download the latest Exachk from My Oracle Support document KB74841 • Review the release-specific My Oracle Support note for known issues • Run Exachk and perform corrective actions as needed • Perform prerequisite check and corrective actions as needed. • Perform the update. See Running the Update for Exadata Storage Servers for details.
After the update	• Run Exachk

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)

8.6.5 Preparing Exadata Storage Servers for Update

Perform these preparation steps before updating the Exadata storage servers.

You can perform the update (and rollback) action in a rolling or non-rolling method. You can also perform a prerequisite check in a rolling or non-rolling method. The default is non-rolling.

1. Set up SSH equivalence for the user that is driving the update utility.
2. Download and run the latest version of Exachk. Review and address any open issues. See My Oracle Support document KB74841.
3. Review the release-specific My Oracle Support note for any known issues and workarounds.
4. Check prerequisites for your method of update or rollback.
    a. **Prerequisites for performing a rolling update:**
        i. Verify that your Grid Infrastructure home and Database home software versions and patch levels meet the minimum required for Exadata storage server rolling cell update as documented in My Oracle Support document KB153930.
        ii. Verify `failgroup_repair_time` or `disk_repair_time` for each Oracle ASM disk group.
        When applying the update in a rolling manner, the update utility updates one server at a time, first taking all grid disks and ASM disks offline, then applying the update to the server, then bringing all ASM disks and grid disks back online. The Oracle ASM repair timeout attributes, `disk_repair_time` and `failgroup_repair_time`, need to be set to a value large enough to allow a single storage server update to complete. The default values are normally sufficient.

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During a rolling storage server update disk groups with `compatible.asm` >= 12.1.0.2.0 will use the value of `failgroup_repair_time`, and disk groups with `compatible.asm` < 12.1.0.2.0 will use the value of `disk_repair_time`.

Use the following command to check repair time attributes for all mounted disk groups in the Oracle ASM instance.

```
SQL> col attribute format a30
SQL> col value format a10
SQL> select dg.name as diskgroup, a.name as attribute, a.value
     from v$asm_diskgroup dg, v$asm_attribute a
     where dg.group_number=a.group_number
       and (a.name like '%repair_time' or a.name =
'compatible.asm');

DISKGROUP                      ATTRIBUTE                      VALUE
------------------------------ ------------------------------
----------
DATA                           disk_repair_time               12.0h
DATA                           failgroup_repair_time          24.0h
DATA                           compatible.asm
23.0.0.0.0
RECO                           disk_repair_time               12.0h
RECO                           failgroup_repair_time          24.0h
RECO                           compatible.asm
23.0.0.0.0
```

If an Oracle ASM repair timer for any disk group is lower than the default value, then set the repair timer to the default value for the duration of the update. You may set it back to its current value after the update successfully finishes for all storage servers.

> **Note**
>
> - The default `disk_repair_time` and `failgroup_repair_time` settings depend on your Oracle ASM version. For specific details, refer to the *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide*.

b. Prerequisites for performing a non-rolling update:

i. Shut down and stop the Oracle components on each Exadata database server using the following commands, where *Grid_home* is the directory where the Oracle Grid Infrastructure software is installed:

```
# dcli -g dbs_group -l root "Grid_home/bin/crsctl stop crs"
```

If Oracle Clusterware was not stopped using the preceding command, then use the following command to force it to stop on each server:

```
# crsctl stop crs -f
```


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ii. Use the following command to check Oracle Clusterware status, where *Grid_home* is the directory where the Oracle Grid Infrastructure software is installed:

```
# dcli -g dbs_group -l root "Grid_home/bin/crsctl check crs"
```

All Oracle Clusterware components must be offline. If you are performing a non-rolling update in a configuration running Oracle VM, then you must check the Oracle Clusterware state in all VM clusters.

iii. On systems using Exascale to store Exadata database server virtual machine (VM) images, shut down the associated guest VMs.

From within each guest VM, use:

```
# shutdown -h now
```

Or, you can shut down each guest from the KVM host by using:

```
# /opt/exadata_ovm/vm_maker --stop-domain guest-name
```

iv. On systems using Exascale, use the Oracle Exadata Database Machine Command-Line Interface (DBMCLI) utility to shut down the Exascale Direct Volume (EDV) and Exascale Node Proxy (ESNP) services on each database server.

Run the following commands on every database server (bare-metal, KVM host, or guest):

```
dbmcli> alter dbserver shutdown services edv
dbmcli> alter dbserver shutdown services esnp
```

v. On systems using Exascale, use the Exascale command line interface (ESCLI) to shut down the Exascale cluster services.

For example:

```
# escli --wallet admin-wallet-location --ctrl ERS-server-IP:8080
chcluster --shutdown
```

> **Note**
>
> To shut down the Exascale cluster services, ensure that you run ESCLI as an Exascale cluster administrator or use the Exascale `admin` user. You must also connect ESCLI directly to an online Exascale control services (ERS) back-end server process. For more details, see Stop the Exascale Cluster.

5. Unzip the update. It will extract into the `patch_release.date_code` directory. Change to this patch directory.
6. Download any patchmgr plug-ins attached to the My Oracle Support note for your target release and install them as documented in the My Oracle Support note. Oracle recommends reviewing the My Oracle Support notes, issues, and workarounds listed in the release note just before starting to actually apply the update.

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7. Clean up any previous update utility runs using the `-cleanup` flag.

> **Note**
>
> The first time the storage servers are updated the `-reset_force` flag should be used before running cleanup.
>
> Example using `-reset_force` as the root user:
>
> ```
> # ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group –reset_force
> ```
>
> Example using `-reset_force` as a non-root user:
>
> ```
> [oracle@nonExadataHost ]# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -log_dir
> auto –reset_force
> ```

Example using `-cleanup` as the root user:

```
# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -cleanup
```

Example using `-cleanup` as a non-root user:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]$ ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -log_dir auto –
cleanup
```

8. Run prerequisite check.
Example running prerequisite check for a rolling update as the root user from an Exadata database server:

```
# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -patch_check_prereq -rolling -smtp_from
"sender@example.com"
-smtp_to receiver@example.com
```

Example running prerequisite check for a non-rolling update as a non-root user from a non-Exadata database server:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]$ ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -log_dir auto -
patch_check_prereq -smtp_from "sender@example.com"
-smtp_to "receiver@example.com"
```

Related Topics

- Overview of Oracle Exadata Storage Server Updates
When updating storage servers, there is more than one type of software that needs to be updated and different methods of performing the updates.
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Exachk (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB74841)

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- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- *Oracle Automatic Storage Management Administrator's Guide*

8.6.6 Running the Update for Exadata Storage Servers

After performing the prerequisite steps in Preparing Exadata Storage Servers for Update, you can perform the actual update step.

Note the following when applying the update to the Exadata storage servers:

- Do not use the serial console or the ILOM web-based console to start the update utility.

  There is a known issue of a system halt on the serial console when a write is attempted to stderr or stdout. If an update is started from the serial console, then it may halt.

  You are using the serial console if the output from the following command is serial.

  ```
  [root@dm01 ]# ./echo $consoletype
  ```

- When needed, use the ILOM web-based console to monitor the storage server during the update. You will need to use the ILOM web-based console in case troubleshooting is required.
- To obtain ILOM and serial console access for the storage servers, use SSH to the ILOM host name or IP address as the root user. Do the following to start the serial console:

  ```
  start /SP/console
  ```

  To stop it press the Escape key (ESC) followed by `(`.
- Start a new login session for each update or rollback procedure. Do not run a rollback procedure from the same login session where an update was applied. Do not run an update from a login session where a rollback procedure was run.
- Do not interrupt the update process.
- If you must use a storage server as the patchmgr utility launch system, then do not use `/opt/oracle` as the staging area for the update. This causes the update to fail and corrupt the storage server. Use the `/tmp` directory as the staging area, that is, unzip the files for the update in `/tmp`.
- Storage servers automatically reboot, as needed, during the update process. Do not reboot or power cycle storage servers while applying updates.
- Do not edit or open log files in writable mode. You may use any of the following to view a log: `view`, `less`, `more`, or `tail`. You may cause the update process to be interrupted if you edit the log files during the update.
- At the end of the patchmgr session, the `patchmgr.stdout` log file is divided into individual storage server log files with names in the format of `cell_name.log`. In addition, the `/var/log/cellos` content from the inactive cell partition is copied to the `/var/log/cellos/inactive_partition` directory. To locate the inactive partition, use the following command:

  ```
  [root@dm01 ]# ./imageinfo -inactive -sys
  ```

Examples running update:

Running the update in a rolling fashion as root from an Exadata database server:

```
[root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -patch -rolling -smtp_from
"sender@somedomain.com" -smtp_to receiver@somedomain.com
```


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Running the update in a non-rolling fashion as a non-root user from a non-Exadata database server:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]$ ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -log_dir auto -patch -smtp_from
"sender@somedomain.com" -smtp_to "receiver@somedomain.com"
```

After the update is done, clean up the storage servers using the `-cleanup` option to clean up all the temporary update or rollback files. This option cleans the stale update and rollback states as well as cleaning up to 1.5 GB of disk space on the storage server. Use this option before retrying a halted or failed run of the update utility. See step 8 for details.

8.6.7 Rolling Back Updates for Exadata Storage Servers

You can roll back updated Exadata storage servers only when they are updated successfully. This means the `imageinfo` command must return `success` for active image status. Storage servers with incomplete or failed updates cannot be rolled back. Rollbacks can be done in a rolling or non-rolling fashion.

1. Check the version that the storage servers will be rolled back to and the `flashCacheMode` setting with the following commands:

   ```
   [root@dm01 ]# dcli -l root -g cell_group imageinfo -ver -inactive

   [root@dm01 ]# dcli -l root -g cell_group cellcli -e 'list cell attributes
   flashCacheMode
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > If you need to roll back storage servers to releases earlier than release 11.2.3.2.0 with writeback flash cache enabled, you need to convert the flash cache to writethrough flash cache before performing the rollback action. Disable the writeback flash cache using the script in My Oracle Support document FAQ2730. Storage servers being rolled back to release 11.2.3.2.0 or later retain the flash cache mode that is currently set.

2. Check the prerequisites for rollback using the following command:

   ```
   [root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr -cells cell_group -rollback_check_prereq [-rolling]
   ```

3. Perform the rollback.

   Example of a non-rolling rollback run as root:

   ```
   [root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -rollback
   ```

   Example of a rolling rollback run as a non-root user:

   ```
   [oracle@nonExadataHost ]#./patchmgr -cells ~/cell_group -rollback -rolling -log_dir
   auto
   ```


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> **Note**
>
> Firmware updates are not rolled back when rolling back to a previous image. After rolling back, run the following command to apply older firmware versions when needed:
>
> ```
> /etc/init.d/lsidiag stop
>
> /etc/init.d/lsi_mrdsnmpd stop
>
> /opt/oracle.cellos/CheckHWnFWProfile -action updatefw -mode exact
> ```

4. Clean up the Exadata storage servers using the `-cleanup` option to clean up all the temporary update or rollback files. This option cleans the stale update and rollback states as well as cleaning up to 1.5 GB of disk space on the Exadata storage servers. Use this option before retrying a halted or failed run of the patchmgr utility.

   ```
   [root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr -cells cell_group -cleanup
   ```

8.7 Upgrading and Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware

This topic describes procedures to upgrade and downgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

Note the following when updating the RoCE Network Fabric switch firmware:

- Upgrading and downgrading the RoCE Network Fabric switch firmware is performed using the `patchmgr` utility.
- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, there are separate `patchmgr` distributions for the servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches. Ensure that you use the `patchmgr` distribution included in the patch ZIP file for the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Download the appropriate patch ZIP file to any machine with access to the RoCE Network Fabric switches. Refer to My Oracle Support document KB153930 for the patch information.
- `patchmgr` configures `ssh` passwordless-access to each switch, which requires you to provide the password of the `admin` user for the switch.
- You must use a non-`root` user to perform the patching, and must include the `--log_dir` option with `patchmgr`.
- Switch firmware is always upgraded in a rolling manner (one switch at a time).
- Perform storage server updates separately from RDMA Network Fabric switch updates. Do not update storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches concurrently. RDMA Network Fabric network connections must be stable during some critical stages of storage server updates. The RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrade requires a switch reboot, which disrupts some connections on the RDMA Network Fabric.
- Commencing with the August 2022 `patchmgr` release, `patchmgr` performs an additional series of checks on the RoCE Network Fabric. The checks occur immediately before any firmware upgrade or downgrade and also during prerequisite checking using the `--roceswitch-precheck` option. These checks mitigate the risks of failure associated with unexpected problems in the RoCE Network Fabric. For example, if one of the RoCE Network Fabric ports on a storage server is down, the storage server would become

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unavailable if the switch connected to the only operational port is taken offline for an upgrade. If any check fails, `patchmgr` reports the problem and ends immediately. In this case, you must correct the problem with the RoCE Network Fabric before you can perform the upgrade or downgrade.

Use the following procedures to upgrade and downgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches:

- Preparing for RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Upgrades or Downgrades
  You must follow a specific order when upgrading the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
- Upgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software
  Upgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches using the `patchmgr` command.
- Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware
  Downgrading firmware means applying older firmware.

8.7.1 Preparing for RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Upgrades or Downgrades

You must follow a specific order when upgrading the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

1. Log in to a server that has access to the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
2. Download the appropriate patch file to the server.

   Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the updates for the switches are in a separate patch. Refer to My Oracle Support document KB153930 for patch information.
3. Unzip the patch file.

   The files are unzipped to the `patch_switch_`*`release`* directory.
4. Change to the directory that contains the `patchmgr` utility.

   For example:

   ```
   # cd patch_switch_19.3.0.0.0.190915
   ```

5. Create a switch list file to drive the update of the RoCE Network Fabric switches.
   a. Create a file that contains the host name or IP address of the switches that you want to upgrade. Place each switch on a separate line.

      For example, create a file named `switches.lst`, which contains the host name of each switch on separate lines. On a single rack system, the file might contain:

      ```
      switch123-rocea0
      switch123-roceb0
      ```

   b. Tag each line to specify the configuration type for each switch.

      To specify the configuration type for each switch, append a colon (`:`) and tag to each switch host name or IP address in the switch list file. The following tags are supported:

      - `leaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system. This configuration type is assumed if no tag is specified.
      - `mspine` - Identifies a spine switch. Note that one spine switch configuration supports all spine switches on single and multi-rack systems, with and without Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.

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- `mleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system.
- `sfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- `msfleaf` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack X8M system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation.
- `leaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a single rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket systems (X8M-8 and later) with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
- `mleaf23` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X8M-8 systems with 3 database servers and 11 storage servers.
- `mleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 14 inter-switch links. This is the typical multi-rack leaf switch configuration for X9M and later model systems.
- `msfleaf_u14` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is enabled to support Exadata Secure RDMA Fabric Isolation and is configured with 14 inter-switch links. This configuration is required for X9M and later model systems with Secure Fabric enabled.
- `mleaf23_u13` - Identifies a leaf switch in a multi-rack system that is configured with 23 host ports and 13 inter-switch links. This configuration is required only for 8-socket X9M-8 systems with three database servers and 11 storage servers.

For example:

```
switch123-rocea0:leaf
switch123-roceb0:leaf
```

c. For multi-rack configurations only, specify a unique loopback octet for each switch.

The loopback octet is the last octet of the switch loopback address, which uniquely identifies a switch.

To specify the loopback octet for each switch, append a period (`.`) and numeric loopback octet value to each tagged switch entry in the switch list file. The range of valid loopback octet values is:

- `101-118` for leaf switches
- `201-208` for spine switches

For example, the switch list file for a 2-rack system might contain:

```
rack1sw-rocea0:mleaf.101
rack1sw-roceb0:mleaf.102
rack1sw-roces0:mspine.201
rack2sw-rocea0:mleaf.103
rack2sw-roceb0:mleaf.104
rack2sw-roces0:mspine.202
```

6. Run the prerequisite check prior to either upgrading or downgrading the firmware.

```
# ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst {--upgrade | --downgrade} --
roceswitch-precheck [--force]
  [--log_dir {absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto}]
```


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In the `patchmgr` command:

- `--roceswitch-precheck` instructs `patchmgr` to perform a firmware upgrade or downgrade simulation on the switch.
- `--force` optionally proceeds with the operation even if the switch is already on the target firmware version or the RoCE Network Fabric is experiencing non-critical failures.
- `--log_dir` specifies the absolute path to the log directory, or `auto` instructs `patchmgr` to automatically create the log directory. This option is required when running `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user.

> **Note**
>
> Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.9, you must run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user for patching RoCE Network Fabric switches.

> **Note**
>
> The current user is expected to have SSH equivalency configured prior to running `patchmgr`. If it is not configured, then `patchmgr` will give you the option to setup keys and key exchange for SSH equivalency.

If the output from the command shows overall status is `SUCCESS`, then proceed with the upgrade. If the output from the command shows overall status is `FAIL`, then review the error summary in the output to determine which checks failed, and then correct the errors. After correcting all the errors, rerun the prerequisite checks until it is successful.

> **Note**
>
> You may see a `Config validation failed` error because the golden configuration settings have not been applied to the switch. In this case, apply the golden configuration settings from the current patch and then repeat the prerequisite check. See Applying Golden Configuration Settings on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Applying Golden Configuration Settings on Cisco Nexus 9336C-FX2 RoCE Network Fabric Switches
  The golden configuration settings are normally applied on the RoCE Network Fabric switches during initial deployment.

8.7.2 Upgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software

Upgrade the RoCE Network Fabric switches using the `patchmgr` command.

Before starting this task, review the notes in Upgrading and Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware, and complete the steps in Preparing for RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Upgrades or Downgrades.

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1. On the server where you downloaded the patch, use the `patchmgr` command to upgrade the switches.

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst --upgrade [--force]
     [--log_dir {absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto}]
   ```

   In the `patchmgr` command:

   - `--force` optionally proceeds with the operation even if the switch is already on the target firmware version or the RoCE Network Fabric is experiencing non-critical failures.
   - `--log_dir` specifies the absolute path to the log directory, or `auto` instructs `patchmgr` to automatically create the log directory. This option is required when running `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.9, you must run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user for patching RoCE Network Fabric switches.

2. Verify the upgrade.

   Use the `show version` command to verify the firmware version on the switch:

   For example:

   ```
   # show version
   Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
   TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
   Copyright (C) 2002-2019, Cisco and/or its affiliates.
   All rights reserved.
   ...

   Software
     BIOS: version 05.33
     NXOS: version 7.0(3)I8(1)
     BIOS compile time: 09/08/2018
     NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.I8.1.bin
     NXOS compile time: 3/5/2019 13:00:00 [03/05/2019 22:04:55]

   Hardware
     cisco Nexus9000 C9336C-FX2 Chassis
     Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU D-1526 @ 1.80GHz with 24571632 kB of memory.
     Processor Board ID FDO23040CS1

     Device name: dbm01sw-rocea0
     bootflash: 115805356 kB
   Kernel uptime is 17 day(s), 20 hour(s), 50 minute(s), 25 second(s)

   Last reset at 188268 usecs after Mon Aug 12 17:14:40 2019
     Reason: Module PowerCycled
     System version:
     Service: HW check by card-client

   plugin
   ```


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```
    Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

  Active Package(s):
```

8.7.3 Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware

Downgrading firmware means applying older firmware.

> **Note**
>
> The current storage server release determines what release you can downgrade to. This may be different for each release and may not be the firmware you were on before the upgrade. For more information on the older firmware shipped with the release you are upgrading to, see the patch README file.

Before starting this task, review the notes in Upgrading and Downgrading RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware, and complete the steps in Preparing for RoCE Network Fabric Switch Firmware Upgrades or Downgrades.

1. Use the `patchmgr` command to downgrade the firmware on the RoCE Network Fabric switches.

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --roceswitches switches.lst --downgrade [--force]
     [--log_dir {absolute_path_to_log_directory | auto}]
   ```

   In the `patchmgr` command:

   - `--force` optionally proceeds with the operation even if the switch is already on the target firmware version or the RoCE Network Fabric is experiencing non-critical failures.
   - `--log_dir` specifies the absolute path to the log directory, or `auto` instructs `patchmgr` to automatically create the log directory. This option is required when running `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user.

   > **Note**
   >
   > Prior to Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.9, you must run `patchmgr` as a non-`root` user for patching RoCE Network Fabric switches.

2. Use the `show version` command to verify that the switch firmware is downgraded.

   ```
   # show version
   Cisco Nexus Operating System (NX-OS) Software
   TAC support: http://www.cisco.com/tac
   Copyright (C) 2002-2019, Cisco and/or its affiliates.
   All rights reserved.
   ...

   Software
     BIOS: version 05.33
     NXOS: version 7.0(3)I7(6)
     BIOS compile time: 09/08/2018
   ```


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```
  NXOS image file is: bootflash:///nxos.7.0.3.I7.6.bin
  NXOS compile time: 3/5/2019 13:00:00 [03/05/2019 22:04:55]

Hardware
  cisco Nexus9000 C9336C-FX2 Chassis
  Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU D-1526 @ 1.80GHz with 24571632 kB of memory.
  Processor Board ID FDO23040CS1

  Device name: dbm01sw-rocea0
  bootflash: 115805356 kB
Kernel uptime is 17 day(s), 20 hour(s), 50 minute(s), 25 second(s)

Last reset at 188268 usecs after Mon Aug 12 17:14:40 2019
  Reason: Module PowerCycled
  System version:
  Service: HW check by card-client

plugin
  Core Plugin, Ethernet Plugin

Active Package(s):
```

8.8 Updating InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware

This topic describes procedures to upgrade and downgrade the firmware on the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.

Note the following when updating the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch firmware:

- The upgrade of the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches is performed using `patchmgr`.
- The minimum switch firmware release that can use the update utility is release 1.3.3-2. Switch firmware is always updated in a rolling manner.
- Download the appropriate patch ZIP file to any machine with access to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches. Refer to My Oracle Support document KB153930 for the patch information.
- Switch firmware is always upgraded in a rolling manner.

> **Note**
>
> Before Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the storage server and RDMA Network Fabric switch updates use the version of patchmgr bundled with the Oracle Exadata System Software release. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, there is a separate patchmgr download for the RDMA Network Fabric switches and the storage servers.

Perform storage server updates separately from RDMA Network Fabric switch updates. Do not update storage servers and RDMA Network Fabric switches concurrently. RDMA Network Fabric network connections must be stable during some critical stages of storage server updates. The RDMA Network Fabric switch firmware upgrade requires a switch reboot, which disrupts some connections on the RDMA Network Fabric.

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- Preparing for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Updates
  You must follow a specific order when updating the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.
- Updating InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software
  Update the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches using the `patchmgr` command.
- Downgrading InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware
  Downgrading firmware means reapplying the older firmware update, which is shipped with the Oracle Exadata System Software update.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.8.1 Preparing for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Updates

You must follow a specific order when updating the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.

- If a spine switch is present in the rack, it needs to be updated first.
- If a spine switch is not in the rack, then update the switch running the subnet manager first.
- If the subnet manager is not running on the switches, then perform the update in any order.

To update the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches, the switch firmware must be at release 1.3.3-2 or later. If the switch firmware is at an earlier release, then update the firmware to release 1.3.3-2 using the instructions in My Oracle Support document KB153930.

1. Log in as the `root` user to an Oracle Exadata database server that has `root` user SSH access to the switches.

   The database server must be on the same InfiniBand Network Fabric network as the switches.

2. Use the `version` command to determine the version of the software the InfiniBand Network Fabric switch is running.

   ```
   [root@dbm01-ibs0 ~]# version

   SUN DCS 36p version: 2.1.8-1
   Build time: Sep 18 2015 10:26:47
   SP board info:
   Manufacturing Date: 2015.07.01
   Serial Number: "NCDLD0049"
   Hardware Revision: 0x0200
   Firmware Revision: 0x0000
   BIOS version: SUN0R100
   BIOS date: 06/22/2010
   ```

3. Download the appropriate patch file to the database server.

   Refer to My Oracle Support document KB153930 for patch information.

4. Uncompress the update.

   The files are uncompressed to the *`patch_release.date`* directory.

5. Create a file listing all the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches that need to be updated, with one switch per line.

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Use the command `ibswitches` to identify the switches in your rack. Note that switches from Engineered Systems other than Oracle Exadata might be visible on the same fabric but should probably not be updated at this time.

The following is an example of the file constructed after running the `ibswitches` command:

```
[root@dm01 ]# cat ibswitches.lst
myibswitch-01
myibswitch-02
```

> **Note**
>
> If no file name is provided, then the command runs on all InfiniBand Network Fabric switches discovered from this host by running `ibswitches` command.

6. Change to the *patch_release.date* directory.
7. Run the prerequisite check.

```
[root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr --ibswitches ibswitches.lst --upgrade --
ibswitch_precheck [--force] [--unkey]
```

> **Note**
>
> Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the `patchmgr` command uses `--` instead of a single hyphen before keywords.

The `--unkey` option removes passwordless SSH access to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches before exiting.

The `--force` option overrides failures in the InfiniBand Network Fabric topology and connectivity from the servers to the switches. This does not affect the upgrade of the switch.

If the output from the command shows overall status is `SUCCESS`, then proceed with the upgrade. If the output from the command shows overall status is `FAIL`, then review the error summary in the output to determine which checks failed, and then correct the errors. After correcting all the errors, rerun the prerequisite checks until it is successful.

Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)
- Setting up SSH Equivalence
  Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

8.8.2 Updating InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Software

Update the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches using the `patchmgr` command.

The minimum switch firmware release that can use the `patchmgr` utility is release 1.3.3-2. The switch firmware is upgraded in a rolling manner.

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- If a spine switch is present in the rack, then the spine switch is upgraded first.
- If a spine switch is not in the rack, then upgrade the switch that is running the Subnet Manager first.
- If the Subnet Manager is not running on the switches, then perform the upgrade in any order.

You should have completed the steps in Preparing for InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware Updates before starting this task.

1. Log in as the `root` user to a database server in the Oracle Exadata Rack that has `root` user SSH access to the switches.

   The database server must be on the same InfiniBand Network Fabric network as the switches.

2. Download the appropriate patch file to the database server.

   Refer to My Oracle Support document KB153930 for patch information.

3. Uncompress the patch files.

   The files are uncompressed to the `patch_release.date` directory.

4. Change to the `patch_release.date` directory.

5. Run the prerequisite checks using `patchmgr`.

   The `--unkey` option removes passwordless SSH access to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches before exiting.

   The `--force` option overrides failures in the InfiniBand Network Fabric topology and connectivity from the servers to the switches. This does not affect the upgrade of the switch.

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --ibswitches ibswitches.lst --upgrade --ibswitch_precheck [--
   force] [--unkey]
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the `patchmgr` command uses `--` instead of a single hyphen before keywords.

   If the output from the command shows overall status is `SUCCESS`, then proceed with the upgrade.

   If the output from the command shows overall status is `FAIL`, then review the error summary in the output to determine which checks failed, and then correct the errors.

   After the errors have been corrected, rerun the prerequisite checks until it is successful.

6. Upgrade the switches using the following command:

   ```
   [root@dm01 ]# ./patchmgr --ibswitches ibswitches.lst --upgrade [--force]
   [--unkey]
   ```

7. Check the output from the command, and verify the upgrade.

   The output should show `SUCCESS`. If there are errors, then correct the errors and run the upgrade command again.

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Related Topics

- Exadata Database Machine and Exadata Storage Server Supported Versions (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB153930)

8.8.3 Downgrading InfiniBand Network Fabric Switch Firmware

Downgrading firmware means reapplying the older firmware update, which is shipped with the Oracle Exadata System Software update.

The current Oracle Exadata System Software update determines what release you can downgrade to. This may be different for each release and may not be the firmware you were on before the update. For more information on the older firmware shipped with the release you are updating to, see the patch README file.

Complete all steps in this task as the `root` user.

1. Run the `patchmgr` command with the `--precheck` option to verify the switch firmware is ready to be downgraded.

   The `ibswitches.lst` file is a file that contains the host names of all the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches that need to be updated, with one switch per line.

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --ibswitches ibswitches.lst --downgrade --ibswitch_precheck
   [--force] [--unkey]
   ```

   > **Note**
   >
   > Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, the `patchmgr` command uses `--` instead of a single hyphen before keywords.

   The `--unkey` option removes passwordless SSH access to the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches before exiting.

   The `--force` option overrides failures in the InfiniBand Network Fabric topology and connectivity from the servers to the switches. This does not affect the upgrade of the switch.

2. Use the `patchmgr` command to downgrade the firmware on the InfiniBand Network Fabric switches.

   ```
   # ./patchmgr --ibswitches ibswitches.lst --downgrade [--force] [--unkey]
   ```

3. Use the `version` command to verify the firmware on the switch has been downgraded.

   ```
   # version

   SUN DCS 36p version: 2.1.8-1
   Build time: Sep 18 2015 10:26:47
   SP board info:
   Manufacturing Date: 2015.07.01
   Serial Number: "NCDLD0049"
   Hardware Revision: 0x0200
   Firmware Revision: 0x0000
   ```


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```
BIOS version: SUN0R100
BIOS date: 06/22/2010
```

8.9 Upgrading Oracle Java SE on Oracle Linux

You can upgrade Oracle Java SE (JDK) running Oracle Linux on database servers and storage servers.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.1.0, the Oracle Exadata servers include the Java JDK package. Earlier releases of Oracle Exadata System Software do not use the JDK package. If a server running an earlier release of Oracle Exadata System Software has a package installed, such as `java-`*`version`*`-openjdk`, the package is not used by Oracle Exadata and can be removed.

To update the JDK package, you must download and update the JDK RPM package, and then reconfigure MS to use the new JDK package. You can update the JDK package by configuring YUM to use ULN (with Oracle Linux 6 and later) or by direct package download.

- Stop the MS Process
  You must stop the Management Server (MS) before updating the JDK package.
- Download and Update the Java JDK Package
  Depending on your current environment, you can use one of three procedures to download and update the JDK package.
- Reconfigure and Restart Management Server (MS)
  After you update the Java JDK package, you must reconfigure and restart MS.

8.9.1 Stop the MS Process

You must stop the Management Server (MS) before updating the JDK package.

1. Log in to the server as the `root` user.
2. Stop MS.
   - On database servers:

     ```
     dbmcli -e alter dbserver shutdown services ms
     ```

   - On storage servers:

     ```
     cellcli -e alter cell shutdown services ms
     ```

8.9.2 Download and Update the Java JDK Package

Depending on your current environment, you can use one of three procedures to download and update the JDK package.

Using YUM and Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) is only supported for Oracle Exadata on-premise database servers running Oracle Linux. It is not supported for storage servers or Oracle VM environments, either management domains (dom0) or user domains (domU).

Use one of the following methods to download and update the JDK package:

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- Using YUM and ULN to Update the JDK Package on Database Servers
  If the database servers for your on-premise Oracle Exadata are running Oracle Linux 6 or later, then you can use YUM and Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) to simplify the update process.
- Manually Update the JDK Package on Oracle Exadata System Software versions 12.1.2.1.0 to 12.1.2.2.0
  Update the JDK 7 package to the latest release by downloading the latest version of the package and using the `rpm` utility to install it.
- Manually Update the JDK Package on Oracle Exadata System Software Release 12.1.2.2.1 and Later
  Update the JDK 8 package to the latest release by downloading the latest version of the package and using the `rpm` utility to install it.

8.9.2.1 Using YUM and ULN to Update the JDK Package on Database Servers

If the database servers for your on-premise Oracle Exadata are running Oracle Linux 6 or later, then you can use YUM and Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) to simplify the update process.

You can either download the JDK package directly, or use YUM and ULN. Using YUM and ULN for updating the JDK package involves the following tasks:

- Configuring YUM to Connect to the Oracle Public Repository
  The Oracle Linux YUM server offers a free and convenient way to install the latest Oracle Linux packages. Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) enables you to update patches and errata for a specific version.
- Registering an Oracle Linux System with ULN
  After you have configured the access to the YUM repository, you must register your Oracle Linux database servers with ULN.
- Upgrading JDK on Database Servers Using ULN

8.9.2.1.1 Configuring YUM to Connect to the Oracle Public Repository

The Oracle Linux YUM server offers a free and convenient way to install the latest Oracle Linux packages. Unbreakable Linux Network (ULN) enables you to update patches and errata for a specific version.

This procedure is only supported for Oracle Exadata on-premise database servers running Oracle Linux. It is not supported for storage servers or Oracle VM environments, either management domains (dom0) or user domains (domU).

Oracle Linux Yum Server is the Public Repository. For more information on how to obtain updates from the Oracle Linux Yum Server, see http://yum.oracle.com. For more information about ULN, see http://linux.oracle.com.

1. As the `root` user on a database server, verify that the RHNS-CA-CERT certificate is not expired.

   ```
   # yum list installed
   ```

   If the certificate is expired, refer to My Oracle Support document PALRT2674 to fix the issue.

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2. Switch to the `/etc/yum.repos.d` directory.

   ```
   # cd /etc/yum.repos.d
   ```

3. Download the repository configuration file.

   Use the `curl` utility to download the repository configuration file that is appropriate for your system. You can alternatively copy the contents of `http://yum.oracle.com/public-yum-`*`release`*`.repo` into a file, where *release* corresponds to the Oracle Linux release, for example `ol6` or `ol7`.

   For example, to get the configuration for the Oracle Linux 6 repository using `curl`, use the following command:

   ```
   # curl -O http://yum.oracle.com/public-yum-ol6.repo
   ```

   for more information.

4. On a database server, install the `rhn-setup` package to enable `uln_register`.

   Warning

   Do not register your storage servers with ULN or the public yum server.

   ```
   # yum install rhn-setup.noarch
   ```

Warning

For Oracle Linux 6, if you are not using the latest release, you will need to edit the file `/etc/yum.repos.d/public-yum-ol6.repo` and enable the correct repository to match the system version. Contact Oracle Support Services and refer to My Oracle Support document KB100730.

Related Topics

- ULN-CA-CERT (SHA-2) Certificates to be Updated on October 9, 2018 My Oracle Support Doc ID PALRT2674)
- Exadata: yum groupinstall "Desktop" failed with Error: Package: exadata-sun-computenode-exact-12.1.2.3.2.160721-1.noarch (installed) Requires: libudev(x86-64) = 147-2.73.0.1.el6... Updated By: libudev-147-2.73.0.1.el6_8.2.x86_64 (ol6_latest) My Oracle Support Doc ID KB100730)

8.9.2.1.2 Registering an Oracle Linux System with ULN

After you have configured the access to the YUM repository, you must register your Oracle Linux database servers with ULN.

Warning

Do not register your storage servers with ULN or the public yum server.

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1. Run `uln_register` to register your system with ULN.

   ```
   # uln_register
   ```

   If you do not have a ULN account, you can register at https://linux.oracle.com. Registering for ULN requires a valid customer support identifier (CSI) for Oracle Linux or Oracle VM support.

   When you register your system, if a proxy server is required, then use the `--proxy` option to specify the HTTP proxy to use.

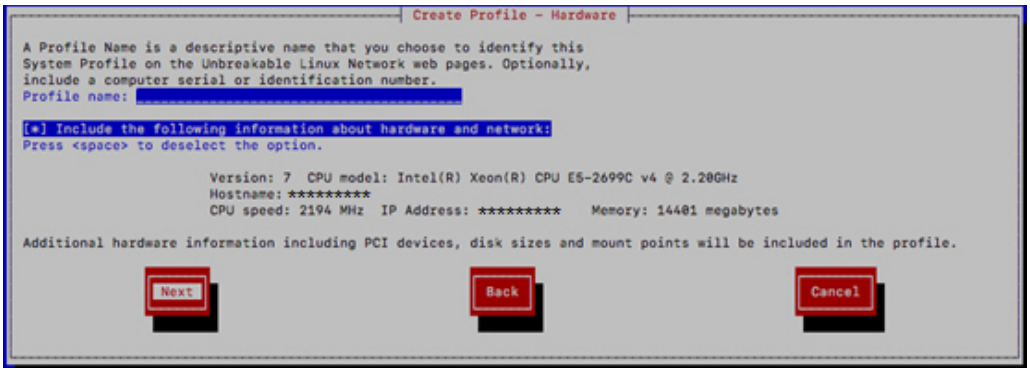
   ```
   # uln_register --proxy=proxy_hostname:port_number
   ```

   If your proxy requires authentication, then use the additional options `--proxyUser` and `--proxyPassword` to specify the user name and password.

   ```
   # uln_register --proxy=proxy_hostname:port_number
   --proxyUser=username --proxyPassword=password
   ```

2. When prompted, enter your ULN user name, password, and CSI.

3. On the Create Profile — Hardware page, enter the required information.
   a. Enter a name for the system that will allow you to identify it on ULN.
   b. Choose whether to upload hardware and software profile data that allows ULN to select the appropriate packages for your system.



8.9.2.1.3 Upgrading JDK on Database Servers Using ULN

Before starting this step, make sure you have completed the steps in Stop the MS Process.

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After you have configured the YUM repository and registered your database server with ULN, you can download the RPM from the ULN channel.

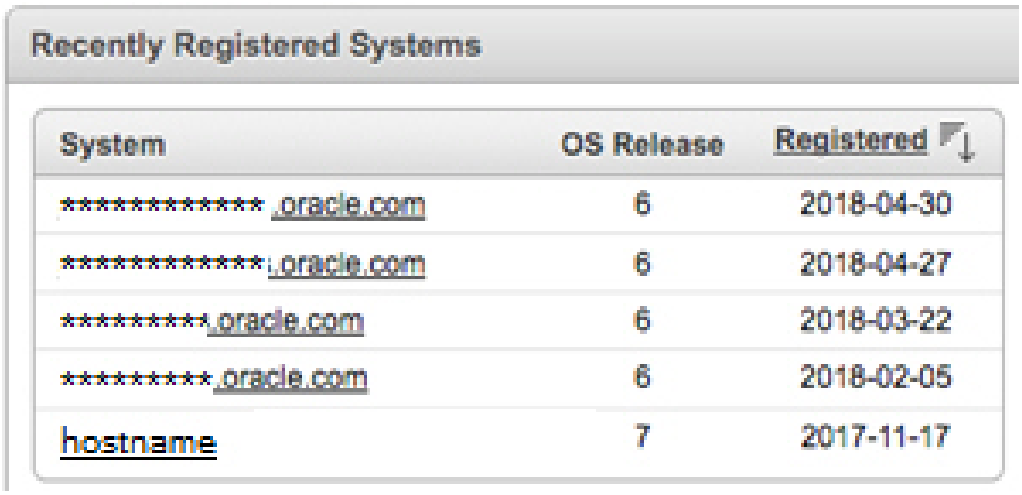
For Oracle Exadata System Software versions 12.1.2.1.0 to 12.1.2.2.0, the Oracle Exadata Database Server includes the JDK 7 package installed as an RPM. To update the RPM, use the ULN channel **Java SE 7 for Oracle Linux**. Make sure you look for JDK 7--do not use JDK 8 or later.

For Oracle Exadata System Software versions 12.1.2.2.1 and later, the Oracle Exadata Database Server includes the JDK 8 package installed as an RPM. To update the RPM, use the ULN channel **Java SE 8 for Oracle Linux**. Make sure you look for the JDK 8.

> **Warning**
>
> Do not register your storage servers with ULN.

1. With a web browser, log in to https://linux.oracle.com/.
2. Find the Oracle Exadata Database Server on which you want to install Oracle Java SE and click on the name of that system.

   In the following image, the server names have been blanked out.



3. Click in **Manage Subscriptions**.
4. Using the arrow buttons, move the desired Java SE channel from the **Available channels** list to the **Subscriber Channels** list, then click **Save Subscriptions**.

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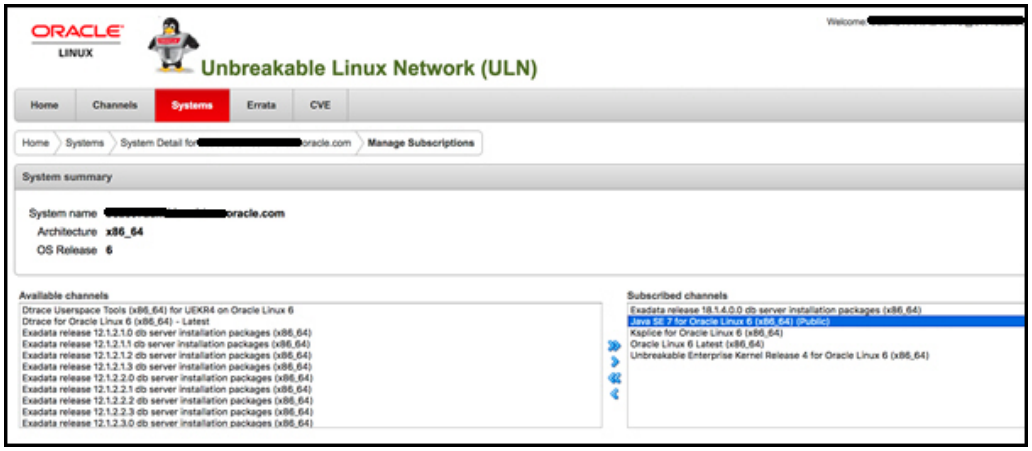

5. When prompted, click **Accept** to accept the license agreement.
6. On the database server, from the `yum.repos.d` directory, upgrade the JDK.

```
# yum check-update jdk
Loaded plugins: rhnplugin, ulninfo
This system is receiving updates from ULN.
ol6_x86_64_JavaSE7_public
By downloading and/or using this software program you agree that your use
is
subject to the applicable license agreement at https://linux.oracle.com
/licenses.html.

exadata_dbserver_18.1.4.0.0_x86_64_base                        | 1.2 kB
00:00
exadata_dbserver_18.1.4.0.0_x86_64_base/primary                | 436 kB
00:00
exadata_dbserver_18.1.4.0.0_x86_64_base
 470/470
ol6_x86_64_JavaSE7_public                                      | 1.2 kB
00:00
ol6_x86_64_JavaSE7_public/primary                              | 5.9 kB
00:00
ol6_x86_64_JavaSE7_public
   16/16
ol6_x86_64_ksplice                                             | 1.2 kB
00:00
ol6_x86_64_ksplice/primary                                     | 160 kB
00:00
ol6_x86_64_ksplice
1436/1436
public_ol6_latest
40132/40132
...
Running transaction
  Installing : jdk1.8.0_172-1.8.0_172-
fcs.x86_64                                              1/1
Unpacking JAR files...
    rt.jar...
    jsse.jar...
    charsets.jar...
```


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```
    localedata.jar...
    jfxrt.jar...
  Verifying  : jdk1.8.0_172-1.8.0_172-
fcs.x86_64                                        1/1

Installed:
  jre.x86_64 0:1.8.0_172-
fcs

Complete!
```

To complete the JDK update, continue with the steps in Reconfigure and Restart Management Server (MS).

8.9.2.2 Manually Update the JDK Package on Oracle Exadata System Software versions 12.1.2.1.0 to 12.1.2.2.0

Update the JDK 7 package to the latest release by downloading the latest version of the package and using the `rpm` utility to install it.

Before starting this step, make sure you have completed the steps in Stop the MS Process.

With Oracle Exadata System Software versions 12.1.2.1.0 to 12.1.2.2.0, the Oracle Exadata Storage Server includes the JDK 7 package installed as an RPM.

Following any upgrades to the server image (using `dbnodeupdate` or `patchmgr`), check the JDK version. If the JDK package is reverted to an older version during the upgrade, then use the procedures here to update the JDK package to the latest version.

1. Download the latest version of JDK 7 using the links found in My Oracle Support document KA961. **Do not download JDK 8 or later.**
2. Extract the contents of the ZIP file.
3. Locate the JDK RPM.

   The name of the file is similar to `jdk-`*`version`*`-linux-x64.rpm`, for example `jdk-7u91-linux-x64.rpm`.
4. Copy only the RPM file to the target server.

   The file can be placed in a temporary directory, such as `/tmp`.
5. As the `root` user, determine the current version of the installed JDK RPM.

   ```
   # rpm -q jdk
   ```
6. If the JDK package is installed and needs to be updated, then use the `rpm` command to install the update.

   ```
   # rpm -Uvh /tmp/jdk-version-linux-x64.rpm
   ```
7. Verify the JDK package was updated.

   ```
   # rpm -q jdk
   ```


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8. Removed the staged update file.

```
# rm -f /tmp/jdk-version-linux-x64.rpm
```

To complete the JDK update, continue with the steps in Reconfigure and Restart Management Server (MS).

Related Topics

- Supported Java SE Downloads on MOSFS (My Oracle Support Doc ID KA961)
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Java Guidelines (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB672069)

8.9.2.3 Manually Update the JDK Package on Oracle Exadata System Software Release 12.1.2.2.1 and Later

Update the JDK 8 package to the latest release by downloading the latest version of the package and using the `rpm` utility to install it.

Before starting this step, make sure you have completed the steps in Stop the MS Process.

With Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.1.2.2.1 and later, the Oracle Exadata servers includes the JDK 8 package installed as an RPM.

Following any upgrades to the server image (using `dbnodeupdate` or `patchmgr`),check the JDK version. If the JDK package is reverted to an older version during the upgrade, then use the procedures here to update the JDK package to the latest version.

1. Download the latest version of JDK 8 using the links found in My Oracle Support document KA961. **Download only JDK 8 updates.**
2. Extract the contents of the ZIP file.
3. Locate the JDK RPM.

   The name of the file is similar to `jdk-version-linux-x64.rpm`, for example `jdk-8u172-linux-x64.rpm`.
4. Copy only the RPM file to the target server.

   The file can be placed in a temporary directory, such as `/tmp`.
5. As the `root` user, determine the current version of the installed JDK RPM.

```
# rpm -qa|grep jdk
jdk1.8.0_66-1.8.0_66-fcs.x86_64
```

6. If the JDK package is installed and needs to be updated, then use the `rpm` command to install the update.

```
# rpm -Uvh /tmp/jdk-version-linux-x64.rpm
```

7. Verify the JDK package was updated.

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With JDK 8, the updated package does not replace the currently installed package, so you will see two version of the JDK package installed.

```
# rpm -qa | grep jdk
jdk1.8.0_66-1.8.0_66-fcs.x86_64
jdk1.8.0_172-1.8.0_172-fcs.x86_64
```

8. Remove the older JDK package from the server.

   If the older version was update 66, then the command would be as follows:

   ```
   # rpm -e --nodeps jdk.1.8.0_66-1.8.0_66-fcs.x86_64
   ```

9. Verify only the updated JDK is available on the server.

   ```
   # rpm -qa |grep jdk
   jdk1.8.0_172-1.8.0_172-fcs.x86_64
   ```

10. Removed the staged update file.

    ```
    # rm -f /tmp/jdk-version-linux-x64.rpm
    ```

To complete the JDK update, continue with the steps in Reconfigure and Restart Management Server (MS).

Related Topics

- Supported Java SE Downloads on MOSFS (My Oracle Support Doc ID KA961)
- Oracle Exadata Database Machine Java Guidelines (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB672069)

8.9.3 Reconfigure and Restart Management Server (MS)

After you update the Java JDK package, you must reconfigure and restart MS.

1. Log in to the database server or storage server as `root`.
2. Ensure that MS is stopped.
   - On database servers:

     ```
     dbmcli -e alter dbserver shutdown services ms
     ```

   - On storage servers:

     ```
     cellcli -e alter cell shutdown services ms
     ```

3. Reconfigure MS.

   Perform the following on systems with:

   - Oracle Exadata System Software release 12.2.x, version 12.2.1.1.4 or later.
   - Oracle Exadata System Software release 18c, version 18.1.2 or later.
   - All Oracle Exadata System Software versions commencing with release 19.1.0.

   a. Go to the UNIX scripts directory.

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- On database servers:

  ```
  cd /opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/scripts/unix
  ```

- On storage servers:

  ```
  cd /opt/oracle/cell/cellserv/deploy/scripts/unix
  ```

b. Redeploy MS.

- On database servers:

  ```
  sh setup_dynamicDeploy DB
  ```

- On storage servers:

  ```
  sh setup_dynamicDeploy
  ```

4. Restart MS.

- On database servers:

  ```
  dbmcli -e alter dbserver startup services ms
  ```

- On storage servers:

  ```
  cellcli -e alter cell startup services ms
  ```

8.10 Setting up SSH Equivalence

Before updating software on your Oracle Exadata Database Machine, you must configure SSH equivalence.

You can run the Exadata update utilities for Oracle Exadata Database Server, Oracle Exadata Storage Server, and the RDMA Network Fabric switch as either `root` or as a non-`root` user from any server running Oracle Linux. The utility can perform precheck, update, and rollback actions on any Exadata server as long as SSH equivalence is set up for the `root` user for the target Exadata server.

1. Prepare a file named `cell_group` or `dbs_group` that has one storage server or database server host name or IP address per line for each storage server or database server you want to update.
2. Check for existing SSH equivalence.

   The following command should require no password prompts and no interaction. It should return the list of host names in the `cell_group` file.

   ```
   [oracle@nonExadataHost ]# ./dcli -g cell_group -l root 'hostname -i'
   ```

3. Set up SSH equivalence if not already done so from the launch server.

   Do not do this step if you already have `root` SSH equivalence.

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Generate SSH keys using the following command:

```
[oracle@nonExadataHost ]# ssh-keygen [-t rsa]
```

You can use the `-t` option to specify the key type, such as RSA or DSA. If you do not include the `-t` option, then RSA is configured by default.

Accept the defaults so that the SSH keys are created for the `root` user.

4. Push the SSH keys to set up SSH equivalence.

   Enter the `root` password when prompted.

   ```
   [oracle@nonExadataHost ]# dcli -g cell_group -l root –k
   ```

> **Note**
>
> Customers in secure environments may have chosen to disable SSH access to Oracle Exadata Storage Server. During normal operations, Oracle Exadata Storage Server does not require SSH access. However, administrative utilities such as the update utility require SSH access. See the subsection "Unlocking a Cell Temporarily" in the topic Disabling SSH on Storage Servers for information on unlocking storage servers.

8.11 Troubleshooting Software Updates on Oracle Exadata

Review these topics if you encounter errors or problems when updating the software on Oracle Exadata

- Monitoring and Troubleshooting Exadata Database Server Updates
  You can use the log files generated by the update utility to troubleshoot updates.
- Monitoring and Troubleshooting Exadata Storage Server Updates
- Troubleshooting a Failing Prerequisite Check Due to Dependency Problems on Exadata Database Server
  When you run a prerequisite check or an update on Exadata database servers that have custom rpms installed, conflicts may cause the prerequisite check or update to fail.
- Troubleshooting a Multilib Problem on Exadata Database Server

8.11.1 Monitoring and Troubleshooting Exadata Database Server Updates

You can use the log files generated by the update utility to troubleshoot updates.

The update utility orchestrates updating the Exadata database servers. Updating database nodes with the patchmgr tool is less verbose because it prints only minimal information to the screen. If additional information is required, you can view the patchmgr logs and the `dbnodeupdate.sh` logs that patchmgr copies over from other servers, if available. The log file (`dbnodeupdate.log`) and the diag file (`dbnodeupdate.<runid>.diag`) will eventually exist on two locations:

- On each updated database server, in the `/var/log/cellos` directory
- Consolidated on the node running the update utility.

On the node running the update utility, if the `-log_dir` flag was set to `auto`, the log files will be stored in the `log/<directory based on contents of nodes in list file>` directory, relative

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from the directory where the update utility is started from. For example, if the update utility is located in `/u01/dbserver.patch`, then the log directory may be `/u01/dbserver.patch/dm01db01_dm01db02_e8f1f753`.

Important files found in the log directory are:

- `patchmgr.log` contains the consolidated screen output from running the remote update commands on the different database servers.
- `<hostname>_dbnodeupdate.<runid>.diag` is the diag file for the specific run on a database server.
- `<hostname>_dbnodeupdate.log` contains `dbnodeupdate.log` output appended from `/var/log/cellos` from the remote database server.

When a prerequisite check, backup, update, or rollback fails, error messages on screen should provide information on which step failed on which node. Consult the log files mentioned above if more information is required. Search the log file for the start of a new run (search for `zzz`).

Check if the time matches your run. If it matches, note the runid for further reference. Then search for `ERROR`.

If an update action fails before the actual YUM update, you can retry the update after resolving the error. If the update failed half-way, it is recommended that you roll back, resolve the error, and retry.

In rare cases, patchmgr may be unable to determine the status of an update, whether the update was successful or not. In such cases, it displays a message that the update failed. However, it is possible that the update still completed successfully. To determine the actual status of the update:

- Check the image status of the (database) node. You can do this by running the `imageinfo` command. The `Image status` line displays the status.
- Check the version of the Exadata software. This can also be determined from the `imageinfo` command.

If the image status is success, and the Exadata version is the new expected version, then the update was successful and you can ignore the `update failed` message. Then:

- Run `dbnodeupdate.sh -c` manually on the particular node to perform the completion steps of the update.
- Remove the completed node from the (database) node file.
- Rerun patchmgr to perform the update on the remaining nodes.

Other things to check if the update fails include:

- The correct syntax for using patchmgr to update database nodes can be found in the patchmgr online help.
- SSH equivalence must be configured before using patchmgr.
- Download the latest `dbserver.patch.zip` from My Oracle Support document KB444935.
- Open a service request with Oracle Support Services to analyze why the patchmgr orchestration failed.

After patchmgr completes, you can also check image status and history using the `imageinfo` and `imagehistory` commands on each database server. The following example

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contains typical `imageinfo` output showing the current image status on an Exadata database server.

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 5.15.0-308.179.6.16.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Thu Sep 18 11:19:34
PDT 2025 x86_64
Uptrack kernel version: 5.15.0-314.193.5.3.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Mon Nov 10
00:36:36 PST 2025 x86_64
Image kernel version: 5.15.0-308.179.6.16.el8uek
Image version: 25.2.5.0.0.251214
Image activated: 2026-01-15 15:00:42 -0800
Image status: success
Exadata software version: 25.2.5.0.0.251214
Node type: COMPUTE
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

The following `imagehistory` output shows that the database server was updated to Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.2.5 (from release 25.1.6).

```
# imagehistory

Version                              : 25.1.6.0.0.250622
Exadata Live Update Version          : n/a
Image activation date                : 2025-07-04 00:59:39 -0700
Imaging mode                         : fresh
Imaging status                       : success

Version                              : 25.2.5.0.0.251214
Exadata Live Update Version          : n/a
Image activation date                : 2026-01-15 15:00:42 -0800
Imaging mode                         : patch
Imaging status                       : success
```

The next example shows `imageinfo` output for an update to a guest VM using Exadata Live Update. In this example, the update has been applied but there is outstanding work that is yet to be applied.

```
# imageinfo

Kernel version: 5.15.0-300.163.18.7.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Fri Nov 15 03:14:11
PST 2024 x86_64
Uptrack kernel version: 5.15.0-312.187.5.3.el8uek.x86_64 #2 SMP Sun Sep 21
08:53:14 PDT 2025 x86_64
Image kernel version: 5.15.0-300.163.18.7.el8uek
Image version: 25.1.1.0.0.250121
Image created: 2025-01-21 23:49:50 -0800
Image activated: 2025-10-28 11:42:36 -0700
Image image type: production
Image status: success
Image label: OSS_25.1.1.0.0_LINUX.X64_250121
Exadata software version: 25.1.1.0.0.250121
Exadata Live Update Type: high (CVSS 7-10)
Exadata Live Update Version: 25.1.10.0.0.251012.1 (Live Update applied.
```


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```
Reboot at any time to finalize outstanding items.)
Node type: GUEST
Install type: KVM Guest with ROCE and Secure Fabric
System partition on device: /dev/mapper/VGExaDb-LVDbSys1
```

The following example shows `imagehistory` output after an update using Exadata Live Update. In this example, the output shows three image history records:

1. The first record contains information about the initial (fresh) image.
2. The second record contains information about the image after a full update using Exadata Live Update. At this stage, the update has been applied but there is outstanding work that is yet to be applied.
3. The last record show the image state after application of the outstanding work associated with the Exadata Live Update.

```
# imagehistory

Version                               : 25.2.2.0.0.250919
Exadata Live Update Version           : n/a
Image activation date                 : 2025-10-06 18:05:41 -0700
Imaging mode                          : fresh
Imaging status                        : success

Version                               : 25.2.3.0.0.251020
Exadata Live Update Version           : 25.2.3.0.0.251020 (full)  (Live Update
applied. Reboot at any time to finalize outstanding items.)
Image activation date                 : 2025-11-04 20:18:40 -0800
Imaging mode                          : patch
Imaging status                        : success

Version                               : 25.2.3.0.0.251020
Exadata Live Update Version           : 25.2.3.0.0.251020 (full)
Image activation date                 : 2025-11-04 22:43:30 -0800
Imaging mode                          : patch
Imaging status                        : success
```

Related Topics

- Exadata Patchmgr Update Utility
  Patchmgr is the utility used to update software for Exadata infrastructure components.
- dbnodeupdate.sh and dbserver.patch.zip: Updating Exadata Database Server Software using the DBNodeUpdate Utility and patchmgr (My Oracle Support Doc ID KB444935)

8.11.2 Monitoring and Troubleshooting Exadata Storage Server Updates

The recommended way to monitor Exadata storage servers being updated is through e-mail alerts. You can configure these alerts by specifying the appropriate email addresses in the patchmgr command using the `--smtp_from` and `--smtp_to` command-line options.

Additionally, you can also monitor and troubleshoot update activity by viewing:

- Terminal output generated by the patchmgr command.
- Log files created by patchmgr.

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- OS-level activity on the storage server, using ILOM or the server console. During an update, you might need to restart an ILOM or server console connection because the server rebooted or reset the ILOM. At times, it may be useful to monitor the storage server boot process to ensure that the update process is proceeding correctly.

After patchmgr completes, you can check image status and history using the `imageinfo` and `imagehistory` commands on each cell. A successful update to a system with high capacity or high performance drives shows `imageinfo` output similar to the following.

```
# imageinfo
Kernel version: 2.6.39-400.281.1.el6uek.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Jun 17 20:10:16 PDT
2016 x86_64
Cell version: OSS_12.1.2.3.2_LINUX.X64_160721
Cell rpm version: cell-12.1.2.3.2_LINUX.X64_160721-1.x86_64

Active image version: 12.1.2.3.2.160721
Active image kernel version: 2.6.39-400.281.1.el6uek
Active image activated: 2016-07-21 13:04:34 -0500
Active image status: success
Active system partition on device: /dev/md5
Active software partition on device: /dev/md7

Cell boot usb partition: /dev/sdac1
Cell boot usb version: 12.1.2.3.2.160721

Inactive image version: 12.1.2.3.1.160411
Inactive image activated: 2016-04-11 19:58:28 -0700
Inactive image status: success
Inactive system partition on device: /dev/md6
Inactive software partition on device: /dev/md8

Inactive marker for the rollback: /boot/I_am_hd_boot.inactive
Inactive grub config for the rollback: /boot/grub/grub.conf.inactive
Inactive kernel version for the rollback: 2.6.39-400.128.21.el5uek
Rollback to the inactive partitions: Possible
```

A successful update to a system with extreme flash drives shows a similar output but has a different path for USB:

```
Kernel version: 2.6.39-400.281.1.el6uek.x86_64 #1 SMP Fri Jun 17 20:10:16 PDT 2016 x86_64
Cell version: OSS_12.1.2.3.2_LINUX.X64_160721
Cell rpm version: cell-12.1.2.3.2_LINUX.X64_160721-1.x86_64

Active image version: 12.1.2.3.2.160721
Active image kernel version: 2.6.39-400.281.1.el6uek
Active image activated: 2016-07-21 13:04:34 -0500
Active image status: success
Active system partition on device: /dev/md5
Active software partition on device: /dev/md7

Cell boot usb partition: /dev/sda1
Cell boot usb version: 12.1.2.3.2.160721

Inactive image version: 12.1.2.3.1.160411
Inactive image activated: 2016-04-11 19:58:28 -0700
Inactive image status: success
Inactive system partition on device: /dev/md6
Inactive software partition on device: /dev/md8
```


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```
Inactive marker for the rollback: /boot/I_am_hd_boot.inactive
Inactive grub config for the rollback: /boot/grub/grub.conf.inactive
Inactive kernel version for the rollback: 2.6.39-400.128.21.el5uek
Rollback to the inactive partitions: Possible
```

Related Topics

- Running the Update for Exadata Storage Servers

8.11.3 Troubleshooting a Failing Prerequisite Check Due to Dependency Problems on Exadata Database Server

When you run a prerequisite check or an update on Exadata database servers that have custom rpms installed, conflicts may cause the prerequisite check or update to fail.

When doing a prerequisite check or an update, the update utility makes two dependency checks: checks against "minimum dependencies" and checks against "exact dependencies".

To triage a dependency failure, look in the log file. This can be either `dbnodeupdate.log` on the target Exadata database server or `<hostname>_dbnodeupdate.log` in the log directory from where the update utility (patchmgr) was launched.

To locate the start of each run in the log file, search for a line that starts with `zzz`. For example:

```
zzz - /u01/patches/YUM/dbnodeupdate.sh called with arguments -u -l
/u01/patches/YUM/p23564643_121232_Linux-x86-64.zip -v -N at  2016-08-23
23:31:54
```

The date stamp should match the time of the run you are researching. Each run is identified with a unique `runid` which can also be found at the start of each run in the same log file:

```
[1472009516][2016-08-23 23:31:59 -0400][INFO][/u01/patches/YUM/
dbnodeupdate.sh][InitLogfile][]  # dbnodeupdate.sh script rel.
 : 5.160809 started at  (runid :230816233155)
```

You can check for custom rpms, if any, by looking at the diag file of the specific run. The diag file is identified by the runid and can be found in `/var/log/cellos` on the target Exadata database server or in the directory driving the update utility. The filename for this example would be `dbnodeupdate.230816233155.diag`. In that file, look for the section with heading `RunDetectCustomRpmsSh` and `rpm -qa --qf "%{n}-%{v}-%{r}.%{arch}"\n`. You can find details on the (additional) packages installed (if any).

In the log file, search down from the start (`zzz`) for "`Exact dependencies`" (case sensitive) for the results of the dependency checks. In this case it says:

```
Exact dependencies     : Will fail on a next update
Minimum dependencies   : Will fail on a next update
```

As long as the minimum dependencies check passes, updates or prerequisite checks won't fail. When both minimum and exact dependencies fail, you need to find out what caused the error.

In order to find the dependency that is causing the error, search for `[ExecUpgrade][] Performing yum package dependency`. This is where YUM is run (typically a dry-run first).

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When there is a dependency problem, you should see a YUM message starting with `Error:`. For example:

```
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
Error: Package: krb5-devel-1.10.3-33.el6.x86_64 (@ol6_latest)
Requires: krb5-libs = 1.10.3-33.el6
Removing: krb5-libs-1.10.3-33.el6.x86_64 (installed)
        krb5-libs = 1.10.3-33.el6
Updated By: krb5-libs-1.10.3-42z1.el6_7.x86_64
(exadata_generated_160616114412)
          krb5-libs = 1.10.3-42z1.el6_7
You could try using --skip-broken to work around the problem
```

In the example error message above, the `krb5-devel-1.10.3-33.el6.x86_64 (krb5-devel)` package is installed from a non-Exadata channel (`ol6_latest`). This `krb5-devel` package depends on `krb5-libs`. However in this Exadata update the `krb5-libs` package is not available. YUM fails the dependency check because updating `krb5-libs` is not possible without also updating `krb5-devel`. Because a new version of `krb5-devel` is not included in the Exadata update the package should be either pre-updated or removed. Pre-updating means updating the individual package manually before running the Exadata update. This can be done using the command `rpm –Uvh <package-name>`.

Removing the custom package is recommended and should be done using the following rpm command:

```
[root@dm01 ]# rpm –e krb5-devel
```

After removing the rpm that is causing the error, restart the update or prerequisite check.

Related Topics

- Running Prerequisite Checks

8.11.4 Troubleshooting a Multilib Problem on Exadata Database Server

If you have custom packages with different architectures installed on database servers, you may see a similar problem as that described in Troubleshooting a Failing Prerequisite Check Due to Dependency Problems on Exadata Database Server. This typically happens when i686 packages are installed on an Exadata database server.

> **Note**
>
> While non-64-bit (x86_64) packages are supported, it is recommended to stay away from 32-bit software. When you need specific functionality from a third party, it is recommended to ask for a 64-bit version.

Typically Exadata-branded x86_64 bit rpms are updated in an Exadata update. However, when you have installed similar packages of non-x86_64 bit architecture, the update utility cannot update the 64-bit packages. You would see the following error in the log file:

```
--> Finished Dependency Resolution
    Error:  Multilib version problems found. This often means that the root
           cause is something else and multilib version checking is just
           pointing out that there is a problem. Eg.:
```


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```
            1. You have an upgrade for libuuid which is missing some
               dependency that another package requires. Yum is trying to
               solve this by installing an older version of libuuid of the
               different architecture. If you exclude the bad architecture
               yum will tell you what the root cause is (which package
               requires what). You can try redoing the upgrade with
               --exclude libuuid.otherarch ... this should give you an error
               message showing the root cause of the problem.

            2. You have multiple architectures of libuuid installed, but
               yum can only see an upgrade for one of those arcitectures.
               If you don't want/need both architectures anymore then you
               can remove the one with the missing update and everything
               will work.

            3. You have duplicate versions of libuuid installed already.
               You can use "yum check" to get yum show these errors.

          ...you can also use --setopt=protected_multilib=false to remove
          this checking, however this is almost never the correct thing to
          do as something else is very likely to go wrong (often causing
          much more problems).

          Protected multilib versions: libuuid-2.17.2-12.24.0.1.el6.x86_64 !=
libuuid-2.17.2-12.18.0.1.el6.i686
```

The solution for multilib problems is to remove the i686 or i386 package by running `rpm -e <package_name.i686>`.

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9

Using the DBMCLI Utility

The Oracle Exadata Database Machine Command-Line Interface (DBMCLI) utility is used to manage database servers and provides many of the features that are provided with SQL*Plus, including the use of script files.

- Overview of the DBMCLI Utility
  The DBMCLI utility is the command-line administration tool for configuring database servers, and managing objects in the server environment.
- About DBMCLI Administration Commands
  DBMCLI administrative commands do not act directly on objects.
- About DBMCLI Object Commands
  DBMCLI has object commands, object types, and object attributes.
- About DBMCLI Object Types
- DBMCLI Object Attributes
- Monitoring Database Server with Metrics
  You can monitor a database server by viewing its metrics.
- DBMCLI Command Reference
  DBMCLI has both administrative and object commands.

9.1 Overview of the DBMCLI Utility

The DBMCLI utility is the command-line administration tool for configuring database servers, and managing objects in the server environment.

DBMCLI runs on each server to enable you to configure an individual database server. You use DBMCLI to start and stop the server, to manage server configuration information, and to enable or disable servers. The command-line utility is already installed when Oracle Exadata is shipped.

- Starting DBMCLI
- Understanding Command Syntax and Options for DBMCLI
  This topic describes the syntax and command options for DBMCLI.
- Reserved Words
- DBMCLI Command-Line Editing
- DBMCLI Input and Output Options
- Comments in DBMCLI Scripts
- Line Continuation in DBMCLI Commands

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9.1.1 Starting DBMCLI

You can start DBMCLI from the operating system command line on the database server that you want to manage or remotely from a network-attached client using Secure Shell (SSH). The command-line syntax is as follows:

```
dbmcli [-n] [-m] [-x] [ --xml | --json ] [ -e command ]
```

The following table lists the options that can be used with the DBMCLI command:

Option	Description
`-n`	Runs the DBMCLI utility in non-interactive mode. This option suppresses the command prompt and disables the command-line editing features.
`-m`	Runs DBMCLI in monitor (read-only) mode.
`-x`	Suppresses the banner.
`--xml`	Displays output in XML format.
`--json`	Displays output in JSON format.

`-e command`	Runs the specified DBMCLI command. For example:
	
	`$ dbmcli -e list dbserver detail`
	
	`$ dbmcli -e "list dbserver attributes name where name like '.*dbm01'"`
	
	DBMCLI exits after running the command.

DBMCLI uses the database server operating system authentication. DBMCLI does not have a login parameter or a connect command. The directory from which DBMCLI is invoked is the default directory for unqualified file access in DBMCLI `SPOOL` and `START` commands.

9.1.2 Understanding Command Syntax and Options for DBMCLI

This topic describes the syntax and command options for DBMCLI.

DBMCLI syntax is as follows:

```
{admin-command | object-command object} [options] ;
```

In the preceding syntax, the following arguments are used:

- *admin-command* is an administrative action.
- *object-command* is an action performed on an object.
- *object* is an object or target on which a command performs an action.
- *options* extend the use of a command combination to include additional parameters for the command.

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When using the DBMCLI utility, the following rules apply:

- Commands, objects, and options are not case-sensitive except where explicitly stated, such as in string patterns used in filtering strings with the `LIKE` operator.
- Use single quotation marks or double quotation marks around the name of an object that includes spaces or punctuation. The use of quotation marks should match. For example, `"this is incorrect'` is incorrect because the first mark is double quotation marks, and the second is a single quotation mark.
- The current, local cell is the cell to which all DBMCLI commands apply.
- A semicolon (;) is optional at the end of a DBMCLI command.
- A hyphen (-) is used at the end of a line to continue a long command onto the next line. If you are using hyphens in names or to denote negative values, it must be immediately followed by an alphanumerical value.

9.1.3 Reserved Words

The following are DBMCLI reserved words:

```
ALERTDEFINITION
ALERTHISTORY
ALL
ALTER
BMC
CONFIGUREBMC
CREATE
DESCRIBE
DETAIL
DROP
FORCE
LED
LIST
LUN
MAIL
MEMORY
METRICDEFINITION
METRICCURRENT
METRICHISTORY
MS
NULL
OFF
ON
PHYSICALDISK
RESTART
RS
SHUTDOWN
SNMP
STARTUP
THRESHOLD
VALIDATE
```

If these keywords are used as values in commands, then they must be enclosed in quotation marks.

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9.1.4 DBMCLI Command-Line Editing

The DBMCLI utility supports command-line history and editing, similar to BSD editline and GNU readline functionality. Most of the command editing features of DBMCLI are similar to modern shells, such as `bash` and `tcsh`.

9.1.5 DBMCLI Input and Output Options

The database command-line utility reads commands from standard input and writes output to standard output. You can use the host operating system options for redirecting input and output to compose and process command scripts. For example, you can perform the following redirection:

```
$ dbmcli < command-script-in  > results-out
```

In the preceding example, the output from DBMCLI commands in the *`command-script-in`* file are written to the *`results-out`* file.

9.1.6 Comments in DBMCLI Scripts

You can add single-line comments to DBMCLI scripts using several formats. You can begin the comment line with `REMARK`, `REM` or `--` (two hyphens).

For example, the following are valid syntax for comments:

```
REMARK This is a comment
REM This is a comment
-- This is a comment
```

9.1.7 Line Continuation in DBMCLI Commands

To continue a long command on to the next line, insert a hyphen (-) at the end of the line. Then, press Enter, and continue typing the command.

For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST dbserver WHERE name LIKE '*.dbm04' -
        attributes name, status, comment
```

9.2 About DBMCLI Administration Commands

DBMCLI administrative commands do not act directly on objects.

DBMCLI uses the following administration commands:

- HELP
- SET
- SPOOL
- START

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> **Note**
>
> The `dbmadmin` user should be used to run all services on the database server. The `dbmmonitor` user is for monitoring purposes. The `dbmmonitor` user can run the following commands:
>
> - `DESCRIBE`
> - `EXIT`
> - `HELP`
> - `LIST`
> - `REMARK`
> - `SET`
> - `START`

9.3 About DBMCLI Object Commands

DBMCLI has object commands, object types, and object attributes.

The following DBMCLI commands operate on Oracle Database objects:

- ALTER
- CREATE
- DESCRIBE
- DROP
- LIST

Related Topics

- DBMCLI Command Reference

9.4 About DBMCLI Object Types

The following Oracle Exadata System Software object types can be used with DBMCLI object commands:

- `ALERTDEFINITION` — An alert definition provides a definition for every alert that can be produced on the database server. Alerts are defined on metrics and other sources of alerts.
- `ALERTHISTORY` — An alert history provides a list of alerts that have occurred on the database server.
- `DBSERVER` — The current or local database server.
- `DIAGPACK` — A diagpack represents a compressed file under `$LOG_HOME` and contains log files and trace files.
- `IBPORT` — The InfiniBand Network Fabric ports for the database server.

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> **Note**
>
> This command does not work on Oracle Exadata servers with RoCE Network Fabric.

- `LUN` — Logical unit number (LUN) is the address for a RAID set of physical disk devices. LUNs are automatically discovered when the server is started. They are assigned to the corresponding disk when the disk is first created or when disks are discovered after the system is restarted. LUNs that are not yet assigned to a disk have a `NULL` value.
- `METRICCURRENT` — A current metric describes a set of observations on the current value of an individual metric.
- `METRICDEFINITION` — A metric definition describes the configuration of a metric,
- `METRICHISTORY` — A metric history describes a collection of past individual observations of all metric values.
- `PHYSICALDISK` — A disk is called a physical disk on the server.
- `PRIVILEGE` — A right or permission assigned to a role.
- `ROLE` — A named group of related privileges.
- `THRESHOLD` — A threshold describes the rules for generating stateful alerts based on a specific metric. The rules include boundary (threshold) values and how long the metric values can violate these boundaries before an alert is generated.
- `USER` — An account that can manage the compute nodes using DBMCLI.

Not all possible command-object combinations are valid. For valid command-object combinations, review the syntax for the specific object command.

9.5 DBMCLI Object Attributes

Each DBMCLI object has a set of attributes that are assigned when the object is created or altered. Attribute filters and lists are used to specify which attributes and objects are displayed in the output of the `LIST` command.

All attributes can be displayed, but only some can be modified directly by the user. To display a list of attributes and determine which ones can be modified, use the `DESCRIBE` command.

- Restrictions on Values of Common Attributes
  Review the following restrictions for the values of attributes used by multiple DBMCLI objects.
- Attribute Lists in LIST Command
- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in `LIST` commands. Some `ALTER` commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.

Related Topics

- LIST
- DESCRIBE

9.5.1 Restrictions on Values of Common Attributes

Review the following restrictions for the values of attributes used by multiple DBMCLI objects.

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- The value of the `name` attribute must be less than 256 characters and composed only of the following ASCII characters:
  - Lowercase alphabetic characters (`a` to `z`)
  - Uppercase alphabetic characters (`A` to `Z`)
  - Numbers (`0` to `9`)
  - Underscore (_)
  - Hyphen (-)

> **Note**
>
> On Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.2.0, or earlier, you must enclose the string in double quotes. For example: `"hyphenated-string"`

- The value of the `comment` attribute must be less than 256 characters.

See the syntax of each DBMCLI command for any additional restrictions on attribute values.

9.5.2 Attribute Lists in LIST Command

You can specify which attributes to display for the `LIST` command with the following optional clause:

```
ATTRIBUTES { ALL | attribute1 [, attribute2] ... }
```

`ALL` displays all possible object attributes for the `LIST` object combination.

9.5.3 Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands

You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in `LIST` commands. Some `ALTER` commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.

This syntax of the *attribute_filters* clause is:

```
WHERE attribute_filter1 [ AND attribute_filter2 ... ]
```

Each *attribute_filterN* has the following syntax:

```
attribute [ NOT | ! ] operator comparison_value
```

The *attribute* placeholder represents the name of the attribute to use for filtering. The supported types of *operator* are listed in the following table. These operators can be combined with `NOT` or `!`.

Table 9-1 Supported Operators in Attribute Filters

Operator	Description
=	Tests for equality between string, status, or numeric attributes. For example: `status NOT = normal`

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Table 9-1 (Cont.) Supported Operators in Attribute Filters

Operator	Description
>	Tests for attribute values greater than the specified comparison value. For example: `size > 139920M`
<	Tests for attribute values less than the specified comparison value. For example: `freeSpace < 100M`
LIKE	Tests for a similarity match. For string comparisons, the `LIKE` operator uses case-sensitive regular expression matching that uses different wildcard characters from those used in SQL. For example, the SQL wildcard '%' translates to `'.*'`. So, `LIKE 'GD_IO_RQ.*'` matches strings prefixed with `GD_IO_RQ`. With numeric comparisons, the `LIKE` operator is functionally equivalent to the equals (=) operator. Likewise, `NOT LIKE` behaves the same as `NOT =`. Wildcards are not available for numeric comparisons with the `LIKE` operator.

When used with the supported operators, *comparison_value* is one of the following data types:

- Numeric: Large values can be expressed using suffices `M` (`1024^2`), `G` (`1024^3`), or `T` (`1024^4`)
- Literal: Value such as `active` or `normal`
- Datetime: Value containing a valid ISO 8601 timestamp. For example, `"2024-01-02T00:01:00-07:00"` represents one minute after midnight on the second day of January 2024 in the time zone corresponding to `UTC-07:00`.
- String: Value delimited by single quotation marks (`' '`) or double quotation marks (`" "`)
- `NULL`: Unassigned strings or empty lists

Note the following when using the *attribute_filters* clause:

- If either the *attribute* or *comparison_value* are a string, then a string comparison is always used. If the other value is not a string, it is implicitly converted to a string for the comparison.

  For example, many objects have a numeric `freespace` attribute that contains the amount of free space (in bytes) for instances of that object. In that case, `where freespace = 0M` is a numeric comparison that matches objects with no free space. However, `where freespace = "0M"` is a string comparison that never matches any objects because the numeric value of `freespace` can never contain the character `M`.

- String comparisons using the equals (=), the greater-than (>), or the less-than (<) operators are not case-sensitive.

  Strings are considered equal if they contain the same character sequence after conversion to lowercase. For example, `"Apple" = "apple"`.

  For greater-than (>) or less-than (<) operators, the strings are compared lexicographically based on the Unicode value of each character after converting the string to lowercase. The string with the lowest Unicode character value in the first position of difference is considered the lesser. For example, `"appendix" < "apple"` because both strings start with `"app"` and the `'e'` character in `"appendix"` has a lower Unicode value than the `'l'` in `"apple"`. If there are no positional character differences but the string lengths are different,

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the shorter string lexicographically precedes the longer string. For example, `"apple" < "apples"`.

9.6 Monitoring Database Server with Metrics

You can monitor a database server by viewing its metrics.

Metrics are of the following type:

- Cumulative: Statistics since the metric was created.
- Instantaneous: Values at the time the metric is collected.
- Rate: Computed value for metric by averaging statistics over a period of time.

- About Metrics
  Exadata metrics are recorded observations of important properties or values relating to the Exadata system software.
- Using Metrics
  You can use CellCLI commands to display, monitor, and manage database server metrics.
- Real-Time Insight
  You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems.
- Using Real-Time Insight
  You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems using an external metric collection platform.

9.6.1 About Metrics

Exadata metrics are recorded observations of important properties or values relating to the Exadata system software.

Exadata metrics contain detailed statistics for most Exadata components.

Metrics are of the following types:

- Cumulative metrics are statistics that accumulate over time since the metric was created or the server was restarted.
- Instantaneous metrics contain the current value at the time of the metric observation.
- Rate metrics are computed statistics where the value is observed over time.

By default, metric collections occur at 1-minute intervals. Metric observations in the default collection are initially recorded in memory and later written to a disk-based repository. For most metrics, historical observations are maintained for seven days by default. However, a subset of key metrics are retained for up to one year. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software 24.1.0, you can view and control which metrics to maintain for up to one year. In all cases, Exadata automatically purges historical metric observations if the storage server detects a shortage of space for the disk-based metric history repository.

Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software 22.1.0, you can optionally configure fine-grained metrics. To enable fine-grained metrics, you must specify a collection interval between 1 and 60 seconds. You can also choose the metrics to include in the fine-grained collection. Fine-grained metric collection is the foundation for real-time metric streaming. Consequently, fine-grained metrics are only recorded in memory to support efficient streaming to an external metric collection and visualization platform.

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9.6.2 Using Metrics

You can use CellCLI commands to display, monitor, and manage database server metrics.

- Displaying Metric Definitions
  Use the `LIST METRICDEFINITION` command to display the metric definitions for a database server.
- Displaying Current Metrics
  Use the `LIST METRICCURRENT` command to display the current metric values for a database server.
- Using Metric History
  The metric history is a collection of past metric observations.
- Displaying Specific Attributes for Metrics
  Use the `ATTRIBUTES` keyword to list the specific attributes you want to view in the output.
- Database Server Metrics
  Database server metrics provide information about the server, such as CPU utilization, memory or network interconnections.

9.6.2.1 Displaying Metric Definitions

Use the `LIST METRICDEFINITION` command to display the metric definitions for a database server.

A metric definition listing shows the configuration of a metric. Example 9-1 shows how to display attributes for the `METRICDEFINITION` object.

Example 9-1 Displaying Metric Definitions

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION DS_CPUT DETAIL

DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION WHERE name LIKE 'DS_SWAP_*' -
         ATTRIBUTES name, metricType, description
```

Related Topics

- DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION
- LIST METRICDEFINITION

9.6.2.2 Displaying Current Metrics

Use the `LIST METRICCURRENT` command to display the current metric values for a database server.

A current metric listing shows a set of observations on the current value of an individual metric. Example 9-2 shows how to display attributes for the `METRICCURRENT` object.

Example 9-2 Displaying Current Metric Values

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT DS_FANS DETAIL


DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT WHERE objectType = 'DBSERVER' AND
```


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```
-
         metricValue != 0 ATTRIBUTES name, metricObjectName,
-
         metricValue, collectionTime
```

Related Topics

- DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT
- LIST METRICCURRENT

9.6.2.3 Using Metric History

The metric history is a collection of past metric observations.

The retention period for most metric history files is specified by the `metricHistoryDays` attribute associated with the storage server (`CELL`) or database server (`DBSERVER`). The default retention period is seven days. On each storage server, you can modify this setting with the CellCLI `ALTER CELL`. Likewise, you can change the default retention period on each database server with the DBMCLI `ALTER DBSERVER` command.

In addition to the metrics governed by the `metricHistoryDays` attribute, a subset of metric observations are retained for up to one year to support longer-term analysis and planning.

Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software 24.1.0, you can view and control which metrics to maintain for up to one year using the `retentionPolicy` attribute associated with each metric definition. When the `retentionPolicy` is `Default`, the retention period for the associated metric is governed by the `metricHistoryDays` attribute. If the `retentionPolicy` is `Annual`, the associated metric has a one-year retention period.

To view all metrics that may have up to one year of observation history maintained in the server, you can use the following command in CellCLI or DBMCLI:

```
LIST METRICDEFINITION WHERE retentionPolicy='Annual'
```

To modify the retention policy for a specific metric, you can use the `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command and set the `retentionPolicy` attribute to `Annual` or `Default`. For example:

```
ALTER METRICDEFINITION CD_IO_BY_R_LG retentionPolicy='Annual'
```

To restore a metric to the original `retentionPolicy` setting defined in Oracle Exadata System Software, set the `retentionPolicy` attribute to an empty string (`''`). For example:

```
ALTER METRICDEFINITION CD_IO_BY_R_LG retentionPolicy=''
```

In all cases, regardless of the `retentionPolicy` and `metricHistoryDays` settings, historical metric observations are purged automatically if the server detects a shortage of storage space for the metric history repository.

To display the metric history, you can use the `LIST METRICHISTORY` command. Following are some examples:

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Example 9-3 Displaying Metric History Values

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICHISTORY DS_TEMP WHERE alertState='critical' DETAIL

DBMCLI> LIST METRICHISTORY WHERE objectType = 'DBSERVER' AND metricValue !=
0   -
         AND collectionTime > '2014-08-12T09:10:51-07:00' -ATTRIBUTES
name,       -
         metricObjectName, metricValue, collectionTime
```

Related Topics

- LIST METRICHISTORY
- ALTER DBSERVER
  The `ALTER DBSERVER` command changes the attributes of the database server.

9.6.2.4 Displaying Specific Attributes for Metrics

Use the `ATTRIBUTES` keyword to list the specific attributes you want to view in the output.

This example shows the `LIST METRICHISTORY` command with the `name`, `metrictype`, and `alertState` attributes specified. The output is limited to a one hour time period. A portion of the output is shown in following the command.

```
LIST METRICHISTORY ATTRIBUTES name, metrictype, alertState -
WHERE collectionTime > '2019-07-12T13:00:00-05:00' -
AND collectionTime < '2019-07-12T14:00:00-05:00'
         DS_TEMP                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_FANS                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_BBU_CHARGE           Instantaneous   normal
         DS_BBU_TEMP             Instantaneous   normal
         DS_CPUT                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_CPUT_MS              Instantaneous   normal
         DS_FSUT                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_FSUT                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_FSUT                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_MEMUT                Instantaneous   normal
         DS_MEMUT_MS             Instantaneous   normal
         DS_RUNQ                 Instantaneous   normal
         DS_SWAP_IN_BY_SEC       Instantaneous   normal
         DS_SWAP_OUT_BY_SEC      Instantaneous   normal
         DS_SWAP_USAGE           Instantaneous   normal
         DS_VIRTMEM_MS           Instantaneous   normal
         N_HCA_MB_RCV_SEC        Rate            normal
         N_HCA_MB_TRANS_SEC      Rate            normal
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         Rate            normal
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         Rate            normal
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         Rate            normal
 ...
```


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9.6.2.5 Database Server Metrics

Database server metrics provide information about the server, such as CPU utilization, memory or network interconnections.

To display database server metrics, use an object type attribute equal to `DBSERVER` with the `METRICCURRENT`, `METRICDEFINITION`, and `METRICHISTORY` objects. Example 9-4 shows how to display database server metrics.

The following list describes the metric names and descriptions for database server metrics. The database server for the metric is specified by the `metricObjectName` attribute of the `METRICCURRENT` and `METRICHISTORY` objects.

- `DS_BBU_CHARGE`: Disk controller battery charge.
- `DS_BBU_TEMP`: Temperature of disk controller battery.
- `DS_CPUT`: The server CPU utilization which is the instantaneous percentage of time over the previous minute that the system CPUs were not idle (from `/proc/stat`).
- `DS_CPUT_MS`: The percentage of CPU time used by MS.
- `DS_FANS`: The instantaneous number of working fans on the server.
- `DS_FSUT`: The percentage of total space utilized on the file system that is currently in use. This metric shows the space utilization in the various files systems on the server.
- `DS_MEMUT`: The percentage of total physical memory used on the server.
- `DS_MEMUT_MS`: The percentage of physical memory used by MS.
- `DS_RUNQ`: The instantaneous average number (over the preceding minute) of processes in the Linux run queue marked running or uninterruptible (from `/proc/loadavg`).
- `DS_SWAP_IN_BY_SEC`: The number of swap pages read in KB per second.
- `DS_SWAP_OUT_BY_SEC`: The number of swap pages written in KB per second.
- `DS_SWAP_USAGE`: The percentage of swap space used.
- `DS_TEMP`: The instantaneous temperature (Celsius) of the server, provided by the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC).
- `DS_VIRTMEM_MS`: The amount of virtual memory used by MS in megabytes.
- `N_NIC_KB_RCV_SEC`: The number of kilobytes received by the Ethernet interfaces per second.
- `N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC`: The number of kilobytes transmitted by the Ethernet interfaces per second
- InfiniBand Network Fabric metrics, not applicable to Oracle Exadata servers with RoCE Network Fabric.:
  - `N_HCA_MB_RCV_SEC`: The number of megabytes received by the InfiniBand interfaces per second.
  - `N_HCA_MB_TRANS_SEC`: The number of megabytes transmitted by the InfiniBand interfaces per second.
  - `N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC`: The number of megabytes received by an InfiniBand port per second.
  - `N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC`: The number of megabytes transmitted by an InfiniBand port per second.

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- N_IB_UTIL_RCV: The percentage of an InfiniBand port capacity utilized for receiving data.
- N_IB_UTIL_TRANS: The percentage of an InfiniBand port capacity utilized for transmitting data.

Example 9-4 Displaying Database Server Metrics

```
CellCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT DS_CPUT DETAIL

         name:                   DS_CPUT
         alertState:             normal
         collectionTime:         2014-12-17T15:54:25-08:00
         metricObjectName:       abcd2x3
         metricType:             Instantaneous
         metricValue:            6.7 %
         objectType:             DBSERVER
```

9.6.3 Real-Time Insight

You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems.

Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software 22.1.0, Real-Time Insight provides infrastructure to:

- Categorize specific metrics as fine-grained, and enable the collection of fine-grained metrics as often as every second.
- Stream metric observations to user-defined locations in real-time, using either push (upload) or pull (download) transmission models.

Related Topics

- Using Real-Time Insight
  You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems using an external metric collection platform.

9.6.4 Using Real-Time Insight

You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems using an external metric collection platform.

- Using Fine-Grained Metrics
- Uploading Metric Observations to a Collection Platform
- Downloading Metric Observations from an Exadata Server
- Tagging Metric Observations
- Understanding the Metric Stream Format

9.6.4.1 Using Fine-Grained Metrics

Traditionally, Exadata collects metrics at one-minute intervals. However, real-time monitoring requires more frequent data collection. To address this, beginning with Oracle Exadata System Software 22.1.0, you can enable fine-grained metric collection and reduce the interval to as little as one second.

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Fine-grained metric collection is the foundation for the Real-Time Insight feature. Fine-grained metric collection works in conjunction with an external metric collection platform, where the fine-grained metric observations are collected and processed for visualization. Fine-grained metric observations reside only in server memory and are not persisted on the server. Consequently, no fine-grained metric history is maintained on each server.

- Controlling Fine-Grained Metric Collection
- Customizing Fine-Grained Metric Collection

9.6.4.1.1 Controlling Fine-Grained Metric Collection

The `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` attribute controls fine-grained metric collection.

- To enable fine-grained metric collection, you must set the collection interval to a value between 1 and 60 seconds.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricFGCollIntvlInSec=1
  ```

  The `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` setting is related to the automatic upload frequency specified in the `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute. When automatic metric upload and fine-grained collection are both enabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec>0`), `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 5 and 30 times `metricFGCollIntvlInSec`. For example, if `metricStreamIntvlInSec=60`, then `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` must be between 2 and 12.

- To disable fine-grained metric collection on a server, set `metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0`.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0
  ```

  Fine-grained metric collection can be disabled only when automatic metric upload is disabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec=0`) or the automatic upload frequency is between 5 and 30 minutes (`metricStreamIntvlInSec` is between 300 and 1800).

9.6.4.1.2 Customizing Fine-Grained Metric Collection

By default, a set of key performance metrics is automatically enabled for fine-grained collection. But, you can customize fine-grained metric collection by enabling or disabling specific metrics.

- To enable a metric for fine-grained collection, use the `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command and specify `finegrained=enabled`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC finegrained=enabled
  ```

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_MB_SENT,N_MB_RECEIVED finegrained=enabled
  ```

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION finegrained=enabled WHERE name LIKE
  'N_NIC.*'
  ```


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- To disable a metric for fine-grained collection, use the `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command and specify `finegrained=disabled`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_MB_SENT finegrained=disabled
  ```

- At any time, to view the metrics enabled for fine-grained collection, use the following command:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION WHERE finegrained=enabled
  ```

- At any time, to view all of the metric definition details, including each metric description and whether the metric is enabled for fine-grained collection, use the following command:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION DETAIL
  ```

9.6.4.2 Uploading Metric Observations to a Collection Platform

You can enable an Exadata server to automatically upload (push) metric observations to an external metric collection platform.

- Controlling the Automatic Metric Upload Frequency
- Customizing the Metric Stream
- Configuring the Endpoints for Automatic Metric Upload

9.6.4.2.1 Controlling the Automatic Metric Upload Frequency

The `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute sets the upload interval (in seconds) for automatic uploads to the metric streaming endpoints specified by the `metricStreamEndPoint` attribute.

- To enable automatic metric uploads, set the `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute to a non-zero value.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamIntvlInSec=25
  ```

  The `metricStreamIntvlInSec` setting is related to the fine-grained collection frequency specified in the `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` attribute:

  - When automatic metric upload and fine-grained collection are both enabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec>0`), `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 5 and 30 times `metricFGCollIntvlInSec`. For example, if `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` is set to 5, then `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 25 and 150.
  - When automatic metric upload is enabled and fine-grained collection is disabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0`), the automatic upload frequency must be between 5 and 30 minutes (`metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 300 and 1800).

- To disable automatic metric uploads, set `metricStreamIntvlInSec=0`.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamIntvlInSec=0
  ```


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9.6.4.2.2 Customizing the Metric Stream

By default, a set of key performance metrics is automatically enabled for streaming. But, you can customize the metric stream by enabling or disabling specific metrics.

- To include a metric in the metric stream, use the `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command and specify `streaming=enabled`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC streaming=enabled
  ```

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_MB_SENT,N_MB_RECEIVED streaming=enabled
  ```

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION streaming=enabled WHERE name LIKE 'N_NIC.*'
  ```

- To remove a metric from the metric stream, use the `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command and specify `streaming=disabled`. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_MB_SENT streaming=disabled
  ```

- At any time, to view the metrics that are included in the metric stream, use the following command:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION WHERE streaming=enabled
  ```

- At any time, to view all of the metric definition details, including each metric description and whether the metric is included in the metric stream, use the following command:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION DETAIL
  ```

9.6.4.2.3 Configuring the Endpoints for Automatic Metric Upload

You can automatically upload (push) the metric stream to one or more collection endpoints by setting the `metricStreamEndPoint` attribute as follows:

```
metricStreamEndPoint[+]=((host="endpoint-URL"[,type="stream-format"]
[,token="authentication-token"][,{httpProxy|httpsProxy}="proxy-server"])
                         [,(host="endpoint-URL"[,type="stream-format"]
[,token="authentication-token"][,{httpProxy|httpsProxy}="proxy-server"])]...)
```

In the `metricStreamEndPoint` definition:

- `host`: Specifies the URL for the collection endpoint. The URL can use HTTP or HTTPS.
- `type`: Optionally specifies the format of the stream. Supported values are:
  - `json`: Provides the stream in a JSON format
  - `plaintext`: Provides the stream in a plain text format

  The default value is `json`.
- `token`: Optionally specifies the authentication token for the collection endpoint. Consult the metric collection platform for details about generating the token.

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- `httpProxy` or `httpsProxy`: Optionally specifies a proxy server to facilitate network connectivity to the collection endpoint. A proxy server is required if a firewall resides between the Exadata system and the collection endpoint.

You can use the optional += operator to add collection endpoints to an existing `metricStreamEndPoint` definition. Otherwise, the = operator overwrites the previous attribute value.

Example 9-5 Setting Up a JSON Stream

This example shows how to set up a JSON stream. In the example command, the `host` and `token` values come from the collection platform and we assume that network connectivity is through the specified proxy.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamEndPoint=((host="https://
ingest.stream.example.com/v2/
datapoint",type="json",token="wcfA_**********Z58QpKg",httpProxy="www-
proxy.example.com:80"))
```

Example 9-6 Adding a Plain Text Endpoint

This example shows how to add a plain text endpoint to the existing `metricStreamEndPoint`. In the example command, the `host` and `token` values come from the collection platform. The example also assumes that the collection platform is within the corporate network requiring no network proxy.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamEndPoint+=((host="http://
idbsrv.example.com:8086/api/v2/write?
org=Exadata&bucket=Metrics&precision=ns",type="plaintext",token="6unif********
**rOXwtfkG0gWGENyePd6uN6OLR_deTZL4IuG9VTfDWwvpB-QvJcCcFs_NVjmpsyANz0Q8psA=="))
```

9.6.4.3 Downloading Metric Observations from an Exadata Server

You can download (pull) the metric stream from an Exadata server by using the provided REST endpoint. This includes all metrics enabled for streaming (`streaming=enabled`), regardless of whether the system is enabled for fine-grained metric collection or configured for automatic metric upload.

On each storage server, the REST endpoint URL is:

`https://`*`server-name`*`/metricstream/list?stream=true`

On each database server, the endpoint uses port 7879. Consequently, the URL is:

`https://`*`server-name`*`:7879/metricstream/list?stream=true`

For maximum efficiency, the download interval should be a multiple of the metric collection interval. If fine-grained metric collection is enabled (`metricFGCollIntvlInSec>0`) on the server, then coordinate the download frequency with the fine-grained collection interval. Otherwise, coordinate the download frequency with the standard 1-minute collection interval.

To facilitate access to the metric stream, you should use a dedicated user account, which only has access to the stream. You can use the following command sequence to appropriately

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configure a user account in DBMCLI, which you can then use for authentication to the REST endpoint. In the command sequence, substitute your own user and role names.

```
CREATE ROLE metric_collector_role
GRANT PRIVILEGE LIST ON METRICSTREAM ALL ATTRIBUTES WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE
metric_collector_role
CREATE USER metric_collector PASSWORD=<password>
GRANT ROLE metric_collector_role TO USER metric_collector
```

9.6.4.4 Tagging Metric Observations

In each Exadata database server and storage server you can define a set of metric tags, which are included in every observation in the metric stream. These tags can help you to organize and group observations generated by numerous Exadata servers.

You can configure metric tags by setting the `metricStreamTags` attribute to a valid JSON string containing tag and value pairs as follows:

```
metricStreamTags='{"tag1":"value1"[,"tag2":"value2"]...}'
```

For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
metricStreamTags='{"application":"personnel","department":"HR"}'
```

9.6.4.5 Understanding the Metric Stream Format

Real-time metric observations contain a core set of attributes. However, the format of the metric stream depends on the mode of access.

If you are automatically uploading the metric stream to a metric collection platform, you can specify the metric stream format in the metric endpoint configuration. The available formats are JSON or plain text.

Following is an example of the JSON format:

```
json: {
    "gauge": [{
            "metric": "OS_NET_RX_BY_SEC",
            "value": "0.0012989044189453125",
            "timestamp": 1652473286000,
            "unit": "MB/sec",
            "dimensions": {
                "server": "celadm09.example.com",
                "objectName": "eth0",
                "nodeType": "STORAGE",
                "fleet": "example-fleet",
                "pod": "dbm01",
                "cluster": "c01"
            }
        }, {
            "metric": "SIO_IO_RD_FC_HD_SEC",
            "value": "0.0",
            "timestamp": 1652473286000,
```


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```
            "unit": "MB/sec",
            "dimensions": {
                "server": "celadm09.example.com",
                "objectName": "SMARTIO",
                "nodeType": "STORAGE",
                "fleet": "example-fleet",
                "pod": "dbm01",
                "cluster": "c01"
            }
        }
    ]
}
```

The plain text format contains essentially the same information as the JSON stream. However, with the plain text format, each metric observation is presented on a separate line. Following is an example of the plain text format:

```
metrics,name=OS_NET_RX_BY_SEC,objectName=eth0,server=celadm09.example.com,unit
=MB/sec,nodeType=STORAGE,fleet=example-fleet,pod=dbm01,cluster=c01
value=9.441184615324398E-4 1652473456000000000
metrics,name=OS_NET_RX_BY_SEC,objectName=eth0,server=celadm09.example.com,unit
=MB/sec,nodeType=STORAGE,fleet=example-fleet,pod=dbm01,cluster=c01
value=0.002647613311980988 1652473457000000000
```

If you are downloading the metric stream by using the provided REST endpoint, the data is presented in a format similar to the plan text upload format where each metric observation is presented on a separate line. Following is an example of the download format:

```
DS_CPUT{objectName="dbadm05",unit="%",server="dbadm05.example.com",nodeType="K
VMHOST",fleet="example-fleet",pod="dbm01",cluster="c01"} 23.10906363831155
1652485449597
DS_MEMUT{objectName="dbadm05",unit="%",server="dbadm05.example.com",nodeType="
KVMHOST",fleet="example-fleet",pod="dbm01",cluster="c01"} 99 1652485449597
DS_MEMUT_MS{objectName="dbadm05",unit="%",server="dbadm05.example.com",nodeTyp
e="KVMHOST",fleet="example-fleet",pod="dbm01",cluster="c01"}
0.12396045794483294 1652485449597
```

The following list describes the attributes contained in the metric stream:

- The metric name is identified as follows:
  - In the JSON upload format, the metric name follows the `metric` tag.
  - In the plain text upload format, the metric name is the value following `name=`.
  - In the download format, the metric name is the first element on each line, preceding the left braces ({).
- The metric value is located as follows:
  - In the JSON upload format, the metric value follows the `value` tag.
  - In the plain text upload format, the metric value follows `value=`.
  - In the download format, the metric value is the second last element on each line, following the right braces (}).
- The time of the metric observation is located as follows:

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  - In the JSON upload format, the timestamp follows the `timestamp` tag. The timestamp is expressed as the number of milliseconds (1 x 10^{-3} sec) since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT.
  - In the plain text upload format, the timestamp is the last element on each line. The timestamp is expressed as the number of nanoseconds (1 x 10^{-9} sec) since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT.
  - In the download format, the timestamp is the last element on each line. The timestamp is expressed as the number of milliseconds (1 x 10^{-3} sec) since January 1, 1970, 00:00:00 GMT.
- The `unit` value describes the unit of measurement for the metric observation.
- The `server` value contains the name of the Exadata server that generated the metric observation.
- The `objectName` value contains the name of the Exadata object associated with the metric.
- The `nodeType` value contains the type of the Exadata server that generated the metric observation.
- The `fleet`, `pod`, and `cluster` attributes are examples of user-defined metric tags, which you can use to organize and group observations generated by numerous Exadata servers. You can tag metrics by setting the `metricStreamTags` DBSERVER attribute.

Related Topics

- Tagging Metric Observations

9.7 DBMCLI Command Reference

DBMCLI has both administrative and object commands.

The following commands are available with the DBMCLI utility:

- ALTER
- CREATE
- DESCRIBE
- DROP
- GRANT
- HELP
- LIST
- REVOKE
- SET
- SPOOL
- START

9.7.1 ALTER

Purpose

The `ALTER` command performs an action on or changes attributes of a single database server object or multiple objects. The `ALTER` command can be used to change an attribute or to take an action upon the object.

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Syntax

```
ALTER { object_type object_name[, object_name]... operation
      | attribute_name = attribute_value
        [, attribute_name = attribute_value]...
    }
```

Usage Notes

The following arguments can be used with the command:

- *object_type* can be the following:
  - `ALERTHISTORY`
  - `DBSERVER`
  - `IBPORT` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
  - `THRESHOLD` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
  - `USER` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
- *object_name* is the name or identifier of an alert history, database server, LUN, or threshold.
- *operation* is a valid action for the specified *object_type*.

When multiple objects are the target of an `ALTER` command, there is the possibility of partial success. If an error occurs, then the command is interrupted, and the remaining objects are not changed.

- ALTER ALERTHISTORY
- ALTER DBSERVER
  The `ALTER DBSERVER` command changes the attributes of the database server.
- ALTER IBPORT
- ALTER METRICDEFINITION
- ALTER THRESHOLD
- ALTER USER

Related Topics

- About DBMCLI Object Types

9.7.1.1 ALTER ALERTHISTORY

Purpose

The `ALTER ALERTHISTORY` command changes the attributes of all or specified alert histories.

Syntax

```
ALTER ALERTHISTORY { ALL | alertid1  [,alertid2 ...]}
       examinedBy=user_name
```

Usage Notes

The following arguments can be used with the command:

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- *alertidn*: The identifier of the alerts to be changed.
- *user_name*: The name of the user who acknowledged the alert.

Examples

Example 9-7 shows the ALTER command used with the ALERTHISTORY object to update the examinedBy attribute. The examinedBy attribute is the only ALERTHISTORY attribute that can be modified.

Example 9-7 Altering ALERTHISTORY Attributes

```
DBMCLI> ALTER ALERTHISTORY 1671443714 -
                           examinedBy="jdoe"

DBMCLI> ALTER ALERTHISTORY ALL examinedBy="jdoe"
```

9.7.1.2 ALTER DBSERVER

The ALTER DBSERVER command changes the attributes of the database server.

Syntax

```
ALTER DBSERVER  {
  | SHUTDOWN SERVICES { RS | MS | ALL }
  | RESTART SERVICES { RS | MS | ALL }
  | RESTART BMC
  | STARTUP SERVICES { RS | MS | ALL }
  | LED { ON | OFF }
  | VALIDATE { MAIL | SNMP | CONFIGURATION }
  | VALIDATE SYSLOGCONF facility.priority
  | CONFIGUREBMC
  | { snmpuser=((user_clause1)[,(user_clauseN)]...) |
snmpuser.name=(user_clause) }
  | attribute_name = attribute_value
        [, attribute_name = attribute_value]...
  }
```

Usage Notes

The following table lists the arguments and options for the ALTER DBSERVER command:

Argument	Options	Description
SHUTDOWN SERVICES	MS (Management Server)	The MS service is shut down.
	RS (Restart Server)	The RS service is shut down.
	ALL	The ALL option shuts down the MS and RS services.
RESTART SERVICES	MS	The MS service is shut down, and then started.
	RS	The RS service is shut down, and then started.
	ALL	The ALL option shuts down, then starts up, the MS and RS services.

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Argument	Options	Description
`RESTART BMC`	n/a	Restarts the Baseboard Management Controller (BMC).
`STARTUP SERVICES`	`MS`	The MS service is started.
	`RS`	The RS service is started.
	`ALL`	The `ALL` option starts up the MS and RS services.
`LED`	`ON` `OFF`	`LED ON` and `LED OFF` operations turn on and off the chassis LED. You can manually set the LED to light to indicate that a database server requires maintenance. The LED is also set to light automatically if a component fails.

`VALIDATE`	`MAIL`
	`SNMP`
	`CONFIGURATION`
		The `VALIDATE MAIL` operation sends a test message using the email attributes configured for the database server.
		The `VALIDATE SNMP` operation sends a test message using the SNMP attributes configured for the database server. The `VALIDATE SNMP TYPE=ASR` operation validates ASR on Exadata Storage Server.
		The `VALIDATE CONFIGURATION` operation validates the server configuration.

`VALIDATE SYSLOGCONF`	*`facility.priority`*	The `VALIDATE SYSLOGCONF` *`facility.priority`* sends a test message for the specified facility and priority.
`CONFIGUREBMC`	n/a	Configures the BMC for hardware alerts to the local database server so that Management Server can pick up the alerts.

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Argument	Options	Description

`snmpuser` or `snmpuser.`*`name`*	*user_clause*	Defines users who receives SNMP alerts. You can either supply a list of user clauses for all SNMP users, or individual user clauses using the attribute `snmpuser.`*`name`*. The *user_clause* is of the form:
		
		`([name=`*`user1`*`,]`
		`authProtocol=`*`auth_type`*`,`
		`authPassword=*`
		`[,`
		`privProtocol=`*`priv_type`*`,`
		`privPassword=*])`
		`[,(name=`*`userN`*`,`
		`authProtocol=`*`auth_type`*`,`
		`authPassword=*`
		`[,`
		`privProtocol=`*`priv_type`*`,`
		`privPassword=*] )]...`
		
		If updating a single user using the `snmpuser.`*`name`* notation, do not include the phrase `name=`*`user1`* in the *user_clause*.

attributes	N/A	The attributes that can be changed using the `ALTER DBSERVER` command are shown as `modifiable` in Example 9-40.

> **Note**
>
> In user domain (domU) environments, the following commands are not permitted:
>
> - `ALTER DBSERVER CONFIGUREBMC`
> - `ALTER DBSERVER RESTART BMC`
> - `ALTER DBSERVER LED { ON | OFF }`

The following are additional usage notes for the `ALTER DBSERVER` command:

- It may be necessary to restart, shut down, or start up a database server for the following reasons:
  - Software upgrades
  - Service outages that include any condition under which a database server is not responding to service requests
- To set up the database server to send notifications about alerts, you can configure the following database server attributes:
  - `mailServer`

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- smtpPort
- smtpUseSSL
- smtpFrom
- smtpFromAddr
- smtpToAddr
- snmpSubscriber
- snmpUser
- snmpEngineID
- notificationMethod
- notificationPolicy
- emailSubscriber

The `mailServer` attribute specifies the fully qualified domain name of the email relay server used to send alert notifications. This attribute only requires specification in cases where DNS returns an unreachable or invalid mail exchange (MX) record for the email address specified in `smtpToAddr`. When you modify the `mailServer` attribute value, the Exadata Management Server (MS) automatically configures and restarts the sendmail service. You can clear the `mailServer` attribute and remove the email relay server from the sendmail configuration by setting `mailServer` to an empty string enclosed by quotation marks (`mailServer=''`).

The `smtpToAddr` attribute can be set to a list of comma-delimited email addresses that are the recipients of the alert notification. The list must be enclosed in quotation marks.

The `snmpSubscriber` attribute can be set to a list of SNMP targets to which the SNMP alert notification is sent. The targets are specified as follows:

```
snmpSubscriber[-|+]=(
  (host=host[,port=port][,type=subscriber_type][,community=community]
[,snmpuser=snmp_user_name][,fromIP="ip"][,asrmPort="ASRManager_port"])
[,(host=host[,port=port][,type=subscriber_type][,community=community]
[,snmpuser=snmp_user_name][,fromIP="ip"]
[,asrmPort="ASRManager_port"])] ...)
```

The `snmpSubscriber` attribute uses the following values:

- The `host` must be specified as either a host name or an IP address. Enclose the host name or IP address in quotation marks if it contains non-alphanumeric characters.
- The default value for `port` is `162`. This value is optional.
- The valid `type` values are `v1`, `ASR`, `v3`, and `v3ASR`.
  - Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0, you must specify the `type` value.

    Previously, setting the `type` is optional, and the default value is `v1`.
  - The `type=v3` and `type=v3ASR` options use SNMP V3. SNMP V3 is considered more secure than earlier SNMP versions, and should be used where possible.
  - The `snmpSubscriber` with `type=ASR` or `type=v3ASR` should only be configured to point to Oracle ASR Manager.

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  * The `type=ASR` and `type=v3ASR` options set the Oracle ASR destination for Oracle Exadata Database Server, and its ILOM. Removing all `snmpSubscriber` entries with `type=ASR` and `type=v3ASR` from the SNMP subscriber list disables the Oracle ASR trap mechanism for Oracle Exadata Database Server and its ILOM.
  * For the `v3ASR` type, the user must be defined with `authProtocol=SHA`, and `privProtocol=AES`. These are the only protocols supported by Oracle ASR Manager. Setting the `snmpSubscriber` as type `v3ASR` also sets the ILOM properties and rules for traps sent by ILOM.

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0, you must specify the `community` value for subscribers with `type=v1` or `type=ASR`. Also, common default values such as `public` and `private` are discouraged for security reasons.

  Previously, setting the `community` is optional, and the default value is `public`.

- For subscribers with `type=v3` or `type=v3ASR`, you must specify an SNMP user name (`snmpuser=`*`snmp_user_name`*), which is already configured within the server.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
  snmpuser.snmpuser1=(authprotocol=SHA,authpassword=*)
  ...

  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
  snmpSubscriber=((host=newhost,port=162,type=v3,snmpuser=snmpuser1))
  ```

- The `fromIP` field enables you to specify an IP address from which the trap is sent. If this field is not specified, it defaults to the IP address associated with eth0. Use this field if the default IP address is not registered with Oracle ASR Manager. Oracle ASR Manager only processes SNMP traps that are sent from IP addresses that it recognizes.

  The `fromIP` field is allowed only for SNMP subscribers whose type is either `ASR` or `v3ASR`.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
  snmpSubscriber=((host=asrhost,port=162,community=asrcommunity,fromIP="1.
  1.1.1",type=ASR))
  ```

  The following example returns an error because the type is not `ASR` or `v3ASR`.

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
  snmpSubscriber=((host=localhost,port=162,community=asrcommunity,fromIP="
  1.1.1.1",type=v1))
  DBM-00068: The fromIP field is only supported for ASR SNMP subscribers.
  ```

- The `asrmPort` field enables you to specify the port number on an Oracle ASR Manager machine that MS uses to communicate with Oracle ASR Manager. This port must be the same as the HTTP port of Oracle ASR Manager's HTTP Receiver. You can check this by running `asr show_http_receiver` on the Oracle ASR Manager machine.

  The `asrmPort` field is allowed only for SNMP subscribers whose type is either `ASR` or `v3ASR`. The default value for this port is 16161.

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By default, `ALTER DBSERVER snmpSubscriber=(SNMPtargets)` replaces the existing `snmpSubscriber` value. However, starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 21.2.0, you can add to the existing list of SNMP targets by using `snmpSubscriber+=(SNMPtarget)`. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
snmpSubscriber+=((host=newhost,port=162,community=snmpcommunity,type=v1))
```

Also, starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 22.1, you can remove an entry from the existing list of SNMP targets by using `snmpSubscriber-=(SNMPtarget)`. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER snmpSubscriber-
=((host=myhost,port=162,community=snmpcommunity,type=v1))
```

After startup of the Management Server (MS), the `snmpSubscriber` list entries with `type=ASR` are added to the ILOM for the `DBSERVER`. This ensures that when an ILOM is replaced, the entries are set for the new ILOM. If the entries are removed from the ILOM, then they must be manually added to the ILOM using the `ALTER DBSERVER ... snmpUser=` command.

The `snmpUser` attribute defines users who receives SNMP alerts. This command can only be run in interactive mode. There are two methods for configuring this attribute.

```
snmpuser=((user_clause1)[,(user_clauseN)]...)

snmpuser.name=(user_clause)
```

- If you specify `snmpuser`, then you must provide a *user_clause* for every configured user. If you omit a user, then that user will no longer receive SNMP alerts. The `((user_clause1)[,(user_clauseN)]...)` string that you provide overwrites the previous string used for the `snmpuser` attribute.
- If you specify `snmpuser.name`, then you must provide a *user_clause* for only the specified user. This allows you to add, delete, or modify each user individually, without having to supply the entire `snmpuser` attribute string each time.
- If you use `snmpuser=''`, then all SNMP users are removed. If you use `snmpuser.name=''`, then only the specified user is removed. You cannot remove an SNMP user while it is still referenced by a V3 SnmpSubscriber.

Each method uses a *user_clause*, which has the following general format:

```
([name=user1,] authProtocol=auth_type, authPassword=*
   [, privProtocol=priv_type, privPassword=*])
[,(name=userN, authProtocol=auth_type, authPassword=*
   [, privProtocol=priv_type, privPassword=*] )]...
```

If updating a single user using the `snmpuser.name` notation, do not include the phrase `name=user1` in the *user_clause*.

- `name` is the user name.
- Only * is allowed for the password values in the command. Passwords are not stored or displayed. Secure hash keys are computed and used for trap authentication and encryption.

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  - `authProtocol` specifies the authentication protocol.

    Options include `MD5` and `SHA`. Additionally, Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0 introduces the following SHA2 authentication protocols for SNMP V3 subscribers: `SHA-224`, `SHA-256`, `SHA-384`, and `SHA-512`.

    The `authProtocol` must be specified for the `snmpUser` attribute.

    The system prompts for the authentication password. The authentication password must have 8 to 12 alphanumeric characters.

  - `privProtocol` is encryption protocol. Options are `none`, `AES`, or `DES`. The default is `none` when the `privProtocol` attribute is not specified.

    The system prompts for an encryption password if the encryption protocol is specified. The password is exactly 8 alphanumeric characters, and they are case sensitive.

The `smtpUseSSL` attribute enables Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption on the email notifications when the attribute is set to `true`.

The `notificationPolicy` attribute value can be `none` or a combination of `critical`, `warning`, or `clear`, such as `notificationPolicy='warning,clear.'`

  - The `critical` value refers to hardware-generated alerts or alerts generated by Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR) or Baseboard Management Controller (BMC). The `critical` value also refers to a metric alert when the value exceeds the critical threshold specified in the metric definition.
  - The `warning` value refers to a metric alert when the value exceeds the warning threshold specified in the metric definition.
  - The `clear` value refers to a metric alert when the value is below the threshold boundary after having previously exceeded a warning or critical threshold.
  - The `maintenance` value refers to all hardware-related errors. The hardware errors are reported as "Maintenance" in email message subject lines.

- For each subscriber, the host must be specified as either a domain name or an IP address. Enclose the host name or IP address in quotation marks if it contains non-alphanumeric characters. Port and community values are optional. The default port value is `162`. The default community value is `public`. The type value is optional. The default value for type is `NULL`. The types `ASR`, `V3`, and `v3ASR` are the only supported non-NULL value.
- After startup of the Management Server (MS), the `snmpSubscriber` list entries with type `ASR` or `v3ASR` are added to the ILOM for the database server. This ensures that when an ILOM is replaced, the entries are set for the new ILOM. If the entries are removed from the ILOM, then they must be manually added to the ILOM using the `ALTER DBSERVER ... snmpUser=` command.
- The `snmpSubscriber` with `type=ASR` or `type=v3ASR` should only be configured to point to Oracle ASR Manager.
- To validate that email messages are successfully sent for database server alerts or events, use the `ALTER` command with the `VALIDATE MAIL` option. The validation process sends a test email message to the configured recipient. If that test email message is not received, then an email configuration setting is not valid.
- The `emailFormat` attribute can be `html` or `text`. By default, email notifications are sent in HTML format. Change the value to `text` to receive plain text email notifications.
- The `ALTER DBSERVER snmpEngineID` command is used by the SNMP managers to subscribe to alerts from the database servers. The `snmpEngineID` parameter can be up to 20 characters. It should be unique for each target within a data center. The default is the

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database server name. This default is used if the `snmpEngineID` attribute is not set before the SNMP users are defined.

The engine identifier should not be changed after SNMP users are defined. Any change to an engine identifier causes the user keys to be re-computed, and user passwords must be re-entered.

- If the database server name is changed, then you must choose a unique database server name.
- If an `ipaddressN` attribute is modified, then the network configuration file `/etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora` is modified.
- The `ALTER DBSERVER snmpSubscriber` command configures the Oracle ASR subscriber, and sends traps.
- The `ALTER DBSERVER emailSubscriber` command sets a list of comma-delimited email addresses that are the recipients of alert notifications for specific alert types. The following is an example of the syntax:

```
ALTER DBSERVER emailSubscriber = ((email="email_address1",
\
           alertType="alert_type")                                  \
          [, (email="email_address2",alertType="alert_type"), ...])
```

The email address must be a valid email address. The `email` parameter is mandatory. The `alertType` parameter specifies the type of alert, and is optional. The alert types are `HARDWARE`, `SOFTWARE`, `METRIC` or `ADR`. If the alert type is not specified, then the subscription is for all alert types.

An empty input string removes the current set of subscribers.

The notification policy must be set before alert notifications can be received. The policy applies to all email subscribers. The notification policy for these alerts are the same as for `snmpSubscriber` alerts.

- The `syslogconf` attribute extends syslog rules for a database server. The attribute can be used to designate that syslog messages be forwarded to a specified management server. On the management server, the forwarded messages are directed to a file, console, or management application, depending on the syslog configuration on the management server. The following shows the syntax for the attribute:

```
syslogconf = ('selector @node' [, 'selector @node']... )
```

In the preceding syntax, *selector* is the message type, and *node* is the specified server. Both variables follow `syslog.conf` standard syntax rules.

  - The `facility` option for the `syslogconf` attribute must be one of the following: `auth`, `authpriv`, `cron`, `daemon`, `ftp`, `kern`, `lpr`, `mail`, `mark`, `news`, `security`, `syslog`, `user`, `uucp`, `local0`, `local1`, `local2`, `local3`, `local4`, `local5`, `local6`, `local7`, `none`, or `*`.
  - The `priority` option for the `syslogconf` attribute must be one of the following: `alert`, `crit`, `debug`, `emerg`, `err`, `error`, `info`, `notice`, `panic`, `warn`, `warning`, `none`, or * (asterisk).
- The `ALTER DBSERVER VALIDATE syslogconf` *`selector`* command sends a test log message. The test message is directed as specified by rules in the `/etc/syslog.conf` file. If the syslogconf assignment extends the syslog rules, then a test message is forwarded to the specified management servers.

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- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3.0, you can use the `syslogconf` attribute to enable sending syslog in an encrypted format. For the complete configuration steps, refer to Encrypting System Log Information.
- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, you can use the `syslogFormat` attribute to change the standard format for syslog messages by specifying a format string for a customized syslog template. Setting the `syslogFormat` attribute to an empty string removes the customized template, reverting back to the default syslog format. If the format string contains a control character, it must be preceded by a backslash when entering the command. For further details, refer to Linux documentation for syslog templates.

  See Example 9-24 for examples.
- You can turn off the diagnostic pack attachment to emails by running the following command:

  ```
  ALTER DBSERVER diagPackEmailAttach=FALSE
  ```

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, the `httpsAccess` attribute can be used to specify a list of IP addresses or IP subnet masks that control who can access the RESTful service via HTTPs. The value you specify for `httpsAccess` overwrites any previous value. You can use the following values for `httpsAccess`:
  - `ALL` — to allow access to all hosts (Default)
  - `NONE` — to disable the HTTPs port completely
  - `IP1, IP2,..., IP`*n* — to only allow access to hosts with IP addresses IP1, IP2,..., IP*n* where IP*n* is a valid IP address in IPv4, IPv4 subnet, IPv6 or IPv4-embedded IPv6 format. You can specify a maximum of 512 IP addresses for the access control list.

  Additionally, instead of a single IP address, you can use the `/` character to specify a range of IP addresses using a subnet mask. For example the range `'192.168.10.0/24'` corresponds to hosts having IP addresses from 192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.255. If you specify an IP address range, you need to enclose the IP address string in quotes.
- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 24.1.0, the `listeningInterface` attribute specifies the network interfaces that listen for commands using the Exadata RESTful service. The value you specify for `listeningInterface` overwrites any previous value. You can use the following values for `listeningInterface`:
  - `ALL`: allows access on all network interfaces (Default)
  - `NONE`: disables access on all network interfaces
  - *`NET1, NET2, ..., NETn`*: allows access only through the specified list of network interface names

  The `listeningInterface` attribute complements the `httpsAccess` attribute. The `listeningInterface` attribute specifies which network interfaces accept REST requests, while the `httpsAccess` attribute restricts the source of requests to the Exadata RESTful service.
- To set up CA-certified security certificates on the cell for use with ExaCLI, use the following attributes:

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> **Note**
>
> The following attributes can be used only if you are running the `ALTER CELL` command from ExaCLI.

- `securityPubKey` - Specifies the URL to the public key file.
- `securityPrivKey` - Specifies the URL to the private key file.
- `securityPrivKeyPW` - Specifies the password to use if the private key file is encrypted.

For example:

```
ExaCLI> alter cell securityPubKey="http://www.example.com/security/
newkey.crt",  -
                  securityPrivKey="http://www.example.com/security/
newkey.key", -
                  securityPrivKeyPW=*

password***************
```

After you upload the CA-certified security certificate, you must restart MS before the new security certificate is visible.

```
CellCLI> alter cell restart services ms
```

> **See Also**
>
> Specifying a Security Certificate

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 21.2.0, the `ilomSyslogClients` attribute specifies the remote destination to forward syslog messages from the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) service processor (SP).

  The `ilomSyslogClients` attribute accepts a comma-separated list of up to two loghost servers. For each loghost server, you must specify a valid hostname or IP address.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER ilomSyslogClients="192.0.2.101,192.0.2.201"
  ```

  > **Note**
  >
  > The specified `ilomSyslogClients` must listen on port 514 to receive the ILOM syslog messages.

- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 22.1, the `syslogInput` attribute enables syslog on the local host (database server or storage server) to forward additional logs to remote log servers.

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The syntax for configuring the `syslogInput` attribute is:

```
syslogInput = ('selector @[@]node[:remote_port]' [, 'selector
@[@]node[:remote_port]']... )
```

In the preceding syntax, *selector* specifies the additional logs being forwarded. The *selector* value can contain the following entries:

- `audit` - Specifies the audit log at `/var/log/audit/audit.log`.
- `aide` - Specifies the Advanced Intrusion Detection Environment (AIDE) log at `/var/log/aide/aide.log`.
- `yum` - Specifies the YUM log at `/var/log/yum.log`.

Multiple *selector* entries must be separated by a semicolon (`;`) character.

Each *node* is specified using the hostname or IP address preceded by one or two at sign (`@`) characters. You can include one at sign (`@`) to use UDP for communications or specify two at sign characters (`@@`) to use TCP.

By default, the remote system receives communications on port 514, which is the default rsyslogd port. You can specify another port number by appending a colon (`:`) character and remote port number to the *node* specification

In the following example, `loghost1` is configured to receive audit and AIDE logs using UDP on the default rsyslogd port (514). Also, `loghost2` is configured to receive YUM logs using TCP on port 10514.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogInput=('audit;aide @loghost1','yum
@@loghost2:10514')
```

To stop and remove additional log forwarding, set `syslogInput` to an empty string. For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogInput=''
```

- Set the `pendingCoreCount` attribute to increase the number of active cores on Oracle Exadata using capacity-on-demand.

  See also:

  - Restrictions for Capacity-On-Demand on Oracle Exadata Database Machine
  - Increasing the Number of Active Cores on Database Servers

Examples

Example 9-8 shows how to set the `asrmPort` field for an `snmpSubscriber`.

Example 9-9 shows how to enable and disable the auto diagpack upload feature.

Example 9-10 shows how to set up email notifications for the database server.

Example 9-11 shows how to modify the SNMP user.

Example 9-12 shows how to modify a single SNMP user.

Example 9-13 shows how to validate the email setup on a database server.

Example 9-14 shows how to change the format of email messages.

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Example 9-15 shows how to validate the SNMP setup on a database server.

Example 9-16 shows how to specify the type of email alerts. In the example, one subscriber gets hardware and software alerts, and the other subscriber gets ADR alerts.

Example 9-17 shows how to start up and shut down database server services.

Example 9-18 shows how to set the LED on the database server.

Example 9-19 shows setting the pending core count for capacity-on-demand.

Example 9-20 shows how to add a rule using the `syslogconf` attribute.

Example 9-21 shows how to add and validate a rule with test message.

Example 9-22 shows how to remove the `syslog.conf` rule.

Example 9-23 shows how to restrict HTTPS Access to the Exadata RESTful service to a specific range of IP addresses.

Example 9-8 Setting the asrmPort for an snmpSubscriber

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
snmpSubscriber=((host=host1,port=162,community=public,type=asr,asrmPort=16161)
)
```

Example 9-9 Enabling/Disabling Auto Diagpack Upload

You can enable or disable this feature by setting the `diagPackUploadEnabled` attribute on the `dbserver` object.

Set the attribute to `false` to disable this feature, `true` to enable it. The default is `true`.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER diagPackUploadEnabled=FALSE
```

Example 9-10 Configuring Email and SNMP Notifications for a Database Server

The example includes an email notification destination and multiple SNMP subscribers.

The `mailServer` attribute setting is required in cases where DNS returns an unreachable or invalid mail exchange (MX) record for the email address specified in `smtpToAddr`

Note also that because `host2` is an SNMP v3 subscriber, there is no `community` specification. Instead, for SNMP v3 subscribers, you must specify an existing SNMP user. See also the following for examples for modifying an SNMP user.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
mailServer='my_mail_relay.example.com',                                 -

smtpFromAddr='john.doe@example.com',                                    -
                      smtpFrom='John
Doe',                                                    -

smtpToAddr='jane.smith@example.com',                                    -

snmpSubscriber=((host=host1,port=162,community=snmpcommunity,type=v1),    -

(host=host2,port=162,snmpuser=user2,type=v3)),           -
```


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```
notificationPolicy='clear',                                          -
                      notificationMethod='mail,snmp'
```

Example 9-11 Modifying the SNMP User

This example shows SNMP user configuration, where the administrator is prompted to enter the passwords. The example contains one user definition, but the same approach can be expanded to define multiple SNMP users in the same command.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER snmpuser = ((name=ASR, authprotocol=md5,
authpassword=*,   \
                   privprotocol=AES, privpassword=*))
snmpUser ASR authpassword: password
Confirm snmpUser ASR authpassword: password
snmpUser ASR privpassword: password
Confirm snmpUser ASR privpassword: password
```

Example 9-12 Modifying an SNMP User

The following code examples show adding an SNMP user, changing that user's password, and then removing that user.

```
## adding users individually
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER snmpuser.user2=(authprotocol=SHA,authpassword=*)

snmpUser user2 authpassword: password
Confirm snmpUser user2 authpassword: password

snmpUser ((name=user1, authProtocol=SHA, privProtocol=AES)) has been replaced
with
((name=user1, authProtocol=SHA, privProtocol=AES),(name=user2,
authProtocol=SHA)).
...

## changing a password of an existing user
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER snmpuser.user2 =
(authprotocol=SHA,authpassword=password)

## delete a user individually
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER snmpuser.user2=''

snmpUser ((name=user1, authProtocol=SHA, privProtocol=AES),(name=user2,
authProtocol=SHA)) has
 been replaced with ((name=user1, authProtocol=SHA, privProtocol=AES)).
...
```

Example 9-13 Validating Email on a Database Server

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER VALIDATE MAIL
```

Example 9-14 Changing the Format of Email Messages

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER emailFormat='text'
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER emailFormat='html'
```


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Example 9-15 Validating SNMP on a Database Server

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER VALIDATE SNMP
```

Example 9-16 Specifying the Type of Email Alert

```
ALTER DBSERVER emailSubscriber=                                          -
           ((email="email1@example.com",alertType="HARDWARE,SOFTWARE"), -
            (email="email2@example.com",alertType="ADR"))
```

Example 9-17 Starting Up and Shutting Down Database Server Services

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER SHUTDOWN SERVICES MS
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER RESTART SERVICES MS
```

Example 9-18 Setting the Database Server LED Off and On

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER LED OFF
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER LED ON
```

Example 9-19 Setting Pending Core Count

This example shows how to set the pending core count on a database server. Use the `LIST DBSERVER` command to verify the correct value is set.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER pendingCoreCount=20
```

Example 9-20 Using the syslogconf Attribute

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogconf=('*.err;authpriv.none @loghost', -
        '*.emerg @loghost')
```

Example 9-21 Adding and Validating a Rule

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogconf=('kern.crit @loghost')
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER VALIDATE syslogconf   'kern.crit'
```

Example 9-22 Removing All syslog.conf Rules

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogconf=''
```

Example 9-23 Restricting HTTPS Access to the Exadata RESTful Service

The following command allows HTTPs port access to hosts having IP addresses in the range from 192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.255.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER httpsAccess="192.168.10.0/24"
```


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Example 9-24 Setting the Syslog Format to a Custom String Then Reverting to the Default Format

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogformat="%TIMESTAMP:::date-rfc3339% %HOSTNAME%
%syslogtag%
%syslogseverity-text%:%msg:::sp-if-no-1st-sp%%msg:::drop-last-lf%\\n"

DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogformat="%TIMESTAMP% %HOSTNAME% %msg%\\n"

DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER syslogformat=""
```

- Real-Time Insight Attributes
- Power Management Attributes

Related Topics

- CREATE DIAGPACK
- Restrictions on Values of Common Attributes
  Review the following restrictions for the values of attributes used by multiple DBMCLI objects.

9.7.1.2.1 Real-Time Insight Attributes

Commencing with Oracle Exadata System Software 22.1.0, you can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems.

Fine-Grained Metric Collection

The `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` attribute controls fine-grained metric collection.

- To enable fine-grained metric collection, you must set the collection interval to a value between 1 and 60 seconds.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricFGCollIntvlInSec=1
  ```

  The `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` setting is related to the automatic upload frequency specified in the `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute. When automatic metric upload and fine-grained collection are both enabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec>0`), `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 5 and 30 times `metricFGCollIntvlInSec`. For example, if `metricStreamIntvlInSec=60`, then `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` must be between 2 and 12.
- To disable fine-grained metric collection on a server, set `metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0`.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0
  ```

  Fine-grained metric collection can be disabled only when automatic metric upload is disabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec=0`) or the automatic upload frequency is between 5 and 30 minutes (`metricStreamIntvlInSec` is between 300 and 1800).

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Automatic Metric Upload

The `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute sets the upload interval (in seconds) for automatic uploads to the metric streaming endpoints specified by the `metricStreamEndPoint` attribute.

- To enable automatic metric uploads, set the `metricStreamIntvlInSec` attribute to a non-zero value.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamIntvlInSec=25
  ```

  The `metricStreamIntvlInSec` setting is related to the fine-grained collection frequency specified in the `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` attribute:

  - When automatic metric upload and fine-grained collection are both enabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec>0`), `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 5 and 30 times `metricFGCollIntvlInSec`. For example, if `metricFGCollIntvlInSec` is set to 5, then `metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 25 and 150.
  - When automatic metric upload is enabled and fine-grained collection is disabled (`metricStreamIntvlInSec>0` and `metricFGCollIntvlInSec=0`), the automatic upload frequency must be between 5 and 30 minutes (`metricStreamIntvlInSec` must be between 300 and 1800).
- To disable automatic metric uploads, set `metricStreamIntvlInSec=0`.

  For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER metricStreamIntvlInSec=0
  ```

Metric Upload Endpoints

The `metricStreamEndPoint` attribute specifies one or more collection endpoints that automatically receive the metric stream. You can set `metricStreamEndPoint` as follows:

```
metricStreamEndPoint[+]=((host="endpoint-URL"[,type="stream-format"]
[,token="authentication-token"][,{httpProxy|httpsProxy}="proxy-server"])
                         [,(host="endpoint-URL"[,type="stream-format"]
[,token="authentication-token"][,{httpProxy|httpsProxy}="proxy-server"])]...)
```

In the `metricStreamEndPoint` definition:

- `host`: Specifies the URL for the collection endpoint. The URL can use HTTP or HTTPS.
- `type`: Optionally specifies the format of the stream. Supported values are:
  - `json`: Provides the stream in a JSON format
  - `plaintext`: Provides the stream in a plain text format

  The default value is `json`.
- `token`: Optionally specifies the authentication token for the collection endpoint. Consult the metric collection platform for details about generating the token.

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- `httpProxy` or `httpsProxy`: Optionally specifies a proxy server to facilitate network connectivity to the collection endpoint. A proxy server is required if a firewall resides between the Exadata system and the collection endpoint.

You can use the optional += operator to add collection endpoints to an existing `metricStreamEndPoint` definition. Otherwise, the = operator overwrites the previous attribute value.

Metric Tags

The `metricStreamTags` attribute defines a set of metric tags, which are included in every metric observation generated by the server. These tags can help you to organize and group observations generated by numerous Exadata servers.

You can set the `metricStreamTags` attribute to a valid JSON string containing tag and value pairs as follows:

```
metricStreamTags='{"tag1":"value1"[,"tag2":"value2"]...}'
```

For example:

```
DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER
metricStreamTags='{"application":"personnel","department":"HR"}'
```

9.7.1.2.2 Power Management Attributes

In conjunction with Exadata X11M system hardware, Oracle Exadata System Software release 25.1.0 introduces advanced power management capabilities that enable users to reduce power consumption on Exadata database servers.

Power Consumption Target

- The `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue` attribute defines the server's expected maximum power consumption (in Watts).

  For example, on each 2-socket Oracle Exadata X11M database server with 192 CPU cores, `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=800`. And, on a single-socket Oracle Exadata X11M-Z database server with 32 CPU cores, `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=240`.

  You can view the prescribed value for each server by listing the attribute value. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes cpuTargetWattsMaxValue
  ```

- The `cpuTargetWatts` attribute controls the power consumption target for the server.

  By default, the power consumption target is disabled and the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute contains no value.

  You can specify the power consumption target by setting the attribute value. For example:

  ```
  DBMCLI> ALTER DBSERVER cpuTargetWatts=720
  ```

  When setting the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute, permitted values are between 50% and 100% of the server `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue` value in increments of 20 Watts for each server CPU socket.

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For example, on a 2-socket X11M database server with 192 CPU cores, where `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=800`, you can set the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `400`, `440`, `480`, and so on up to `800`. And, on a single-socket X11M-Z database server with 32 CPU cores, where the `cpuTargetWattsMaxValue=240`, you can set the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `120`, `140`, `160`, and so on up to `240`.

You can also disable the power consumption target by resetting the `cpuTargetWatts` attribute to `NULL` or to an empty string (`""`).

At any time, you can view the current power consumption target by listing the attribute value. For example:

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER attributes cpuTargetWatts
```

Low Power Mode

- The `lowPowerModeSchedule` attribute specifies a low power mode schedule on the server. You can set `lowPowerModeSchedule` as follows:

  ```
  lowPowerModeSchedule[+|-]=((startTimestamp="start-
  timestamp",durationMinutes=duration-in-minutes,frequency={daily|weekly})
                             [,(startTimestamp="start-
  timestamp",durationMinutes=duration-in-minutes,frequency={daily|
  weekly})]...)
  ```

  In the `lowPowerModeSchedule` definition:

  – `startTimestamp`: Specifies the start date and time for the low power mode period. The value must be specified as an ISO 8601 formatted timestamp. For example, `"2025-01-03T18:00:00-07:00"`.

  – `durationMinutes`: Specifies the duration (in minutes) of the low power mode period. The maximum permitted value is `1440`.

  – `frequency`: Specifies the frequency of the low power mode period. The permitted values are `daily` or `weekly`.

  You can use the `+=` operator to add entries to an existing `lowPowerModeSchedule` definition, or use the `-=` operator to remove specific entries from an existing `lowPowerModeSchedule` definition. The `=` operator overwrites the previous attribute value.

  To remove all entries in the low power mode schedule, specify `lowPowerModeSchedule=NULL`.

- The `lowPowerModeUntil` attribute regulates the low power mode. The following values are permitted:

  – `lowPowerModeUntil="end-timestamp"`: Manually switches on the low power mode until the specified time. The value must be specified as an ISO 8601 formatted timestamp. For example, `"2025-01-10T23:30:00-07:00"`.

  – `lowPowerModeUntil=""` or `lowPowerModeUntil=NULL`: Immediately switches off the low power mode by setting. You can use this setting to switch off a scheduled low power mode period or a manually started period.

  – `lowPowerModeUntil=NEVER`: Immediately switches off the low power mode and disables the low power mode schedule.

    To re-enable the low power mode schedule, set the `lowPowerModeUntil` attribute to any value other than `NEVER`.

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During any low power mode period, the system continually monitors itself to protect system performance. When any active workload is detected for five minutes, low power mode is automatically switched off. An active workload is characterized by any of the following:

- CPU utilization exceeds 30%.
- I/O utilization exceeds 30%.
- Throughput on the client network or RDMA Network Fabric exceeds 200 MB/sec.

When low power mode is automatically switched off because of an active workload, it remains off until the next scheduled period or until you manually switch it on.

9.7.1.3 ALTER IBPORT

Purpose

The `ALTER IBPORT` command performs an action on all InfiniBand Network Fabric ports, or specific ports.

> **Note**
>
> This command does not work on Oracle Exadata servers with RoCE Network Fabric.

Syntax

```
ALTER IBPORT {ALL | ibport_name [, ibport_name] ...} RESET COUNTERS
```

Usage Notes

The `RESET COUNTERS` option resets all counters on the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.

Example 9-25 Altering IBPORT Attributes

This example shows the how to reset the `IBPORT` counters for all ports, or for a specific port.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER IBPORT ALL RESET COUNTERS

         InfiniBand Port HCA-1:1 successfully altered.
         InfiniBand Port HCA-1:2 successfully altered.

DBMCLI> ALTER IBPORT "HCA-1:1" RESET COUNTERS

         InfiniBand Port HCA-1:1 successfully altered.
```

9.7.1.4 ALTER METRICDEFINITION

Purpose

The `ALTER METRICDEFINITION` command controls various metric attributes.

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Syntax

```
ALTER METRICDEFINITION metric_name [, metric_name ]... attribute_name =
attribute_value [, attribute_name = attribute_value]...


ALTER METRICDEFINITION attribute_name = attribute_value [, attribute_name =
attribute_value]... attribute_filters
```

Usage Notes

- In the command:
  - *metric_name*: Identifies a specific metric definition to alter.
  - *attribute_filters*: Identifies the metric definitions to alter by filtering according to attribute values.
  - *attribute_name=attribute_value*: Specifies an attribute setting:
    - The `finegrained` attribute controls whether the metric is enabled for fine-grained collection.

      Specify `finegrained=enabled` to enable the metric for fine-grained collection, or specify `finegrained=disabled` to disable fine-grained collection for the metric.
    - The `streaming` attribute controls whether the metric is included in the metric stream.

      Specify `streaming=enabled` to include the metric in the metric stream, or specify `streaming=disabled` to exclude the metric from the metric stream.
    - The `retentionPolicy` attribute specifies the retention policy for metric observations.

      When `retentionPolicy=Default`, the retention period for the associated metric is governed by the `metricHistoryDays` cell attribute. If `retentionPolicy=Annual`, the associated metric has a one-year retention period.

      By default, a subset of key metrics are retained for up to one year (`retentionPolicy=Annual`).

      To restore a metric to the original `retentionPolicy` setting defined in Oracle Exadata System Software, set the `retentionPolicy` attribute to an empty string (`retentionPolicy=''`).

      However, regardless of the `retentionPolicy` setting, historical metric observations are purged automatically if the server detects a shortage of storage space for the metric history repository.
- By default, a set of key performance metrics is automatically enabled for fine-grained collection and automatically included in the metric stream. However, you can customize the `finegrained` and `streaming` attributes independently. In other words, you can enable a metric for fine-grained collection without including it in the metric stream. Likewise, you can include a metric in the metric stream when it is not in the fine-grained collection.

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Example 9-26 Alter a Specific Metric Definition

This example shows the command to enable fine grained metric collection for the metric that shows the Ethernet network interface transfer rate (N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC).

```
DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC finegrained=enabled
```

Example 9-27 Alter a List of Metric Definitions

This example shows the command to disable fine grained metric collection for a listed set of metrics.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION N_MB_SENT,N_MB_RECEIVED finegrained=disabled
```

Example 9-28 Alter Metric Definitions Using a Filter

This example shows the command to include in the metric stream all of the metrics specified by the attribute filter.

```
DBMCLI> ALTER METRICDEFINITION streaming=enabled WHERE name LIKE 'N_NIC.*'
```

Related Topics

- Real-Time Insight
  You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems.
- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in LIST commands. Some ALTER commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.

9.7.1.5 ALTER THRESHOLD

Purpose

The ALTER THRESHOLD command updates the attribute values of all thresholds or the specified thresholds.

Syntax

```
ALTER THRESHOLD { ALL |threshold_name [, threshold_name ...] }
   attribute_name = attribute_value
   [, attribute_name = attribute_value]...
```

Usage Notes

The attributes that can be changed with the ALTER command are shown as modifiable in Example 9-47.

Examples

Example 9-29 shows how to alter threshold attributes.

Example 9-29 Altering Threshold Attributes

```
DBMCLI> ALTER THRESHOLD temp  warning=30

DBMCLI> ALTER THRESHOLD ALL occurrences=3
```


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> **See Also**
>
> "CREATE" for additional information about setting threshold attributes

9.7.1.6 ALTER USER

Purpose

The `ALTER USER` command changes the attributes of a user.

Syntax

```
ALTER USER username attribute_name = attribute_value      \
[, attribute_name = attribute_value, ...]
```

Usage Notes

- The *username* cannot be `root`, `dbmadmin` or `dbmmonitor`. Those are reserved.
- The user name should be unique.
- The system prompts for a password for the new user. The password must have 12 to 40 alphanumeric characters or special characters !@#$%^&*() with at least one digit, one lowercase letter, and one uppercase letter. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0, the password can be 8 to 40 characters in length and can also utilize the special characters - and _.
- The new password cannot be the same as the current password for the user.

Example 9-30 Using the ALTER USER Command

```
DBMCLI> ALTER USER scott password=TOPsecret2345
```

9.7.2 CREATE

Purpose

The `CREATE` command creates a new object and assigns initial attributes to the object.

Syntax

```
CREATE object_type [name] [attributename=attribute_value [,
attributename=attribute_value]...]
```

Usage Notes

- *object_type* can be as follows:
  - `DBSERVER`
  - `DIAGPACK`
  - `ROLE`
  - `THRESHOLD`

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  - USER
- *name* is the name of the new object.
- *attribute_value* is the name of a modifiable attribute for the *object_type*.
- *attribute_value* is the initial setting for the attribute.
- When multiple objects are valid as the target of a CREATE command, there is the possibility of partial success. If an error occurs, then the command is interrupted, and the remaining objects are not created.
- CREATE DBSERVER
- CREATE DIAGPACK
- CREATE ROLE
- CREATE THRESHOLD
- CREATE USER

Related Topics

- About DBMCLI Object Types

9.7.2.1 CREATE DBSERVER

Purpose

The CREATE DBSERVER command creates the DBSERVER object type.

Syntax

```
CREATE DBSERVER [name]
    [interconnect1=intValue1 [, interconnect2=intValue2 ...]]
    [ { , ipaddress1=ipValue1 [, ipaddress2=ipValue2 ...] }]
    [, attributeName = attributeValue ...]
```

Usage Notes

The attributes that can be set are shown as modifiable in DESCRIBE DBSERVER.

- This command can be used to assign the ASR value to the snmpSubscriber attribute.
- If a name is not provided, then the default is to set the database server name to the network host name of the server with hyphens in the network name replaced with underscores. You can display the network name with the uname -n command. If you change the database server name, then you must choose a unique database server name.

  If you provide a name, ensure that the name meets the guidelines.
- One to four interconnects can be specified. The interconnect1 attribute must be specified if the interconnect2 attribute is specified. The interconnect1 and interconnect2 attributes must be specified if interconnect3 is specified, and so on.
- If interconnect*n* and ipaddress*n* are specified, then an ipaddress*n* entry is automatically written to the /etc/oracle/cell/network-config/cellinit.ora file.
- Interconnects use the RDMA Network Fabric (ib*N* or re*N*).
- Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.1.0, the httpsAccess attribute can be used to specify a list of IP addresses or IP subnet masks that control who can

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access the RESTful service via HTTPs. The value you specify for `httpsAccess` overwrites any previous value. You can use the following values for `httpsAccess`:

- `ALL` — to allow access to all hosts (Default)
- `NONE` — to disable the HTTPs port completely
- `IP1, IP2,..., IP`*n* — to only allow access to hosts with IP addresses IP1, IP2,..., IP*n* where IP*n* is a valid IP address in IPv4, IPv4 subnet, IPv6 or IPv4-embedded IPv6 format. You can specify a maximum of 512 IP addresses for the access control list.

Additionally, instead of a single IP address, you can use the `/` character to specify a range of IP addresses using a subnet mask. For example the range `'192.168.10.0/24'` corresponds to hosts having IP addresses from 192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.255. If you specify an IP address range, you need to enclose the IP address string in quotes.

Examples

Example 9-31 shows the `CREATE DBSERVER` command with the `interconnect`*n* attribute.

Example 9-32 shows how to create a `DBSERVER` object that restricts HTTPs access to the RESTful server to a set of hosts.

Example 9-31 Creating a DB Server and setting the interconnect*n* attribute for the DBSERVER object

For racks that use InfiniBand Network Fabric:

```
DBMCLI> CREATE DBSERVER interconnect1=ib0, interconnect2=ib1
```

For racks that use RoCE Network Fabric:

```
DBMCLI> CREATE DBSERVER interconnect1=re0, interconnect2=re1
```

Example 9-32 Creating a DBServer with Restricted HTTPs Access

This example shows how to create a `DBSERVER` object that allows HTTPs port access only from hosts having IP addresses in the range 192.168.10.1 to 192.168.10.255.

For racks that use InfiniBand Network Fabric:

```
DBMCLI> CREATE DBSERVER interconnect1=ib0, httpsAccess="192.168.10.0/24"
```

For racks that use RoCE Network Fabric:

```
DBMCLI> CREATE DBSERVER interconnect1=re0, httpsAccess="192.168.10.0/24"
```

Related Topics

- ALTER DBSERVER
  The `ALTER DBSERVER` command changes the attributes of the database server.
- Restrictions on Values of Common Attributes
  Review the following restrictions for the values of attributes used by multiple DBMCLI objects.
- DESCRIBE DBSERVER

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9.7.2.2 CREATE DIAGPACK

Purpose

The `CREATE DIAGPACK` command creates a diagnostic package, which contains logs and traces that you can use to troubleshoot problems in your system. You can also send the package to Oracle Support, as needed.

Syntax

```
CREATE DIAGPACK packStartTime=time, [durationInHrs=duration]
```

or

```
CREATE DIAGPACK alertName=alertName
```

Usage Notes

When an alert occurs, a diagnostic package is created automatically. This package contains logs and traces related to the alert.

The `CREATE DIAGPACK` command enables you to generate diagnostic packages manually.

- The `packStartTime` parameter specifies when to start collecting the logs and traces. The format of `packStartTime` is:

  yyyy_MM_dd`T`*HH_mm_ss*

  For example: `2015_07_07T09_00_00`

  You can also specify the keyword `now` for `packStartTime`. The `packStartTime` cannot be in the future and cannot be older than 7 days. The value of `packStartTime` is used as part of the name of the diagnostic package.

- The `durationInHrs` parameter specifies the number of hours of logs and traces to include in the diagnostic package. Valid values are from `1` (default) to `6`.

  Every diagnostic package includes logs 1 hour before and 1 hour after the `packStartTime`. For example, if you specify a time of 12_00_00, then logs will collected from 11_00_00 to 13_00_00, unless the end time is in the future.

- The `alertName` parameter specifies the alert name for which to create the diagnostic package. You can run the `LIST ALERTHISTORY` command to view the alert names.

Name of Diagnostic Packages

The name of the diagnostic package is formed as follows:

```
hostname + packStartTime + unique package ID
```

For example: `scaqab04adm08_2016_05_17T11_58_54_5_1.tar.bz2`

For alerts, the name of the diagnostic package is formed as:

```
hostname + timestamp of when the package was created + alert ID
```


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For example: `scaqab04adm08_2016_05_17T11_58_54_5_1.tar.bz`

Location of Diagnostic Packages

The location of the diagnostic packages is `/opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/log`.

Status of Diagnostic Packages

You can run the LIST DIAGPACK command to get a list of diagnostic packages in your system, and their status.

Privileges Needed to Create, List, and Download Diagnostic Packages

Users need to be granted roles before they can download the diagnostic packages. Use DBMCLI to grant the following privileges to a role:

- Privilege to create diagnostic packages:

  ```
  grant privilege CREATE ON DIAGPACK to ROLE role
  ```

- Privilege to list diagnostic packages and check their status:

  ```
  grant privilege LIST ON DIAGPACK to ROLE role
  ```

- Privilege to download diagnostic packages:

  ```
  grant privilege DOWNLOAD ON DIAGPACK to ROLE role
  ```

You can then grant the role to users. For example, if you named your role `diagpack_role`, the following command grants the role to the user `fred`.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT ROLE diagpack_role TO USER fred
```

During deployment, Oracle Exadata Deployment Assistant (OEDA) creates an Exadata storage software user called CELLDIAG. You can use this user to connect to a cell remotely using ExaCLI or REST API. This user has privileges to create, list, and download diagnostic packages.

Downloading Diagnostic Packages

You can download diagnostic packages using any of the following methods. Note that you need the DOWNLOAD ON DIAGPACK privilege before you can download diagnostic packages.

- Using the REST API
  - To download the diagnostic package by name, use the following URL, where *hostname* specifies the host name of the server and *diagpackname* specifies the name of the diagnostic package. The URL must point to the secure socket port, which is 7879 by default:

    ```
    https://hostname:7879/diagpack/download?name=diagpackname
    ```

    If the user is not already logged in, the URL will prompt for a user name and password.

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Diagnostic packages can also be accessed at

```
https://hostname:7879/diagpack
```

For example:

```
https://dbnode01.example.com:7879/diagpack
```

The page then prompts the user to log in:

```
User: fred
Password: *******
```

Based on the user's privileges, various sections of this page could be hidden. The form to create a new diagpack will not be shown if the user does not have the CREATE ON DIAGPACK privilege. Similarly, the list of alerts and their diagnostic packages will not be shown if the user does not have the LIST ON DIAGPACK privilege.

To download the diagnostic package by alert name, use the following URL, where *hostname* specifies the host name of the server and *alertName* specifies the alert name of the diagnostic package:

```
https://hostname:7879/diagpack/download?alert=alertName
```

This is the same alert name that is used in AlertHistory. It looks like 1, 2, 3 for stateless alerts, and 1_1, 2_1, 3_1, 3_2 for stateful alerts.

- Using the `download` ExaCLI command

  ExaCLI enables you to run CellCLI commands on storage nodes remotely from compute nodes. To run the `download` command, run the following commands on a compute node:

  1. Start up ExaCLI and connect to the cell containing the diagnostic pack. Use a command similar to the following where *hostname* specifies the host name of the cell:

     ```
     exacli -l celladministrator -c hostname
     Password=********
     ```

  2. Run the `download` command. Use a command similar to the following where *name* specifies the name of the diagnostic package to download, and *destinationFolder* specifies the directory where you want to save the downloaded diagnostic package:

     ```
     exacli> download diagpack name destinationFolder
     ```

- Getting the diagnostic package from the alert emails

  The alert emails include diagnostic packages for all alerts except INFO, CLEAR, and WARNING. Diagnostic packages are generated for critical alerts only.

Turning Off the Diagnostic Pack Attachment in Emails

To turn off the diagnostic pack attachment in emails, use the command `alter dbserver diagPackEmailAttach=FALSE`. The diagnostic packs are still generated and stored on the system. To download the diagnostic packs, see the section "Downloading Diagnostic Packages."

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Examples

Example 9-33 Using "now" for packStartTime

This example creates a diagnostic package using `NOW` as the start time and the default duration of one hour.

The output is a single compressed file in the directory `/opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/log`.

```
DBMCLI> create diagpack packStartTime="now"
    Processing: dm01db01_diag_2015_07_08T17_53_58_1
    Use 'list diagPack' to check its status.
```

Example 9-34 Specifying a duration

This example creates 3 diagnostic packages under `/opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/log`:

- The first package has a start time of `2015_07_07T09_00_00`.
- The second package has a start time of `2015_07_07T10_00_00`.
- The third package has a start time of `2015_07_07T11_00_00`.

```
DBMCLI> create diagpack packStartTime="2015_07_07T09_00_00", durationInHrs=3
    Processing: dm01db01_diag_2015_07_07T09_00_00_1
    dm01db01_diag_2015_07_07T10_00_00_1 (In queue...)
    dm01db01_diag_2015_07_07T11_00_00_1 (In queue...)
    Use 'list diagPack' to check its status.
```

Related Topics

- About Automatic Diagnostic Repository
- LIST ALERTHISTORY
- LIST DIAGPACK
- Using the ExaCLI Utility

9.7.2.3 CREATE ROLE

Purpose

The `CREATE ROLE` command creates a role for a user accessing a database server.

Syntax

```
CREATE ROLE  role_name1 [, role_name2, ...]
```

Usage Notes

The role name should be unique.

Examples

Example 9-35 shows how to create a role.

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Example 9-35 Creating a Role

```
DBMCLI> CREATE ROLE dbmonitor
```

9.7.2.4 CREATE THRESHOLD

Purpose

The `CREATE THRESHOLD` command creates a threshold object that specifies the conditions for generation of a metric alert.

Syntax

```
CREATE THRESHOLD name attributename=value [, attributename=value]...
```

Usage Notes

The attributes that can be specified are `comparison`, `critical`, `occurrences`, `observation`, and `warning`.

- The *name* argument is required. The name is comprised of a metric name and an object name with the format `metricName.objectName`, such as `db_io_rq_sm_sec.db123` or `ct_io_wt_rq.interactive`.. Use the `LIST METRICCURRENT` *`metric`* command to display the available object name for metric. The object name is optional.
- When a object name is not specified, then the threshold is applied to all metric objects for the given metric.
- The `comparison` attribute is required with a condition value. The value must be `'<'`, `'<='`, `'='`, `'>='`, or `'>'`.
- The `occurrences` attribute specifies the number of consecutive measurements over the threshold value that trigger a state change.

  When specifying occurrences and observations, you need the specified number of consecutive occurrences of sample averages over the number of observations to cause an alert. For example, if the following five observations (`observations=5`) happen on a database server, then the average sample would be 10 because the number of consecutive occurrences (`occurrences=2`) had values of 5 and 15.

  ```
  Observation 1: 0
  Observation 2: 30
  Observation 3: 0
  Observation 4: 5
  Observation 5: 15
  ```

- The `observation` attribute is the number of measurements over which measured values are averaged.
- A state change to the value set in `warning` or `critical` causes a stateful alert to be generated.

Example 9-36 Creating a Threshold

This example shows how to create a threshold.

```
DBMCLI> CREATE THRESHOLD temp comparison='>', critical=30
```


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See Also

- *Oracle Exadata System Software User's Guide* for information about metrics
- "LIST ALERTDEFINITION" for information about metrics and thresholds

9.7.2.5 CREATE USER

Purpose

The `CREATE USER` command creates a user.

Syntax

```
CREATE USER name PASSWORD = *
```

Usage Notes

- The user name should be unique.
- The *username* cannot be `root`, `dbmadmin` or `dbmmonitor`. Those are reserved.
- The system prompts for a password for the new user. The password must have 12 to 40 alphanumeric characters or special characters !@#$%^&*() with at least one digit, one lowercase letter, and one uppercase letter. Starting with Oracle Exadata System Software release 18.1.0.0.0, the password can be 8 to 40 characters in length and can also utilize the special characters - and _.
- The new password cannot be the same as the current password for the user.

Example 9-37 Creating a User

```
DBMCLI> CREATE USER jdoe PASSWORD = *
password:
Confirm password: password
User jdoe successfully created.
```

9.7.3 DESCRIBE

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE` command displays a list of attributes for the object type that is provided as an argument. The tag `modifiable` indicates whether an attribute can be modified using the ALTER command.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE object_type
```

Usage Notes

- The *object_type* is one of the supported object types.
- The list of attributes can be used as arguments in the `LIST` command.
- `DESCRIBE` does not display all of the attributes for the objects.

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- DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION
- DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY
- DESCRIBE DBSERVER
- DESCRIBE IBPORT
- DESCRIBE LUN
- DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT
- DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION
- DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY
- DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK
- DESCRIBE ROLE
- DESCRIBE THRESHOLD
- DESCRIBE USER

Related Topics

- About DBMCLI Object Types

9.7.3.1 DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION` command displays a list of attributes for the `ALERTDEFINITION` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-2 lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION` command.

Table 9-2 DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION Attributes

Attribute	Description
alertShortName	Abbreviated name for the alert. If the alert is based on a metric, then the short name is the same as the corresponding metric `name` attribute.
alertSource	Source of the alert, such as `BMC` or `ADR`.
alertType	Type of the alert. Values are stateful or stateless. • Stateful alerts are automatically cleared on transition to `normal`. • Stateless alerts are never cleared. You can change the alert by setting the `examinedBy` attribute.
description	Description for the alert.
metricName	Metric name if the alert is based on a metric.
name	Identifier for the alert.

Examples

Example 9-38 shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `ALERTDEFINITION` object.

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Example 9-38 Describing the ALERTDEFINITION Object

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE ALERTDEFINITION

         name
         alertShortName
         alertSource
         alertType
         description
         metricName
```

9.7.3.2 DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY` command displays a list of attributes for the `ALERTHISTORY` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY
```

Usage Notes

The following table lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY` command.

Table 9-3 DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY Attributes

Attribute	Description
alertAction	Recommended action to perform for this alert.
alertMessage	Brief explanation of the alert.
alertSequenceID	Unique sequence ID for the alert. When an alert changes its state, such as `warning` to `critical` or `critical` to `clear`, another occurrence of the alert is created with the same sequence number and a time stamp of the transition.
alertShortName	Abbreviated name for the alert. If the alert is based on a metric, then the short name is the same as the corresponding metric `name` attribute.
alertType	Type of the alert. Values are stateful or stateless. • Stateful alerts are automatically cleared on transition to `normal`. • Stateless alerts are never cleared. You can change the alert by setting the `examinedBy` attribute.
beginTime	Time stamp when an alert changes its state.
endTime	Time stamp for the end of the period when an alert changes its state.
examinedBy	Administrator who reviewed the alert.
failedMail	Intended e-mail recipient when a notification failed.
failedSNMP	Intended SNMP subscriber when a notification failed.
metricObjectName	Object, such as database server disk for which a metric threshold has caused an alert.
metricValue	Value of the metric that caused the alert.
name	Unique identifier for the alert.

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Table 9-3 (Cont.) DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY Attributes

Attribute	Description
notificationState	Number indicating progress in notifying subscribers to alert messages: • 0: never tried • 1: sent successfully • 2: retrying, up to 5 times • 3: 5 failed retries
sequenceBeginTime	Time stamp when an alert sequence ID is first created.
severity	Severity level. Values are `clear`, `info`, `warning`, or `critical`.

Examples

Example 9-39 shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `ALERTHISTORY` object.

Example 9-39 Describing the ALERTHISTORY Object

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY

         name
         alertAction
         alertMessage
         alertSequenceID
         alertShortName
         alertType
         beginTime
         endTime
         examinedBy              modifiable
         failedMail
         failedSNMP
         metricObjectName
         metricValue
         notificationState
         sequenceBeginTime
         severity
```

Related Topics

- DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION

9.7.3.3 DESCRIBE DBSERVER

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE DBSERVER` command displays a list of attributes for the `DBSERVER` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE DBSERVER
```

Usage Notes

The following table lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE DBSERVER` command.

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Table 9-4 DESCRIBE DBSERVER Attributes

Attribute	Description
`accountLockInDays`	Number of days after a password expires before a user account is locked.
`bbuStatus`	Status of hard disk controller battery-backed unit (BBU).
`comment`	User-supplied text string.
`corecount`	Number of CPU cores in the database server. If expressed using the format *n1*/*n2*, then *n1* is the number of currently enabled CPU cores and *n2* is the total number of CPU cores in the database server.
`cpuCount`	Number of CPUs on the database server as reported by the operating system in `/proc/cpuinfo` and other utilities. This value factors in hyperthreading, so will always be twice the value of `corecount`. If expressed using the format *n1*/*n2*, then *n1* is twice the number of currently enabled CPU cores and *n2* is twice the total number of CPU cores in the database server.
`diagHistoryDays`	Number of days ADR files are retained. The default is 7 days.
`diagPackEmailAttach`	Whether a diagpack is included as an attachment in the alert email or not. The default is `true`.
`diagPackUploadEnabled`	Whether the auto diagpack upload feature is enabled or not. The default is `true`.
`emailFormat`	File format for email messages. The value can be HTML or text.
`fanCount`	Count of working fans and total fans, displayed as working/total.
`fanStatus`	Status of the fan. The value can be `normal`, `warning`, or `critical`.
`httpsAccess`	Control list of IP addresses for HTTPs port access to the Exadata RESTful Service
`id`	Global unique identifier (GUID) supplied by the hardware vendor.
`interconnect1-4`	Interconnect 1 to 4 for the database server. For example: bondeth0.
`interconnectCount`	Number of network interconnects.
`ipaddress1-4`	IP address 1 to 4 for the database server.
`kernelVersion`	Version of the host kernel software.
`location`	Physical location of the cell hardware supplied by the user.
`locatorLEDStatus`	Status of cell LOCATE LED. The value can be on or off.

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Table 9-4 (Cont.) DESCRIBE DBSERVER Attributes

Attribute	Description
`mailServer`	Fully qualified domain name of the email relay server used to send alert notifications. This attribute only requires specification in cases where DNS returns an unreachable or invalid mail exchange (MX) record for the email server specified in `smtpToAddr`.
`makeModel`	Make and model of the cell hardware supplied by the vendor.
`metricCollection`	Indicator for whether Management Server performs metric collection. Values are TRUE or FALSE. If set to FALSE, then all collection and alert mining is stopped. The default setting is TRUE.
`metricHistoryDays`	Number of days that regular metric history files are retained. The default is 7 days.
`msVersion`	Version of the management server.
`name`	Name of the database server.
`notificationMethod`	Notification method for alerts. The value should be `mail`, `snmp`, `none`, or both `mail` and `snmp`.
`notificationPolicy`	Indicator for severity alerts to be sent to subscribers. The value for notificationPolicy should be none or any combination of `critical`, `warning`, and `clear`.
`powerCount`	Count of power supplies, displayed as working/ total.
`powerStatus`	Status of the power. The value can be `normal`, `warning`, or `critical`.
`pwdExpInDays`	The number of days before a user's password expires.
`pwdExpWarnInDays`	The number of days before a user's password expires that a warning message is issued during login attempts.
`releaseImageStatus`	Indicator for knowing whether imaging is successful or not.
`releaseTrackingBug`	Patch number for the cell software, such as 11223344.
`releaseVersion`	Release number for the cell software, such as 11.2.2.3.0.
`remotePwdChangeAllowed`	Whether or not a user password can be changed remotely through REST services.
`rescuePlan`	A list of commands that you can run after a server rescue to restore settings, such as thresholds and notifications, to the last known values.
`smtpFrom`	User name that appears in the `From:` header of the alert notifications.

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Table 9-4 (Cont.) DESCRIBE DBSERVER Attributes

Attribute	Description
smtpFromAddr	Email address that appears in the From: header of the alert notifications. This email address is not authenticated with the email server.
smtpPort	Email server port used to send alert notifications.
smtpSubscriber	List of hosts that subscribe to the SNMP alert notifications.
smtpToAddr	Address to which email is sent. It can be a comma-delimited list in quotation marks to allow multiple subscribers to alerts.
smtpUseSSL	Specification to use Secure Socket Layer (SSL) encryption for alert notifications.
status	Status of the database server.
syslogConf	Rules for the system logging utility syslogd.
temperatureReading	Current temperature (Celsius) of the cell obtained from the BMC.
temperatureStatus	Status of the temperature. The value can be normal, warning, or critical.
traceLevel	Level for which trace messages are written. This can be a valid Java logging level (SEVERE, WARNING, INFO, CONFIG, FINE, FINER, FINEST) or a valid Oracle Diagnostic Logging (ODL) logging level (INCIDENT_ERROR:1, ERROR:1, WARNING:1, NOTIFICATION:1, NOTIFICATION:16, TRACE:1, TRACE:16, TRACE:32). The default is FINE.
upTime	Time (days, hours:minutes) since the system was restarted.

Examples

Example 9-40 Describing the DBSERVER Object

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE DBSERVER

    name                    modifiable
    bbuStatus
    comment                 modifiable
    coreCount
    cpuCount
    diagHistoryDays         modifiable
    diagPackEmailAttach     modifiable
    diagPackUploadEnabled   modifiable
    emailFormat             modifiable
    emailSubscriber         modifiable
    fanCount
    fanStatus
    httpsAccess             modifiable
    iaasIdleInUse           modifiable
    iaasMode                modifiable
```


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```
         iaasReason              modifiable
         id
         interconnectCount
         interconnect1           modifiable
         interconnect2           modifiable
         interconnect3           modifiable
         interconnect4           modifiable
         interconnect5           modifiable
         interconnect6           modifiable
         interconnect7           modifiable
         interconnect8           modifiable
         ipaddress1
         ipaddress2
         ipaddress3
         ipaddress4
         ipaddress5
         ipaddress6
         ipaddress7
         ipaddress8
         kernelVersion
         locatorLEDStatus
         location                modifiable
         mailServer              modifiable
         makeModel
         metricCollection        modifiable
         metricHistoryDays       modifiable
         msVersion
         notificationMethod      modifiable
         notificationPolicy      modifiable
         pendingCoreCount        modifiable
         powerCount
         powerStatus
         releaseImageStatus
         releaseVersion
         releaseTrackingBug
         securityCert            modifiable
         smtpFrom                modifiable
         smtpFromAddr            modifiable
         smtpPort                modifiable
         smtpToAddr              modifiable
         smtpUseSSL              modifiable
         snmpSubscriber          modifiable
         snmpUser                modifiable
         status
         syslogConf              modifiable
         temperatureReading
         temperatureStatus
         traceLevel              modifiable
         upTime
         msStatus
         rsStatus
```


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9.7.3.4 DESCRIBE IBPORT

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE IBPORT` command displays a list of attributes for the IBPORT object type.

> **Note**
>
> This command does not work on Oracle Exadata servers with RoCE Network Fabric.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE IBPORT
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-5 DESCRIBE IBPORT Attributes

Attribute	Description
activeSlave	Indicator whether the port is currently the active port for the bonded IP.
dataRate	The data rate of the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
hcaFWVersion	The version of the host channel adapter firmware.
id	The Global unique identifier (GUID) of the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
lid	The local identifier of the InfiniBand Network Fabric port. It is unique within the subnet, and the 16-bit identifiers are used within a network by switches for routing.
linkDowned	The number of times the port training state machine has failed the link error recovery process, and halted the link.
linkIntegrityErrs	The number of link integrity errors.
linkRecovers	The number of times the port training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
name	The name of the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
physLinkState	The physical link state.
portNumber	The port number of the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
rcvConstraintErrs	The number of received constraint errors experienced by the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
rcvData	The number of 32-bit data words received by the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
rcvErrs	The number of packets received at the InfiniBand Network Fabric port containing an error.
rcvRemotePhysErrs	The number of physical errors experienced at the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
status	The link status.
symbolErrs	The number of minor link errors experienced at the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.

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Table 9-5 (Cont.) DESCRIBE IBPORT Attributes

Attribute	Description
vl15Dropped	The number of incoming VL15 packets dropped at the InfiniBand Network Fabric port due to resource limitations, such as lack of buffers.
xmtConstraintErrs	The number of transmitted constraint errors experienced at the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
xmtData	The number of 32-bit data words transmitted on the InfiniBand Network Fabric port.
xmtDiscards	The number of outbound packets discarded by the InfiniBand Network Fabric port because the port was down or congested.

Example 9-41 Describing the IBPORT Object

This example shows the possible output for the `DESCRIBE IBPORT` command.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE IBPORT

        name
        activeSlave
        dataRate
        hcaFWVersion
        id
        lid
        linkDowned
        linkIntegrityErrs
        linkRecovers
        physLinkState
        portNumber
        rcvConstraintErrs
        rcvData
        rcvErrs
        rcvRemotePhysErrs
        status
        symbolErrs
        vl15Dropped
        xmtConstraintErrs
        xmtData
        xmtDiscards
```

9.7.3.5 DESCRIBE LUN

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE LUN` command displays a list of attributes for the `LUN` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE LUN
```


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Usage Notes

Table 9-6 DESCRIBE LUN Attributes

Attribute	Description
deviceName	Operating system device name for the LUN. For example, `/dev/c1d5`
diskType	The type of disk.
errorCount	Number of errors on this LUN.
id	Identifier assigned by the system.
lunSize	Raw size of the LUN before being converted to a database server disk.
lunUID	Unique identifier assigned by the system.
name	Unique name assigned to the LUN. This might be different (or extended from) the LUN ID if the ID is not unique.
overProvisioning	Indicator of the percentage of over-provisioned blocks in flash storage that are still available for a particular LUN. This attribute is only used for flash disks.
raidLevel	Value of the RAID level that is used on the LUN. For example: `RAID 0`.
status	Status of the LUN, which can be `normal`, `warning`, or `critical`.

Example 9-42 Describing the LUN Object

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `LUN` object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE LUN

         name
         deviceName
         diskType
         errorCount
         id
         lunSize
         lunUID
         overProvisioning
         raidLevel
         status
```

9.7.3.6 DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT` command displays a list of attributes for the `METRICCURRENT` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT
```


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Usage Notes

Table 9-7 DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT Attributes

Attribute	Description
alertState	Indicator of the alert state. Values are `normal`, `warning`, or `critical`.
collectionTime	Time stamp when the metric value was collected.
metricObjectName	Name of the object, such as database server being measured.
metricType	Specification for how the statistic was created or defined.
metricValue	Value of the metric when it was collected.
name	Unique name of the current metric.
objectType	Options are `DBSERVER`, `DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM`, and `IBPORT`.

Example 9-43 Describing the METRICCURRENT Object

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `METRICCURRENT` object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT

         name
         alertState
         collectionTime
         metricObjectName
         metricType
         metricValue
         objectType
```

Related Topics

- DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION

9.7.3.7 DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION` command displays a list of attributes for the `METRICDEFINITION` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-8 lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION` command.

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Table 9-8 DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION Attributes

Attribute	Description
name	Unique name of the metric definition. The value of the `name` attribute is a composite of abbreviations. The attribute value starts with an abbreviation of the object type on which the metric is defined: • `DS_` (database server) • `N_` (network)
description	Description of the metric.
fineGrained	Specifies if the metric is enabled for fine-grained collection.
metricType	Indicator of how the statistic was created or defined. The options are as follows: • `cumulative`: Cumulative statistics since the metric was created. • `instantaneous`: Value at the time that the metric is collected. • `rate`: Rates computed by averaging statistics over observation periods. • `transition`: Transition metrics are collected at the time their value has changed and typically capture important transitions in hardware status.
objectType	Options are `DBSERVER`, `DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM`, and `IBPORT`.
retentionPolicy	Specifies the retention policy for historical metric observations. When `retentionPolicy=Default`, the retention period for the associated metric is governed by the `metricHistoryDays` database server attribute. If `retentionPolicy=Annual`, the associated metric has a one-year retention period.
streaming	Specifies if the metric is enabled for streaming to a collection endpoint.
unit	Unit for the metric explicitly, and is related to the metric collected: • Number • % (percentage) • F (Fahrenheit) • C (Celsius)

9.7.3.8 DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY` command displays a list of attributes for the `METRICHISTORY` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-9 lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY` command.

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Table 9-9 DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY Attributes

Attribute	Description
alertState	Indicator of the alert state. Values are `normal`, `warning`, or `critical`.
collectionTime	Time stamp when the metric value was collected.
memory	The metrics in Management Server memory. This attribute can be used instead of the `collectionTime` attribute when the collection time is less than an hour.
metricObjectName	Name of the object, such as database server disk being measured.
metricType	Specification for how the statistic was created or defined.
metricValue	Value of the metric when it was collected.
metricValueAvg	Average value of the metric.
metricValueMax	Maximum value of the metric.
metricValueMin	Minimum value of the metric.
name	Unique name of the current metric.
objectType	Options are `DBSERVER`, `DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM`, and `IBPORT`
over	Specification for amount of time in minutes for the aggregation. This attribute works in conjunction with the `max`, `min` and `avg` keywords.

Example 9-44 Describing the METRICHISTORY Object

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `METRICHISTORY` object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY

         name
         alertState
         collectionTime
         memory
         metricObjectName
         metricType
         metricValue
         metricValueAvg
         metricValueMax
         metricValueMin
         objectType
         over
```

9.7.3.9 DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK` command displays a list of attributes for the `PHYSICALDISK` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK
```


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Usage Notes

The following table lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK` command.

Table 9-10 DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK Attributes

Attribute	Description
`ctrlHwVersion`	Controller version. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`diskType`	Type of the disk, whether it is a `HARDDISK` or a `FLASHDISK`.
`enclosureDeviceId`	Identifier for the hard disk enclosure. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
`errCmdTimeoutCount`	Count of the number of command timeout SCSI errors on the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`errHardReadCount`	Count of the number of hard read errors on the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`errHardWriteCount`	Count of the number of hard write errors on the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`errMediaCount`	Count of the number of media errors on the hard disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on Oracle Exadata Storage Server.
`errOtherCount`	Count of unclassified errors on the hard disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`errSeekCount`	Count of the number of SCSI seek errors on the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`hotPlugCount`	Count of the times the disk has been inserted into the rack. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`lastFailureReason`	Type of the most-recent error on the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`luns`	List of LUNs converted from this disk.
`makeModel`	Model description provided by the system.
`name`	Unique name of the physical disk.
`physicalFirmware`	System-assigned name of the firmware for the disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`physicalInsertTime`	Time that the disk was inserted.
`physicalInterface`	Interface type used by the hard disk. For example, SAS
`physicalPort`	Port on the controller for this disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`physicalRPM`	Disk revolutions per minute. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`physicalSerial`	System-assigned unique ID.

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Table 9-10 (Cont.) DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK Attributes

Attribute	Description
`physicalSize`	Size of the disk in bytes.
`physicalUseType`	Intended use of the disk. For example, `Data Drive`.
`sectorRemapCount`	Count of all sector remap operations for the physical disk. This attribute is only applicable to Oracle Exadata System Software on HP Oracle Database Machine.
`slotNumber`	Physical location of disk.
`status`	Status of the physical disk. Values can be as follows: • `failed`: disk has failed. In earlier releases, this status was called `critical`. • `normal`: disk is functioning normally • `not present`: disk has been removed • `peer failure`: flash disk failure only • `poor performance`: disk is performing poorly • `predictive failure`: disk is expected to fail • `write-through caching`: flash disk caching only.

Example 9-45 Describing the PHYSICALDISK Object on a Hard Drive in a Database Server

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `PHYSICALDISK` object on Oracle Exadata Storage Server.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK

         name
         ctrlFirmware
         diskType
         enclosureDeviceId
         errMediaCount
         errOtherCount
         luns
         makeModel
         physicalFirmware
         physicalInsertTime
         physicalInterface
         physicalSerial
         physicalSize
         slotNumber
         status
```

9.7.3.10 DESCRIBE ROLE

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE ROLE` command displays a list of attributes for the `ROLE` object type.

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Syntax

```
DESCRIBE ROLE
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-11 DESCRIBE ROLE Attributes

Attribute	Description
name	Unique name of the user assigned the role.
privileges	Privileges granted to the role.

Examples

Example 9-46 Describing the ROLE Object

This example shows the DESCRIBE command with the ROLE object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE ROLE
        name
        privileges
```

9.7.3.11 DESCRIBE THRESHOLD

Purpose

The DESCRIBE THRESHOLD command displays a list of attributes for the THRESHOLD object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE THRESHOLD
```

Usage Notes

Table 9-12 lists the attributes for the DESCRIBE THRESHOLD command.

Table 9-12 DESCRIBE THRESHOLD Attributes

Attribute	Description
comparison	Operator for comparing the metric value to the threshold value (>, >=, =, <, <=) to determine whether the value violates the threshold.
critical	Limit beyond which the metric value is considered to be in the critical state for generating alerts.
name	Unique name of the threshold.
observation	Number of measurements over which the rate metric is averaged before being compared with the threshold value.
occurrences	Number of consecutive violations of the threshold limit by the metric value before the appropriate alert is issued.

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Table 9-12 (Cont.) DESCRIBE THRESHOLD Attributes

Attribute	Description
warning	Limit beyond which the metric value is considered to be in the warning state for generating alerts.

Example 9-47 Describing the THRESHOLD Object

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `THRESHOLD` object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE THRESHOLD

         name
         comparison              modifiable
         critical                modifiable
         observation             modifiable
         occurrences             modifiable
         warning                 modifiable
```

9.7.3.12 DESCRIBE USER

Purpose

The `DESCRIBE USER` command displays a list of attributes for the `USER` object type.

Syntax

```
DESCRIBE USER
```

Usage Notes

The following table lists the attributes for the `DESCRIBE USER` command.

Table 9-13 DESCRIBE USER Attributes

Attribute	Description
`name`	Unique name of the user.
`roles`	Roles assigned to the user.

Example 9-48 Describing the USER Object

This example shows the `DESCRIBE` command with the `USER` object.

```
DBMCLI> DESCRIBE USER

         name
         roles
```


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9.7.4 DROP

Purpose

The `DROP` command removes the named objects from the database server or resets a database server.

Syntax

```
DROP object_type [object_name [, object_name]...] [options]
```

Usage Notes

- *object_type* can be one of the following:
  - `ALERTHISTORY`
  - `DBSERVER`
  - `ROLE`
  - `THRESHOLD`
  - `USER`
- *object_name* is the name of a database server disk, role, threshold, or user.
- When multiple objects are the target of a `DROP` command, there is the possibility of partial success. If an error occurs, then the command is interrupted, and the remaining objects are not dropped.
- DROP ALERTHISTORY
- DROP DBSERVER
- DROP ROLE
- DROP THRESHOLD
- DROP USER

Related Topics

- About DBMCLI Object Types

9.7.4.1 DROP ALERTHISTORY

Purpose

The `DROP ALERTHISTORY` command removes alerts from the alert history of a database server.

Syntax

```
DROP ALERTHISTORY {ALL | alert1 {, alert2}, ...}
```

Usage Notes

- In the command, *alertN* is the name of the alert to be dropped from the history.
- When dropping stateful alerts, you must drop all members of the alert sequence at the same time. If you do not drop all members, then an error is issued by the system.

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Example 9-49 Dropping a Database Server Alert History

```
DBMCLI> DROP ALERTHISTORY 1, 2_1, 2_2
```

9.7.4.2 DROP DBSERVER

Purpose

The `DROP DBSERVER` command resets MS on the database server to its original state.

Syntax

```
DROP DBSERVER
```

Usage Notes

- Any thresholds that were set for the database server are also dropped for the database server.
- The `DBSERVER` attributes are set to their default values.

Example 9-50 Dropping a Database Server

```
DBMCLI> DROP DBSERVER
```

9.7.4.3 DROP ROLE

Purpose

The `DROP ROLE` command removes user roles from the cell.

Syntax

```
DROP ROLE  { ALL | role_name1 [, role_name2, ...]} [FORCE]
```

Usage Notes

The `FORCE` option drops the role even if the role has been granted to a user.

Example 9-51 Dropping a Role

```
DBMCLI> DROP ROLE r1,r2
```

9.7.4.4 DROP THRESHOLD

Purpose

The `DROP THRESHOLD` command removes all or the specified thresholds from the database server.

Syntax

```
DROP THRESHOLD { ALL |threshold_name [, threshold_name ...] }
```


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Example 9-52 Dropping Thresholds

```
DBMCLI> DROP THRESHOLD temp
```

9.7.4.5 DROP USER

Purpose

The `DROP USER` command removes a user from a database server.

Syntax

```
DROP USER { ALL | user1 [, user2]... }
```

Usage Notes

- *user(n)* is the name of a user to drop.

Example 9-53 Dropping a User

```
DBMCLI>DROP USER jdoe
```

9.7.5 GRANT

Purpose

The `GRANT` command sets attributes for privileges and roles.

Syntax

```
GRANT object_type [name] TO sub_object_type [sub_object_name]
```

Usage Notes

- *object_type* can be as follows:
  - `PRIVILEGE`
  - `ROLE`
- The following values can be used for `PRIVILEGE` object type:
  - *name* is in the following format:

    ```
    { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object }              \
    [{ ALL ATTRIBUTES | ATTRIBUTES attribute1 [, attribute2, ...] }]  \
    [{ WITH ALL OPTIONS | WITH OPTIONS option1 [, option2, ...] }]
    ```

  - The *sub_object_type* must be `ROLE`.
  - The *sub_object_name* is the name of the role.
- The following can be used for the `ROLE` object type:
  - *name* is the role name.
  - The *sub_object_type* must be `USER`.

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  - The *sub_object_name* is the name of the user.

- GRANT PRIVILEGE
- GRANT ROLE

9.7.5.1 GRANT PRIVILEGE

Purpose

The `GRANT PRIVILEGE` command sets the access privileges for a role.

Syntax

```
GRANT PRIVILEGE { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object }   \
{ ALL ATTRIBUTES | ATTRIBUTES attribute1 [, attribute2, ...] }         \
{ WITH ALL OPTIONS | WITH OPTIONS option1 [, option2, ...] }           \
TO ROLE { ALL | role1 [, role2, ...] }
```

Usage Notes

- *action* is the command. Examples: `ALTER`, `CREATE`, `DESCRIBE`, `DROP`, `EXPORT`, `IMPORT`, `LIST`.

  Notes:

  - The `GRANT` and `REVOKE` commands cannot be granted.
  - `CREATE USER` and `DROP USER` cannot be granted.
  - `CREATE ROLE` and `DROP ROLE` cannot be granted.
- *object* is object type for the action. It can be any DBMCLI object. Examples: `DBSERVER`, `THRESHOLD`, `PHYSICALDISK`, `ALERTHISTORY`, `ROLE`.
- *attribute* are the attributes for the object. To get a list of attributes for an object, run the `LIST` *`object_type`* command.
- *option* are the options for the object. Examples: `DETAIL`, `LIMIT`, `ORDER BY`, `WHERE`.
- *role* is the name of the role to grant privileges.
- The `ALL ACTIONS` argument grants privileges for all actions.
- The `ALL OBJECTS` argument grants privileges for all objects.
- The `ALL ATTRIBUTES` argument grants privileges for all attributes.
- The `WITH ALL OPTIONS` argument grants privileges for all options.
- Specifying attributes and `WITH OPTIONS` is optional. If they are not specified, then all attributes and options are granted with the privilege.

Examples

Example 9-54 Granting Privileges to a Role

This example shows how to grant privileges to a role.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE list on alerthistory ATTRIBUTES
alertAction,alertMessage  \
        WITH OPTIONS detail TO ROLE dbmonitor
```


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Example 9-55 Granting All Attributes and Options to a Role

This example shows how to grant all attributes and options for a specified action and object to a role.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object }
to ROLE role1
```

Example 9-56 Granting All Options with Specified Action, Object and Attributes

This example shows how to grant all options with a specified action, object and attributes to a role.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object }
\
ATTRIBUTES attribute1 [, attribute2, ...] to ROLE role1
```

Example 9-57 Granting All Attributes with Specified Action, Object and Options

This example shows how to grant all attributes with a specified action, object, and options to a role.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS |
object }   \
WITH OPTIONS option1 [, option, ...] to ROLE role1
```

9.7.5.2 GRANT ROLE

Purpose

The `GRANT ROLE` command sets the role for a user.

Syntax

```
GRANT ROLE { ALL | role1 [, role2, ...] } TO USER { ALL | user1 [, user2...] }
```

Usage Notes

- *role* is the name of the role.
- The `ALL` argument grants all roles to the user.
- The `TO USER ALL` argument grants the role to all users.

Example 9-58 Granting a Role to a User

This example shows how to grant a role to a user.

```
DBMCLI> GRANT ROLE dbmonitor TO USER agarcia
```

9.7.6 HELP

Purpose

The `HELP` command displays syntax and usage descriptions for all DBMCLI commands.

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Syntax

```
HELP [help_topic]
```

If no topic argument is provided, `HELP` displays the name of all available topics. If a topic is specified, then detailed help text is displayed for that topic.

Example 9-59 shows examples of the `HELP` command.

Example 9-59 Display Help Text with the HELP Command

```
DBMCLI> HELP
DBMCLI> HELP ALTER
DBMCLI> HELP DROP ALERTHISTORY
```

9.7.7 LIST

Purpose

The `LIST` command displays attributes for database server objects. Objects displayed are identified by name or by filters. The attributes displayed for each object are determined by the specified attribute list.

Syntax

```
LIST object_type  [ name |  attribute_filters] [attribute_list]
[DETAIL] [ORDER BY order_by_attribute_list] [LIMIT integer]
```

Usage Notes

- *object_type* can be the following:
  - `ALERTDEFINITION`
  - `ALERTHISTORY`
  - `DBSERVER`
  - `IBPORT` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
  - `LUN` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
  - `METRICCURRRENT`
  - `METRICDEFINITION`
  - `METRICHISTORY`
  - `PHYSICALDISK` (not available in user domain (domU) environments)
  - `ROLE`
  - `THRESHOLD`
  - `USER`
- Using `LIST` with only an *object_type* (without the `DETAIL` option or an attribute list) displays the names of the existing objects of this type and a default list of attributes.
  - For an object type that has a `status` attribute, the object name and the status are displayed.

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  - For the METRICHISTORY object type, the collection time, the object name, and value are displayed.
  - For the PHYSICALDISK and LUN object types, the ID attribute is displayed.
  - For the ALERTHISTORY object type, the time and alert message are displayed.
  - For the KEY object type, the key value is displayed.
- The attributes displayed for each object are determined by the specified attribute list. Attribute values that are strings with embedded blank spaces or tabs must be enclosed in quotation marks.
- Attribute filters determine the specific objects that are displayed. Because of the amount of metrics, you should use filters when using the LIST METRICCURRENT or LIST METRICHISTORY commands to narrow the output of the command.
- In the default format without the DETAIL option, each object is displayed on a separate line, with successive attribute values separated by tabs in the order of the specified list of attributes.
- In the DETAIL format, each attribute of a specific object is displayed on a separate line, with an attribute name followed by its value. If no attribute list is provided, then all attributes that have values are displayed. Blank lines separate each object in the display. DETAIL is similar to the ATTRIBUTES ALL option, only the format is different.
- Attributes that are not set are not listed with the DETAIL option. However, attributes that are set to an empty value are listed with the DETAIL option.
- ORDER BY orders the objects by attributes in ascending or descending order. The default is ascending.
- LIMIT sets a limit on the number of objects to display.
- LIST ALERTDEFINITION
- LIST ALERTHISTORY
- LIST DBSERVER
- LIST DIAGPACK
- LIST IBPORT
- LIST LUN
- LIST METRICCURRENT
- LIST METRICDEFINITION
- LIST METRICHISTORY
- LIST METRICSTREAM
- LIST PHYSICALDISK
- LIST ROLE
- LIST THRESHOLD
- LIST USER

Related Topics

- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in LIST commands. Some ALTER commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.
- About DBMCLI Object Types

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- Attribute Lists in LIST Command

9.7.7.1 LIST ALERTDEFINITION

Purpose

The `LIST ALERTDEFINITION` command displays all available sources of the alerts on the database server.

Syntax

```
LIST ALERTDEFINITION [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

The list of attributes that can be displayed is shown in Example 9-38.

Examples

Example 9-60 shows the `LIST` command with the `ALERTDEFINITION` object.

Example 9-60 Listing ALERTDEFINITION Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST ALERTDEFINITION HardwareAlert DETAIL
         name:                   HardwareAlert
         alertShortName:         Hardware
         alertSource:            Hardware
         alertType:              Stateless
         description:            "Hardware Alert"
         metricName:
```

9.7.7.2 LIST ALERTHISTORY

Purpose

The `LIST ALERTHISTORY` command displays all alerts that occurred on the database server.

Syntax

```
LIST ALERTHISTORY [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- You can use the DESCRIBE ALERTHISTORY command to view the complete list of `ALERTHISTORY` attributes.
- A `WHERE` clause can include the `ageInMInutes` attribute to specify the list is limited to those alerts which have the specified age. For example, the following command would show the alerts created in the previous 15 minutes:

  ```
  DBMCLI> LIST ALERTHISTORY WHERE ageInMinutes < 15
  ```

Examples

Example 9-61 shows the `LIST` command with the `ALERTHISTORY` object.

Example 9-61 Listing ALERTHISTORY Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST ALERTHISTORY 1_1 DETAIL
        name:                   1_1
        alertDescription:       "Data hard disk of size 300GB in slot 3 entered
```


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```
                              predictive failure status"
         alertMessage:        "Data hard disk entered predictive failure status.
                               Status        : WARNING - PREDICTIVE FAILURE
                               Manufacturer  : HITACHI  Model
                               Number  : H103030SCSUN300G  Size          : 300GB
                               Serial Number : 1026GZKMDE
                               Firmware      : A2A8  Slot Number   : 3"
         alertSequenceID:     1
         alertShortName:      Hardware
         alertType:           Stateful
         beginTime:           2014-09-22T20:18:23-05:00
         examinedBy:
         metricObjectName:    252:3
         notificationState:   0
         sequenceBeginTime:   2014-09-22T20:18:23-05:00
         severity:            critical
         alertAction:         "Informational. The hard disk has entered
predictive failure status. A white DB server locator LED has been turned on to
help locate the affected cell, and an amber service action LED has been lit on the
drive to help locate the affected drive. Detailed information on this problem can
be found at
https://support.oracle.com/CSP/main/article?cmd=show&type=NOT&id=1112995.1
Automatic Service Request has been notified with Unique Identifier:
c84839be-e8d8-4e5e-b315-e145ccd7cbc8."
```

9.7.7.3 LIST DBSERVER

Purpose

The `LIST DBSERVER` command displays all alerts that occurred on the database server.

Syntax

```
LIST DBSERVER [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

You can use the DESCRIBE DBSERVER command to view the complete list of `DBSERVER` attributes.

Examples

Example 9-62 shows the output of the `LIST DBSERVER DETAIL` command.

Example 9-63 shows how to display the value of the `rescuePlan` attribute.

Example 9-64 shows how to retrieve the value of the `httpsAccess` attribute.

Example 9-62 Listing DBSERVER Attributes

```
DDBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER DETAIL
         name:                   myexadb03
         bbuStatus:              normal
         cpuCount:               24
         diagHistoryDays:        7
         fanCount:               16/16
         fanStatus:              normal
         httpsAccess             ALL
         id:                     1029FMM085
```


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```
         interconnectCount:      2
         ipaddress1:             192.168.10.25/22
         kernelVersion:          2.6.39-400.220.0.el6uek.x86_64
         locatorLEDStatus:       on
         makeModel:              Oracle Corporation SUN FIRE X4170 M2 SERVER
         metricHistoryDays:      7
         msVersion:              OSS_MAIN_LINUX.X64_140921
         powerCount:             2/2
         powerStatus:            normal
         releaseImageStatus:     success
         releaseVersion:         12.1.2.1.0.140728
         releaseTrackingBug:     17885582
         snmpSubscriber:
         host=10.133.131.130,port=162,community=public,type=asr
         status:                 online
         temperatureReading:     20.0
         temperatureStatus:      normal
         upTime:                 55 days, 5:12
         msStatus:               running
         rsStatus:               running

DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES status,uptime
         online  161 days, 3:11
```

Example 9-63 Displaying the rescuePlan Attribute

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES rescuePlan

CREATE ROLE "listdbserverattrs"

GRANT PRIVILEGE list ON DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES bbuStatus, coreCount WITH ALL
OPTIONS TO ROLE "listdbserverattrs"

ALTER DBSERVER diagHistoryDays="7", metricHistoryDays="7",
bbuLearnSchedule="MONTH 1 DATE 17 HOUR 2 MINUTE 0",
alertSummaryStartTime="2016-09-26T08:00:00-07:00",
alertSummaryInterval=weekly, pendingCoreCount="128" force
```

Example 9-64 Displaying the HTTPs Access Control List

This example shows how to view the HTTPs access control list for the Exadata RESTful service.

```
DBMCLI> LIST DBSERVER ATTRIBUTES httpsAccesss
         ALL
```

The value of `ALL` is the default value and allows access to all hosts.

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9.7.7.4 LIST DIAGPACK

Purpose

The `LIST DIAGPACK` command lists the diagnostic packages in your system, along with their status.

Syntax

```
LIST DIAGPACK [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

The location of the diagnostic packages is `/opt/oracle/dbserver/dbms/deploy/log`.

Examples

Example 9-65 Output of the LIST DIAGPACK Command

This example shows the output of the `LIST DIAGPACK` command.

```
DBMCLI> LIST DIAGPACK
dbm04adm01_2016_06_07T12_28_23_17_1.tar.bz2
dbm04adm01_2016_04_11T12_51_05_16_1.tar.bz2
```

Example 9-66 Output of the LIST DIAGPACK command with the DETAIL option

This example shows the output of the `LIST DIAGPACK` command with the `DETAIL` option.

```
DBMCLI> LIST DIAGPACK DETAIL
   name:                   dbm04adm01_2019_08_07T12_28_23_17_1.tar.bz2
   alertDescription:       "Hard disk of size 600GB in slot 5 failed"
   alertName:              17_1
   diagPackHostName:       dbm04adm01
   packStartTime:          2016-06-07T12:28:23-07:00

   name:                   dbm04adm01_2019_08_11T12_51_05_16_1.tar.bz2
   alertDescription:       "InfiniBand Port HCA-4:1 may require attention.
State:Down, Physical State:Disabled."
   alertName:              16_1
   diagPackHostName:       dbm04adm01
   packStartTime:          2016-04-11T12:51:05-07:00

   name:                   dbm04adm01_diag_2019_08_12T18_37_30_1
   alertDescription:       Processing...
```

Related Topics

- CREATE DIAGPACK

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9.7.7.5 LIST IBPORT

Purpose

The `LIST IBPORT` command displays attributes for InfiniBand Network Fabric ports determined by the specified attributes and filters.

> **Note**
>
> This command does not work on Oracle Exadata servers with RoCE Network Fabric.

Syntax

```
LIST IBPORT  [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list] [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- You can use the DESCRIBE IBPORT command to view the complete list of `IBPORT` attributes.
- If the `activeSlave` attributes for both InfiniBand Network Fabric ports on a server are not listed, then active-active bonding is being used. If an `activeSlave` attribute is `TRUE`, then active-passive bonding is being used.

Example 9-67 Listing IBPORT Attributes

This example demonstrates the output you might see from the `LIST IBPORT` command.

```
DBMCLI> LIST IBPORT
         HCA-1:1         Active
         HCA-1:2         Active

DBMCLI> LIST IBPORT DETAIL
         name:                   HCA-1:1
         activeSlave:            TRUE
         dataRate:               "40 Gbps"
         hcaFWVersion:           2.7.0
         id:                     0x00212800013e8c67
         lid:                    20
         linkDowned:             0
         linkIntegrityErrs:      0
         linkRecovers:           0
         physLinkState:          LinkUp
         portNumber:             1
         rcvConstraintErrs:      0
         rcvData:                84653709
         rcvErrs:                0
         rcvRemotePhysErrs:      0
         status:                 Active
         symbolErrs:             0
         vl15Dropped:            0
         xmtConstraintErrs:      0
         xmtData:                84572496
         xmtDiscards:            0
```


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```
         name:                   HCA-1:2
         activeSlave:            FALSE
         dataRate:               "40 Gbps"
         hcaFWVersion:           2.7.0
         id:                     0x00212800013e8c68
         lid:                    21
         linkDowned:             0
         linkIntegrityErrs:      0
         linkRecovers:           0
         physLinkState:          LinkUp
         portNumber:             2
         rcvConstraintErrs:      0
         rcvData:                79355427
         rcvErrs:                0
         rcvRemotePhysErrs:      0
         status:                 Active
         symbolErrs:             0
         vl15Dropped:            0
         xmtConstraintErrs:      0
         xmtData:                79274016
         xmtDiscards:            0
```

9.7.7.6 LIST LUN

Purpose

The LIST LUN command displays attributes for LUNs determined by the specified attributes and filters.

Syntax

`LIST LUN [ name | attribute_filters ] [attribute_list] [DETAIL]`

Usage Notes

You can use the DESCRIBE LUN command to view the complete list of `LUN` attributes.

Examples

Example 9-68 shows the LIST command with the LUN object, and the corresponding output.

Example 9-68 Listing LUN Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST LUN
         0_0     0_0     normal

DBMCLI> LIST LUN 0_0 DETAIL
         name:                   0_0
         diskType:               HardDisk
         id:                     0_0
         lunSize:                556.9289990008179G
         lunUID:                 0_0
         raidLevel:              5
         lunWriteCacheMode:      "WriteBack, ReadAheadNone, Direct,   \
```


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```
                                 No Write Cache if Bad BBU"
         status:                 normal
```

9.7.7.7 LIST METRICCURRENT

Purpose

The `LIST METRICCURRENT` command displays a list of collections of all metrics.

Syntax

```
LIST METRICCURRENT [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- You can use the DESCRIBE METRICCURRENT command to view the complete list of `METRICCURRENT` attributes.
- To reduce the size of the output when you run the `LIST METRICCURRENT` command, use filters.

Examples

Example 9-69 shows the `LIST` command with filters to display information about the `METRICCURRRENT` object, and the corresponding output.

Example 9-69 Listing METRICCURRENT Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT attributes name, objecttype
         DS_BBU_CHARGE           DBSERVER
         DS_BBU_TEMP             DBSERVER
         DS_CPUT                 DBSERVER
         DS_CPUT_MS              DBSERVER
         DS_FANS                 DBSERVER
         DS_FSUT                 DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM
         DS_FSUT                 DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM
         DS_FSUT                 DBSERVER_FILESYSTEM
         DS_MEMUT                DBSERVER
         DS_MEMUT_MS             DBSERVER
         DS_RUNQ                 DBSERVER
         DS_SWAP_IN_BY_SEC       DBSERVER
         DS_SWAP_OUT_BY_SEC      DBSERVER
         DS_SWAP_USAGE           DBSERVER
         DS_TEMP                 DBSERVER
         DS_VIRTMEM_MS           DBSERVER
         N_HCA_MB_RCV_SEC        DBSERVER
         N_HCA_MB_TRANS_SEC      DBSERVER
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         IBPORT
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         IBPORT
         N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC       IBPORT
         N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC       IBPORT
         N_IB_UTIL_RCV           IBPORT
         N_IB_UTIL_RCV           IBPORT
         N_IB_UTIL_TRANS         IBPORT
         N_IB_UTIL_TRANS         IBPORT
         N_NIC_KB_RCV_SEC        DBSERVER
```


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```
         N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC      DBSERVER
         N_NIC_NW                DBSERVER

DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT where objectType='IBPORT'
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         HCA-1:1         0.026 MB/sec
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC         HCA-1:2         0.009 MB/sec
         N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC       HCA-1:1         0.021 MB/sec
         N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC       HCA-1:2         0.004 MB/sec
         N_IB_UTIL_RCV           HCA-1:1         0.0 %
         N_IB_UTIL_RCV           HCA-1:2         0.0 %
         N_IB_UTIL_TRANS         HCA-1:1         0.0 %
         N_IB_UTIL_TRANS         HCA-1:2         0.0 %

DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT where name = DS_CPUT and metricobjectname=
myexadb04 detail
         name:                   DS_CPUT
         alertState:             normal
         collectionTime:         2014-03-13T16:15:25-05:00
         metricObjectName:       myexadb04
         metricType:             Instantaneous
         metricValue:            0.9 %
         objectType:             DBSERVER


DBMCLI> LIST METRICCURRENT DS_FSUT
         DS_FSUT         /       50 %
         DS_FSUT         /boot   18 %
         DS_FSUT         /u01    82 %
```

Related Topics

- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in `LIST` commands. Some `ALTER` commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.

9.7.7.8 LIST METRICDEFINITION

Purpose

The `LIST METRICDEFINITION` command displays a list of metric definitions on the database server.

Syntax

```
LIST METRICDEFINITION [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

You can use the DESCRIBE METRICDEFINITION command to view the complete list of `METRICDEFINITION` attributes.

Examples

Example 9-70 shows the `LIST` command with the `METRICDEFINITION` object, and the corresponding output.

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Example 9-70 Listing METRICDEFINITION Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICDEFINITION
         DS_BBU_CHARGE
         DS_BBU_TEMP
         DS_CPUT
         DS_CPUT_MS
         DS_FANS
         DS_FSUT
         DS_MEMUT
         DS_MEMUT_MS
         DS_RUNQ
         DS_SWAP_IN_BY_SEC
         DS_SWAP_OUT_BY_SEC
         DS_SWAP_USAGE
         DS_TEMP
         DS_VIRTMEM_MS
         N_HCA_MB_RCV_SEC
         N_HCA_MB_TRANS_SEC
         N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC
         N_IB_MB_TRANS_SEC
         N_IB_UTIL_RCV
         N_IB_UTIL_TRANS
         N_NIC_KB_RCV_SEC
         N_NIC_KB_TRANS_SEC
         N_NIC_NW
```

9.7.7.9 LIST METRICHISTORY

Purpose

The `LIST METRICHISTORY` command displays a list of individual metrics.

Syntax

```
LIST METRICHISTORY [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]
                   {over_specification] [MEMORY] [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- You can use the DESCRIBE METRICHISTORY command to view the complete list of `METRICHISTORY` attributes.
- The retention period for most metric history files is specified by the `metricHistoryDays` attribute. The default retention period is 7 days. You can modify this setting with the DBMCLI `ALTER DBSERVER` command.

  In addition to the metrics governed by the `metricHistoryDays` attribute, a subset of key metric observations are retained for up to one year. In all cases, historical metric observations are purged automatically if the server detects a storage space shortage.
- The *over_specification* syntax is as follows:

  ```
  OVER number [aggregation_type [aggregation_type]...]
  ```

  In the preceding syntax, *number* is amount of time in minutes for the aggregation, and *aggregation_type* can be `max`, `min`, or `avg`.
- A `WHERE` clause can include the `ageInMinutes` attribute to specify the list is limited to those metrics which have the specified age. For example, the following command would show the metrics created in the previous 15 minutes:

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```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICHISTORY WHERE ageInMinutes < 15
```

Examples

Example 9-71 shows the `LIST METRICHISTORY` command with the `name` and `collectionTime` attributes.

Example 9-72 shows the `LIST METRICHISTORY` command with the `ds_cput` attribute.

Example 9-71 Listing METRICHISTORY Using the Name and CollectionTime Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICHISTORY WHERE name LIKE 'DS_.*' AND collectionTime > '2014-03-27T17:48:16-05:00'

         DS_FANS                 myexadb03       16              2014-03-27T17:49:15-05:00
         DS_TEMP                 myexadb03       20.0 C          2014-03-27T17:49:15-05:00
         DS_BBU_CHARGE           myexadb03       52.0 %          2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_BBU_TEMP             myexadb03       45.0 C          2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_CPUT                 myexadb03       0.3 %           2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_CPUT_MS              myexadb03       0.0 %           2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_FSUT                 /               73 %            2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_FSUT                 /boot           18 %            2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_FSUT                 /u01            43 %            2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_MEMUT                myexadb03       42 %            2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_MEMUT_MS             myexadb03       0.3 %           2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_MEMUT_MS             myexadb03       0.3 %           2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_RUNQ                 myexadb03       0.2             2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_SWAP_IN_BY_SEC       myexadb03       0.0 KB/sec      2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_SWAP_OUT_BY_SEC      myexadb03       0.0 KB/sec      2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_SWAP_USAGE           myexadb03       0 %             2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_VIRTMEM_MS           myexadb03       981 MB          2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
         DS_VIRTMEM_MS           myexadb03       981 MB          2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00
```

Example 9-72 Listing METRICHISTORY for the ds_cput Attribute

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICHISTORY ds_cput OVER 10 MIN MAX MEMORY
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  1.0 %   2014-03-27T16:59:16-05:00       0.3 %   1.0 %
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  0.7 %   2014-03-27T17:09:16-05:00       0.2 %   0.8 %
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  0.7 %   2014-03-27T17:19:16-05:00       0.3 %   1.1 %
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  0.7 %   2014-03-27T17:29:16-05:00       0.3 %   0.9 %
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  0.7 %   2014-03-27T17:39:16-05:00       0.2 %   0.8 %
         DS_CPUT  myexadb03  0.8 %   2014-03-27T17:49:16-05:00       0.3 %   0.8 %
```

Related Topics

- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in `LIST` commands. Some `ALTER` commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.
- ALTER DBSERVER
  The `ALTER DBSERVER` command changes the attributes of the database server.
- DESCRIBE DBSERVER

9.7.7.10 LIST METRICSTREAM

Purpose

The `LIST METRICSTREAM` command displays metrics in the metric stream.

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Syntax

```
LIST METRICSTREAM [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- The `LIST METRICSTREAM` command is functionally equivalent to the `LIST METRICCURRENT` command, except that `LIST METRICSTREAM` only displays metrics that are included in the metric stream.

Example 9-73 Listing METRICSTREAM Attributes

This example shows the `LIST METRICSTREAM` command with a filter to display cell disk attributes.

```
DBMCLI> LIST METRICSTREAM WHERE name LIKE 'N_NIC.*'
```

Related Topics

- Real-Time Insight
  You can use the Real-Time Insight feature to enable real-time monitoring of your Exadata systems.
- Attribute Filters in LIST and ALTER Commands
  You can use the *attribute_filters* clause to specify the objects to display in `LIST` commands. Some `ALTER` commands also support the *attribute_filters* clause.
- LIST METRICCURRENT

9.7.7.11 LIST PHYSICALDISK

Purpose

The `LIST PHYSICALDISK` command displays attributes for one or more physical disks determined by the specified attributes and filters.

Syntax

```
LIST PHYSICALDISK [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list]  [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

You can use the DESCRIBE PHYSICALDISK command to view the complete list of `PHYSICALDISK` attributes.

Examples

Example 9-74 shows the `LIST` command with the `PHYSICALDISK` object, and the corresponding output.

Example 9-74 Listing Physical Disk Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST PHYSICALDISK
         252:0   G08VKE  normal
         252:1   GYVAXE  normal
         252:2   G07Z5E  normal
         252:3   G0889E  normal
```


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9.7.7.12 LIST ROLE

Purpose

The `LIST ROLE` command displays the specified attributes for a role.

Syntax

```
LIST ROLE [name | filters] [attribute_list] [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- *name* is the name of the role.
- *filters* is an expression that determines which roles are displayed.
- *attribute_list* is the attributes to display. The `ALL` option can be used to display all attributes.
- The `DETAIL` option formats the output as an attribute on each line, with an attribute descriptor preceding each value.

Examples

Example 9-75 shows the `LIST ROLE` command.

Example 9-75 Displaying a Role

```
DBMCLI> LIST ROLE DETAIL

DBMCLI> LIST ROLE where name like 'db_*'
```

9.7.7.13 LIST THRESHOLD

Purpose

The `LIST THRESHOLD` command displays attributes for one or more thresholds determined by the specified attributes and filters.

Syntax

```
LIST THRESHOLD [ name |  attribute_filters ]  [attribute_list] [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

You can use the DESCRIBE THRESHOLD command to view the complete list of `THRESHOLD` attributes.

Examples

Example 9-76 shows the `LIST` command with the `THRESHOLD` object, and the corresponding output.

Example 9-76 Listing Threshold Attributes

```
DBMCLI> LIST THRESHOLD
         DS_CPUT.myexadb04
         DS_TEMP.myexadb04
```


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```
DBMCLI> LIST THRESHOLD DS_CPUT.myexadb04 detail
         name:                   DS_CPUT.myexadb04
         comparison:             >
         warning:                90.0

DBMCLI> LIST THRESHOLD DS_TEMP.myexadb04 detail
         name:                   DS_TEMP.myexadb04
         comparison:             >
         critical:               30.0
```

9.7.7.14 LIST USER

Purpose

The `LIST USER` command displays the specified attributes for a user.

Syntax

```
LIST USER [name | filters] [attribute_list] [DETAIL]
```

Usage Notes

- *name* is the user name.
- *filters* is an expression that determines which users are displayed.
- *attribute_list* is the attributes to display. The `ALL` option can be used to display all attributes.
- The `DETAIL` option formats the output as an attribute on each line, with an attribute descriptor preceding each value.

Examples

Example 9-77 shows the `LIST USER` command.

Example 9-77 Using the LIST USER Command

```
DBMCLI> LIST USER DETAIL

DBMCLI> LIST USER where name like 'jdoe' DETAIL
         name:                   jdoe
         roles:                  role=db_monitor
         Privileges:             object=dbserver
                                 verb=list
                                 attributes=all attributes
                                 options= all options
```

9.7.8 REVOKE

Purpose

The `REVOKE` command removes privileges and roles.

Syntax

```
REVOKE object_type [name] FROM sub_object_type [sub_object_name]
```


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Usage Notes

- *object_type* can be as follows:
  - PRIVILEGE
  - ROLE
- The following can be used for PRIVILEGE object type:
  - *name* is in the following format:

```
{ ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object }  { ALL ATTRIBUTES
| \
ATTRIBUTES attribute1 [, attribute2, ...] }  { WITH ALL OPTIONS
|        \
WITH OPTIONS option1 [, option2, ...] }
```

  - The *sub_object_type* must be ROLE.
  - The *sub_object_name* is a role name, a comma-delimited list of role names, or the keyword ALL.
- The following can be used for the ROLE object type:
  - *name* is a role name, a comma-delimited list of role names, or the keyword ALL.
  - The *sub_object_type* must be USER.
  - The *sub_object_name* is the name of the user, a comma-delimited list of user names, or the keyword ALL.
- REVOKE PRIVILEGE
- REVOKE ROLE

9.7.8.1 REVOKE PRIVILEGE

Purpose

The REVOKE PRIVILEGE command revokes privileges from a role.

Syntax

```
REVOKE PRIVILEGE { ALL ACTIONS | action } ON { ALL OBJECTS | object } { ALL
ATTRIBUTES | ATTRIBUTES attribute1 [, attribute2...] } { WITH ALL OPTIONS |
WITH OPTIONS option1 [, option2, ...] } FROM ROLE { ALL | role1 [,
role2, ...] }
```

Usage Notes

- *action* is the command.
- *object* is object type for the action.
- *attribute* are the attributes for the object.
- *option* are the options for the object.
- *role* is the name of the role from which to revoke privileges.
- The ALL ACTIONS argument revokes privileges for all actions.

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- The `ALL OBJECTS` argument revokes privileges for all objects.
- The `ALL ATTRIBUTES` argument revokes privileges for all attributes.
- The `WITH ALL OPTIONS` argument revokes privileges for all options.

Examples

Example 9-78 shows the `REVOKE PRIVILEGE` command.

Example 9-78 Revoking a Privilege

```
DBMCLI> REVOKE PRIVILEGE ALL ACTIONS ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
         WITH ALL OPTIONS FROM ROLE ALL

DBMCLI> REVOKE PRIVILEGE list ON dbserver ATTRIBUTES name     -
         WITH OPTIONS detail FROM ROLE db_monitor
```

9.7.8.2 REVOKE ROLE

Purpose

The `REVOKE ROLE` command revokes the role for a user.

Syntax

```
REVOKE ROLE { ALL | role1 [, role2, ...] } FROM USER { ALL | user1 [, user2...] }
```

Usage Notes

- *role1* and *role2* are the names of roles.
- *user1* and *user2* are the names of users.
- The `ALL` argument revokes all roles from the user.
- The `FROM USER ALL` argument revokes the role from all users.

Examples

Example 9-79 shows how to revoke a role from a user.

Example 9-79 Revoking a Role From a User

```
DBMCLI> REVOKE ROLE db_monitor FROM USER jdoe
```

9.7.9 SET

Purpose

The `SET` command sets a variable to alter the DBMCLI environment settings for the current session.

Syntax

```
SET DATEFORMAT {LOCAL | STANDARD}
SET ECHO [ON | OFF]
```


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Usage Notes

The `SET DATEFORMAT` command controls the format of displayed dates. For commands that accept dates, the standard date-time format is recommended. The local format is also accepted. The standard format is recommended for scripts because that format is less sensitive to the time zone, region, and locale changes that might occur when running a script.

The `SET ECHO` command controls whether to echo commands in a script that is run with `@` or `START`. The `ON` option displays the commands on screen. The `OFF` option suppresses the display. The `SET ECHO` command does not affect the display of commands entered interactively or redirected from the operating system.

Example 9-80 Setting the Date Format with the SET Command

```
SET DATEFORMAT STANDARD
```

9.7.10 SPOOL

Purpose

The `SPOOL` command writes (spools) the results of commands to the specified file.

Syntax

```
SPO[OL] [file_name [ CRE[ATE] | REP[LACE] | APP[END] ] | OFF]
```

Usage Notes

If you issue `SPOOL` *`file_name`* with no option, then the output is spooled to that file whether or not the file already exists. The `REPLACE` option is the default behavior.

Table 9-14 SPOOL Options

Option	Description
`APPEND`	Adds the results to the end of the file specified.
`CREATE`	Creates a new file with the name specified, and raises an error if the file exists.
`file_name`	Names the file to which the results are written. It can be specified with a fully-qualified path name, or with a partially-qualified path name relative to the current directory.
no option	Displays the name of the current spool target file, if any.
`OFF`	Stops writing (spooling) output to the file.
`REPLACE`	Replaces the contents of an existing specified file. If the file does not exist, then `REPLACE` creates the file. This is the default behavior.

9.7.11 START

Purpose

The `START` command runs the DBMCLI commands in the specified script file.

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Syntax

```
STA[RT] file_name
```

Usage Notes

The `START` option is *file_name*. It is the name of the script file that contains the DBMCLI commands. If the file name does not include a fully-qualified path, then the DBMCLI utility searches for the file relative to the current directory.

The `START` command is useful when entering long or multiple DBMCLI commands. For example, all the commands in Example 9-10 can be entered in a text file named `alter_dbserver`, then run as follows, assuming that the `alter_dbserver` file is in the current directory:

```
START alter_dbserver
```


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10

Using the ExaCLI Utility

The ExaCLI utility enables you to manage database and cell nodes remotely.

- ExaCLI Command Reference
- ExaCLI Security
  The authentication process is performed for every ExaCLI session.
- Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI
  To use ExaCLI, users must be created on the remote node, and the users must be assigned roles that have privileges appropriate for the user.
- Differences in Commands Between ExaCLI and DBMCLI/CellCLI
- Certificates for ExaCLI
  Security certificates allow the remote nodes to confirm their identity to ExaCLI.
- Running Commands Remotely Using REST
  In addition to running commands on a remote node through `exacli`, you can also run them using a URL to access a REST endpoint.

10.1 ExaCLI Command Reference

ExaCLI is a command-line administration tool that runs on database and cell nodes and enables you to manage nodes remotely.

Overview

You can use ExaCLI to manage cell and database node configuration and objects in the remote node's environment. ExaCLI is installed when a cell or database node is imaged. ExaCLI supports the same command syntax as DBMCLI and CellCLI. The main difference is that ExaCLI manages cell and database nodes from a remote host whereas DBMCLI runs directly on a database node, and CellCLI runs directly on a cell node.

There are two main reasons to use ExaCLI:

- Many companies, especially government organizations, require root access or the SSH service on the cell and database nodes to be disabled as part of the compliance requirements.
- Service providers that host Exadata machines provide access to a virtual machine running on the cell and database node. Customers are not allowed to SSH into the cell or database node to manage the node using CellCLI or DBMCLI.

For such cases, the only way to manage the cell or database node is by using ExaCLI running on a remote node.

Prerequisites

- Users created on the cell or database node that have been granted the necessary privileges. See Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI for more information.
- Java version 1.8 or later

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You can determine the version of Java by running the `java -version` command. In addition, the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable must be set to point to the installation directory of the proper version of Java.

File Path

`/usr/local/sbin/exacli`

Syntax

You run ExaCLI from the operating system command line.

```
exacli -c [username@]remotehost[:port] [-l username] [ --xml | --json ]
 [--cookie-jar [filename]] [-e {command | 'command[; command]' | @batchfile}]
```

Options

Option	Description
`-c [username@]remotehost` or `--connect [username@]remotehost[:port]`	Specifies the remote node to which you want to connect. ExaCLI prompts for the user name if not specified. ExaCLI can connect to both cells and compute nodes. The default port for compute node MS is 7879. You can specify the remote host using an IPv6 address. The IPv6 addresses must be enclosed in square brackets and single quotes as shown in Example 10-2.
`-l username` or `--login-name username`	Specifies the user name to log into the remote node.
`--xml`	Displays output in XML format.
`--json`	Displays output in JSON format.
`--cookie-jar [filename]`	Specifies the filename of the cookie jar to use. If *filename* is not specified, the cookie is stored in a default cookie jar located at *HOME*`/.exacli/cookiejar`, where *HOME* is the home directory of the OS user running the ExaCLI command. The presence of a valid cookie allows the ExaCLI user to run commands without requiring to login in subsequent ExaCLI sessions.
`-e command` or `-e 'command[; command]'` or `-e @batchFile`	Specifies either the ExaCLI commands to run or a batch file. ExaCLI exits after running the commands. If specifying multiple commands to run, enclose the commands in single quotes to prevent the shell from interpreting the semi-colon. Omit this option to start an interactive ExaCLI session.
`--cert-proxy proxy[:port]`	Specifies the proxy server to use when downloading certificates. If *port* is omitted, port 80 is used by default.
`-n` or `--no-prompt`	Suppresses prompting for user input.

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Usage Notes

- Notes for the `--cookie-jar` option:
  - The user name and password are sent to the remote node for authentication. On successful authentication, the remote node issues a cookie (the login credentials) that is stored in the specified *`filename`* on the database node. If *`filename`* is not specified, the cookie is stored in a default cookie jar located at *`HOME`*`/.exacli/cookiejar`, where *HOME* is the home directory of the operating system user running the ExaCLI command.
  - Permissions for the cookie jar file are set to `rw- --- ---` (600).
  - The operating system user running the ExaCLI command is the owner of the cookie-jar file.
  - A cookie jar can contain multiple cookies from multiple users on multiple nodes in parallel sessions.
  - If the cookie is not found or is no longer valid, ExaCLI prompts for the password. The new cookie is stored in the cookie jar identified by *filename*, or the default cookie jar if *filename* is not specified.
  - Even without the `--cookie-jar` option, ExaCLI still checks for cookies from the default cookie jar. However, if the cookie does not exist or is no longer valid, the new cookie will *not* be stored in the default cookie jar if the `--cookie-jar` option is not specified.
- Notes for the `-e` option:
  - ExaCLI exits after running the commands.
  - If specifying multiple commands to run, be sure to enclose the commands in single quotes to prevent the shell from interpreting the semi-colon.
  - The batch file is a text file that contains one or more ExaCLI commands to run.
- Notes for the `-n (--no-prompt)` option:
  - If ExaCLI needs additional information from the user, for example, if ExaCLI needs to prompt the user for a password (possibly because there were no valid cookies in the cookie-jar) or to prompt the user to confirm the remote node's identity, then ExaCLI prints an error message and exits.

Examples

The following examples show how use ExaCLI after the users have been created and granted the necessary privileges. See Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI for examples of creating users and assigning privileges to them.

Example 10-1 Connecting to a User on a Cell using ExaCLI

Connect to cell node `cellnode01` as the `celladministrator` user. ExaCLI prompts for a password if the default cookie jar does not contain a valid cookie for the `celladministrator` user. Because the `--cookie-jar` option is not specified, the cookie is not stored in the cookie jar.

```
$ exacli -l celladministrator -c cellnode01
```

The following command is equivalent.

```
$ exacli -c celladministrator@cellnode01
```


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Example 10-2 Connecting to a Remote Host Using an IPv6 Address

You can specify the remote host using an IPv6 address. The IPv6 addresses must be enclosed in square brackets and single quotes.

```
$ exacli -c 'scott@[2001:db8:a0b:12f0::1]'

$ exacli -c '[2001:db8:a0b:12f0::1]' -l scott
```

Example 10-3 Creating a Cookie for ExaCLI Connections

The user `celladministrator` and password are sent to `cellnode01` for authentication. On successful authentication, the cell node sends back a cookie which is stored in the default cookie jar. The specified commands are then run on the cell node. Note that

> **Tip**
>
> Multiple commands must be enclosed in single quotes.

```
$ exacli -l celladministrator -c cellnode01 --cookie-jar -e 'list cell; list
celldisk'
Password=************
```

Example 10-4 Using a Cookie when Ruunning ExaCLI Commands

After creating a cookie, as shown in the previous example, ExaCLI does not prompt for password for subsequent ExaCLI sessions for the `celladministrator` user because it uses the cookie from the default cookie jar.

```
$ exacli -l celladministrator -c cellnode01 -e list griddisk detail
```

If you connect as a user other than `celladministrator`, and a cookie does not exist for that user, you are prompted for a password.

```
$ exacli -c user1@cellnode01 -e list griddisk detail
Password=************
```

Example 10-5 Viewing DBSERVER Details using ExaCLI

In this example, ExaCLI connects to the `dbnode01` node as the `dbnodeadministrator` user and lists the DBSERVER object attributes in detail.

```
$ exacli -l dbnodeadministrator -c dbnode01 --cookie-jar -e list dbserver
detail
```

The login and password are sent to the database node for authentication. On successful authentication, the database node returns a cookie with the login credentials which gets stored in the cookie jar on the machine running ExaCLI

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Example 10-6 Viewing the ALERTHISTORY for a DBSERVER using ExaCLI

In this example, ExaCLI connects to the `dbnode01` node as the `dbnodeadministrator` user and lists the ALERTHISTORY object. ExaCLI does not prompt for password if there is a valid cookie in the default cookie jar.

```
$ exacli -c dbnodeadministrator@dbnode01 -e list alerthistory
```

Example 10-7 Using a Command Batch File with ExaCLI

In this example, the file `commandFile` is stored in the local directory (from where the ExaCLI command is called) and contains the following information:

```
list dbserver detail
list alerthistory
```

ExaCLI connects as the `dbnodeadministrator` user to the `dbnode01` database node, and, on successful authentication, runs the commands in `commandFile`.

```
$ exacli -l dbnodeadministrator -c dbnode01 -e @commandFile
```

10.2 ExaCLI Security

The authentication process is performed for every ExaCLI session.

Because ExaCLI runs DBMCLI and CellCLI commands on a remote node, user access must be authenticated before the commands can run. ExaCLI connects to an Oracle Exadata System Software user on the remote node that has been granted the necessary privileges to run the specified commands.

The presence of a valid cookie allows the ExaCLI user to run commands without requiring to log in for each session. A **cookie** is a token that contains the login credentials issued by the remote node and stored on the host machine running ExaCLI. A repository of cookies is called a cookie jar.

The same cookie jar can be used by multiple simultaneous ExaCLI sessions connecting to multiple remote nodes, even when they are using different login names. For example, `exadcli` connects to multiple remote nodes using multiple ExaCLI sessions, but they all use the same cookie jar.

The cookie jar is configured with read and write permissions for the operating system user. The file is not readable, writable, or executable for anyone else.

10.3 Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI

To use ExaCLI, users must be created on the remote node, and the users must be assigned roles that have privileges appropriate for the user.

- Use DBMCLI or CellCLI on the remote node to create the users and roles, and grant privileges.

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> **Note**
>
> When creating a user on the cell or database node, the user password must be 8 to 40 alphanumeric characters or special characters (`!@#$%^&*()-_`) with at least one digit, one lowercase letter and one uppercase letter. The new password cannot be the same as the current password for the user.

Example 10-8 Create and Configure a User With All Privileges for Use with ExaCLI

Create the users and roles on the remote node using DBMCLI (for database nodes) or CellCLI (for cell nodes). These are the users that are allowed to connect to the remote node using ExaCLI. You use roles to assign privileges to users.

- **Database node example**:

  The following example creates an `administrator` role and grants all privileges to that role. It then creates a user called `dbadministrator`and grants the `administrator` role to that user.

  ```
  DBMCLI> CREATE ROLE administrator
  DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE ALL ACTIONS ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
  WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE administrator
  DBMCLI> CREATE USER dbnodeadministrator password=*
  DBMCLI> GRANT ROLE administrator TO USER dbnodeadministrator
  ```

- **Cell node example**:

  This following example creates an `administrator` role and grants all privileges to that role. It then creates a user called `celladministrator` and grants the `administrator` role to that user:

  ```
  CellCLI> CREATE ROLE administrator
  CellCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE ALL ACTIONS ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
  WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE administrator
  CellCLI> CREATE USER celladministrator password=*
  CellCLI> GRANT ROLE administrator TO USER celladministrator
  ```

Example 10-9 Creating a Cell Node User for Cell Monitoring with ExaCLI

This example creates a user called `cellmon` who has privileges to only view object details.

```
CellCLI> CREATE ROLE monitor
CellCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE list ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE monitor
CellCLI> CREATE USER cellmon password=*
CellCLI> GRANT ROLE monitor TO USER cellmon
```

Example 10-10 Creating a Database Node User for Node Monitoring with ExaCLI

This example creates a user called `dbnodemon` that has privileges to view object details.

```
DBMCLI> CREATE ROLE monitor
DBMCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE list ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE monitor
DBMCLI> CREATE USER dbnodemon password=*
DBMCLI> GRANT ROLE monitor TO USER dbnodemon
```


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Related Topics

- Creating Exadata Software Users and Roles

10.4 Differences in Commands Between ExaCLI and DBMCLI/CellCLI

ExaCli supports the exact same command syntax as DBMCLI and CellCLI.

Not all CellCLI commands can be run through ExaCLI. The following commands are not supported on ExaCLI:

- Restarting cell services (the `restart` option in the `ALTER CELL` command)
- Starting cell services (the `startup` option in the `ALTER CELL` command)
- Shutting down cell services (the `shutdown` option in the `ALTER CELL` command)
- User management commands (`CREATE USER`, `ALTER USER`, `DROP USER`)
- Role management commands (`CREATE ROLE`, `DROP ROLE`, `GRANT ROLE`, `REVOKE ROLE`)
- Privilege management commands (`GRANT PRIVILEGE`, `REVOKE PRIVILEGE`)
- `CALIBRATE`
- `DESCRIBE`
- `HELP`
- Getting the following cell attributes: `rsStatus`, `cellsrvStatus`, `msStatus` using the `LIST CELL` command
- `SET`
- `SPOOL`
- `START`

10.5 Certificates for ExaCLI

Security certificates allow the remote nodes to confirm their identity to ExaCLI.

All communication between ExaCLI and Management Server (MS) running on the remote node is over HTTPS. Management Server is deployed with a default self-signed security certificate for HTTPS access. Optionally, you can upload a different security certificate issued by a Certificate Authority (CA).

Trusted CA Certificates can be listed by running the following command on the machine where ExaCLI is run:

```
$JAVA_HOME/bin/keytool -list -v -keystore $JAVA_HOME/jre/lib/security/cacerts
-storepass password
```

- Using a Self-Signed Certificate
  A security certificate must be signed by a trusted certificate authority (CA) for ExaCLI to accept it without a warning.
- Specifying a Security Certificate
  The Oracle Exadata administrator can specify new security certificates as required.

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10.5.1 Using a Self-Signed Certificate

A security certificate must be signed by a trusted certificate authority (CA) for ExaCLI to accept it without a warning.

When ExaCLI connects to a remote cell or compute node that does not have a security certificate signed by a trusted CA, a warning message is generated requesting the user to verify the certificate. When verified, ExaCLI remembers the security certificate and the users are not prompted to verify the certificate again for subsequent commands.

Every cell and compute node is automatically configured with a self-signed certificate during installation or Management Server (MS) deployment. Also, you can choose to use a different user-generated self-signed certificate if desired. For example, you may choose to generate a new self-signed certificate when the default certificate expires.

Example of accepting a self-signed security certificate (non-CA certificate):

```
$ exacli -l celladministrator --cookie-jar -c cell01
This connection is unsecure. You have asked ExaCLI to connect to cell cell01
securely.
The identity of cell01 cannot be verified.
Got certificate from server:
CN=cell01,OU=Oracle Exadata,O=Oracle Corporation,L=Redwood
City,ST=California,C=US
Do you want to accept and store this certificate? (Press y/n)
y
```

10.5.2 Specifying a Security Certificate

The Oracle Exadata administrator can specify new security certificates as required.

Each certificate consists of a key pair, which includes a public key and matching private key. You can specify either a user-generated self-signed certificate or a CA-Certified security certificate.

ExaCLI accepts valid CA-Certified security certificates without any prompts and without requiring you to accept the certificates.

To use a specific security certificate:

1. Modify security attributes for the storage server or compute node.

   To upload a security certificate, modify the following storage server (`cell`) or compute node (`dbserver`) attributes:

   - `securityPubKey` - Specifies a URL for the certificate public key file.
   - `securityPrivKey` - Specifies a URL for the certificate private key file.
   - `securityPrivKeyPW` - Specifies the password to use if the private key file is encrypted.

     If you specify `securityPrivKeyPW=*`, the user is prompted for the password.

   The keys must be supplied as PEM-encoded files. Each URL can use the `http`, `https`, or `file` access scheme.

   The following examples show commands for uploading a security certificate:

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- Example for a storage server (`cell`) using `http` URLs to access the key files. In this example, the private key password (`securityPrivKeyPW`) is specified.

```
$ exacli -l celladministrator -c cellhost  -
         -e 'alter cell securityPubKey="http://www.example.com/security/
newkey1.pem.crt", -
             securityPrivKey="http://www.example.com/security/newkey1-
private.pem", -
             securityPrivKeyPW="welcome1"'

...
```

- Example for a compute node (`dbserver`) using local `file` URLs to access the key files. In this example, the user is prompted for the private key password.

```
$ exacli -l dbadministrator -c dbhost  -
         -e 'alter dbserver securityPubKey="file:///root/security/
newkey2.pem.crt", -
             securityPrivKey="file:///root/security/newkey2-
private.pem", -
             securityPrivKeyPW=*'

Password: *********
...
```

2. Restart the Management Server (MS) on the storage server or compute node.

   After you upload the security certificate individually to every server in the cluster, you must restart MS before the new security certificate is visible.

   For example:

   - Restart MS on a storage server (`cell`).

```
CellCLI> alter cell restart services ms

Restarting MS services...
The RESTART of MS services was successful.
```

   - Restart MS on a compute node (`dbserver`).

```
DBMCLI> alter dbserver restart services ms

Restarting MS services...
The RESTART of MS services was successful.
```

10.6 Running Commands Remotely Using REST

In addition to running commands on a remote node through `exacli`, you can also run them using a URL to access a REST endpoint.

Before using a URL to run commands on the remote node, you must create users, roles, and privileges, as described in Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI.

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The format of the URL to run a command is:

```
https://remotenode:port/MS/RESTService/?cmd=command_to_run
```

If the remote node is a cell node, the port is 443. If the remote node is a database node, the port is 7879.

By default, the command results are formatted using plain text. To format the results using XML, append `&xml=true` to the URL. To format the results using JSON, use `&json=true`. For example:

```
https://remotenode:port/MS/RESTService/?cmd=command_to_run&json=true
```

When you submit the URL in a browser, the browser displays a warning about the certificate. If the warning is about a new certificate, the warning is usually acceptable. If the warning is about a changed certificate, you should make sure that the certificate is acceptable.

The browser then prompts for the user name and password. If you do not enter the correct password 5 times in succession, then the account is locked. You have to wait 30 minutes until you can try to log in again to the same account.

If you submit further requests in the same session, the browser will not display warnings about the certificate and will not prompt for user name and password, unless the session cookie has expired.

The following example runs the `list dbserver detail` command:

```
https://dbnode:7879/MS/RESTService/?cmd=list+dbserver+detail
```

The following example runs the `list cell detail` command:

```
https://cellnode:443/MS/RESTService/?cmd=list+cell+detail
```

You can also specify the URL in a RESTful format. For example:

```
https://cellnode:443/MS/RESTService/celldisk/list?where=size>1g
```

You can also run the URL using `curl`. The steps are:

1. Download and store the server certificate.

   ```
   ( openssl s_client -showcerts -connect remote_node:port < /dev/null |
   openssl x509 -outform PEM > mycertfile.pem ) >& /dev/null
   ```

   You need to do this only once. `curl` will not proceed unless you provide a valid certificate.

2. Provide a user name and password.

   ```
   curl -u username:password -c cookiejar --cacert mycertfile.pem 'https://
   remote_node:port /MS/RESTService/login'
   ```

3. Run the command.

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Database node example:

```
curl -b cookiejar --cacert mycertfile.pem 'https://remote_node:port/MS/
RESTService/?cmd=list+dbserver+detail'
```

Cell node example:

```
curl -b cookiejar --cacert mycertfile.pem 'https://remote_node:port/MS/
RESTService/?cmd=list+cell+detail'
```


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11

Using the exadcli Utility

The `exadcli` utility facilitates centralized management across an Oracle Exadata system by orchestrating ExaCLI commands.

`exadcli` runs the commands on a set of remote nodes and returns the output to the centralized management location where the `exadcli` utility was run.

- exadcli Command Reference
  The `exadcli` utility runs commands on multiple remote nodes in parallel threads.
- Using exadcli for the First Time
  This is a multi-step example that demonstrates how to configure your Oracle Exadata Database Machine to use `exadcli`.
- exadcli Examples
  These examples show how use ExaCLI after the users have been created and granted the necessary privileges.

11.1 exadcli Command Reference

The `exadcli` utility runs commands on multiple remote nodes in parallel threads.

- Overview
- Prerequisites
- File Path
- Syntax
- Options
- Usage Notes

Overview

`exadcli` enables you to issue an ExaCLI command to be run on multiple remote nodes. Remote nodes are referenced by their host name or IP address. Unlike `dcli`, `exadcli` can only run ExaCLI commands. Other commands, such as shell commands, cannot be performed using `exadcli`.

The `exadcli` utility is installed when the database node is imaged. `exadcli` does not support an interactive session with a remote application on the remote node.

`exadcli` connects in parallel to the remote nodes and authenticates the user. Command output (stdout and stderr) is collected and displayed after the command finishes on the specified remote nodes.

`exadcli` runs ExaCLI in a “no-prompt” mode. This means that if user interaction is needed (for example, if you need to enter a password or if you need to verify that the certificate from a remote node is valid), then `exadcli` exits with an error. The command `exadcli --authenticate` can be used to log into every cell or database node using the same password. The authentication token is stored in the cookie jar and future `exadcli` sessions will not need to enter an password.

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Prerequisites

- To use `exadcli`, you have to set up users and roles on all the remote nodes.
- Before using `exadcli`, you must use ExaCLI to accept the identity certificate of cell or database nodes. This needs to be done only once per cell (unless the cell is upgraded or a new certificate is uploaded to the remote database or cell node), for example:

  > **Note**
  >
  > If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3 or later, then enter **y** or **n** followed by pressing **Enter** when prompted.

  ```
  $ exacli -l dbnodeadministrator -c dbnode01 --cookie-jar
  No cookies found for dbnodeadministrator@dbnode01.
  Password: ************
  EXA-30016: This connection is not secure. You have asked ExaCLI to connect
  to cell dbnode01:7879 securely. The identity of dbnode01:7879 cannot be
  verified.
  Got certificate from server:
  C=US,ST=California,L=Redwood City,O=Oracle Corporation,OU=Oracle
  Exadata,CN=localhost
  Do you want to accept and store this certificate? (Press y/n) y
  exacli dbnodeadministrator@dbnode01:7879> exit
  ```

  You must accept the certificate on every cell or database node. See Using exadcli for the First Time for a complete example of configuring access prior to using `exadcli`.
- Java version 1.8 or later

  You can determine the version of Java by running the `java -version` command. In addition, the `JAVA_HOME` environment variable must be set to point to the installation directory of the proper version of Java.

File Path

`/usr/local/sbin/exadcli`

Syntax

You run ExaCLI from the operating system command line.

`exadcli` *`options command`*`[; command]`

Options

Option	Description

`-c` *`host`* `[,`*`host`*`]`
 	
`--connect=`*`host`* `[,`*`host`*`]`
	Specifies a comma-delimited list of target remote nodes to which ExaCLI commands are sent.

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Option	Description
`-g filename` `--group-file=filename`	Specifies a file containing a list of target remote nodes to which commands are sent. The remote nodes can be identified by host names or IP addresses.
`-l username` `--login-user=username`	Specifies the user to log in as on the remote nodes. This is a DBMCLI or CellCLI user, not an operating system user.
`-t` `--list`	Displays the target remote nodes that are named with the `-c` option or in the group file identified by the `-g` option.
`-x filename` `--exec-file=filename`	Specifies the command file to run on the remote nodes. The command file contains a list of ExaCLI commands. **Note:** `exadcli` does not have an interactive mode. You can specify the commands to run using the `-x` option, or you can specify the commands at the end of the command-line.
`--authenticate`	Prompts for the user password. The user will be authorized on all remote nodes using the password and the authorization is stored in the default cookie jar.
`--max-lines=maxlines`	Limits the maximum output lines from a remote node. Default is 100,000 lines.
`--xml`	Causes the output to be displayed in XML format. This option is passed through to ExaCLI.
`-h` `--help`	Displays the help message.
command or `'command[; command]'`	Specifies ExaCLI commands to run on the remote nodes. To specify multiple commands, enclose the command string in single quotes and separate each command with the semicolon character `;`. **Note:** `exadcli` does not have an interactive mode. You can specify the commands to run using the `-x` option, or you can specify the commands at the end of the command-line.
`--cookie-jar [filename]`	Specifies the cookie jar file. This option is passed through to ExaCLI. **Note:** This option is deprecated. Now, `exadcli` always uses the cookie jar.

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Usage Notes

- Return values from `exadcli` are:
  - 0: Commands were run successfully on all the remote nodes.
  - 1: One or more remote nodes could not be reached or a remote command returned a non-zero status.
  - 2: A local error prevented the command.
- If any remote nodes are down or do not respond, then a message is written to `stderr` listing the unresponsive remote nodes. The operation continues on other remote nodes, and the return code after completion is `1`.
- If you restart the Management Server (MS), then you must re-authenticate `exadcli` using the `exadcli --authenticate` command.

```
$ exadcli -c dbnode01,dbnode02,dbnode03 -l dbnodeadministrator --
authenticate
```

Related Topics

- ExaCLI Command Reference

11.2 Using exadcli for the First Time

This is a multi-step example that demonstrates how to configure your Oracle Exadata Database Machine to use `exadcli`.

This example shows how to configure access to cell nodes. The same procedure with minor changes can be used for configuring access to database nodes.

1. Use CellCLI to create the `celladministrator` user on each node and grant privileges to those users.

   Connect to each remote node and use CellCLI to create the user and assign privileges. In this example, the user is granted all privileges, but you can grant a limited set of privileges that contains only the privileges needed to run the `exadcli` commands.

   ```
   CellCLI> CREATE ROLE administrator

   CellCLI> GRANT PRIVILEGE ALL ACTIONS ON ALL OBJECTS ALL ATTRIBUTES -
   > WITH ALL OPTIONS TO ROLE administrator

   CellCLI> CREATE USER celladministrator password=*

   CellCLI> GRANT ROLE administrator TO USER celladministrator
   ```

2. On the node where you plan to run `exadcli`, use ExaCLI to accept the security certificate for each node.

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> **Note**
>
> If you are using Oracle Exadata System Software release 19.3 or later, then enter **y** or **n** followed by pressing **Enter** when prompted.

```
exacli -l celladministrator -c cell01 --cookie-jar

No cookies found for celladministrator@cell01.
Password: ********
EXA-30016: This connection is not secure. You have asked ExaCLI to connect
to
cell cell01 securely. The identity of cell01 cannot be verified.
Got certificate from server:
C=US,ST=California,L=Redwood City,O=Oracle Corporation,OU=Oracle Exadata,
CN=localhost
Do you want to accept and store this certificate? (Press y/n)
 y
exacli celladministrator@cell01> exit
```

Repeat this step for both `cell02` and `cell03`.

3. Use `exadcli` to connect to cells `cell01`, `cell02`, and `cell03` as the `celladministrator` user with the `--authenticate` option.

```
$ exadcli -c cell01,cell02,cell03 -l celladministrator --authenticate
Password:
cell01: Password: ********
cell01: exacli celladministrator@cell01:7879>
cell02: Password: ********
cell02: exacli celladministrator@cell02:7879>
cell03: Password: ********
cell03: exacli celladministrator@cell03:7879>
```

`exadcli` stores the credentials in `~/.exacli/cookiejar` so that further `exadcli` commands to the same cells will not prompt for a password.

4. Optional: Create a `mycells` file as the `celladministrator` user that contains a list of the nodes on which you want to run the commands.

```
$ cat mycells
cell01
cell02
cell03
```

5. Use `exadcli` to run a command using the `mycells` file.

```
$ exadcli -g mycells -l celladministrator list cell

cell01: cell01   online
cell02: cell02   online
cell03: cell03   online
```


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If you did not create the `mycells` file, you can instead specify the remote nodes on the command line using the `-c` option.

```
$ exadcli -c cell01,cell02,cell03 -l celladministrator list cell
 detail
```

11.3 exadcli Examples

These examples show how use ExaCLI after the users have been created and granted the necessary privileges.

See Creating Users for Use with ExaCLI for examples of creating users and assigning privileges to them.

For an example of configuring `exadcli` access to storage cells for the first time, see Using exadcli for the First Time.

Example 11-1 Using the AUTHENTICATE Option to Re-Authenticate exadcli

Connect to nodes `dbnode01,dbnode02,dbnode03` as the `dbnodeadministrator` user and store the credentials in `~/.exacli/cookiejar` so that further `exadcli` commands to the same nodes do not prompt for a password.

```
$ exadcli -c dbnode01,dbnode02,dbnode03 -l dbnodeadministrator --authenticate
```

Example 11-2 Using exadcli to View the DBSERVER Information

You can use `exadcli` to run a command on multiple node, such as listing DBSERVER information.

```
$ exadcli -c dbnode01,dbnode02,dbnode03 -l dbnodeadministrator list dbserver
```

Example 11-3 Using exadcli to View the Detailed Cell Information

Using `exadcli` you can retrieved the detailed cell information for multiple nodes with a single command.

```
$ exadcli -c cell01,cell02,cell03 -l celladministrator list cell detail
```

Example 11-4 Using a Node List and Command File with exadcli

You can use input files with `exadcli` to avoid repeatedly entering the list of nodes to access, or to provide a list of ExaCLI commands to run. This example assumes you have created a text file named `mycells` or `mydbnodes` that contains the host names of the remote nodes. This example also uses an input files named `cellcommands.txt` and `dbcommands.txt`.

```
$ cat cellcommands.txt
list cell
list griddisk attributes name, size order by size,name desc
list celldisk where status!=normal attributes name, status

$ exadcli -g mycells -l celladministrator -x cellcommands.txt
cell01: cell01   online
cell01: DBFS_DG_CD_11_cell01     29.125G
```


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```
cell01: DBFS_DG_CD_10_cell01     29.125G
cell01: DBFS_DG_CD_09_cell01     29.125G
...
cell02: cell02   online
cell02: DBFS_DG_CD_11_cell02     29.125G
cell02: DBFS_DG_CD_10_cell02     29.125G
cell02: DBFS_DG_CD_09_cell02     29.125G
...
cell03: cell03   online
cell03: DBFS_DG_CD_11_cell03     29.125G
cell03: DBFS_DG_CD_10_cell03     29.125G
cell03: DBFS_DG_CD_09_cell03     29.125G

$ cat dbcommands.txt
list dbserver
list metriccurrent where objectType='IBPORT'
list physicaldisk

$ exadcli -g mydbnodes -l dbnodeadministrator -x dbcommands.txt
dbnode01: dbnode01         online
dbnode01: N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC     HCA-1:1         0.061 MB/sec
dbnode01: N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC     HCA-1:2         0.001 MB/sec
...
dbnode01: N_IB_UTIL_TRANS     HCA-4:1         0.0 %
dbnode01: N_IB_UTIL_TRANS     HCA-4:2         0.0 %
dbnode01: 39:0        71HKPE  normal
dbnode01: 39:1        70CFBP  normal
...
dbnode02: dbnode02         online
dbnode02: N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC     HCA-1:1         0.023 MB/sec
dbnode02: N_IB_MB_RCV_SEC     HCA-1:2         0.036 MB/sec
...
```

Related Topics

- exadcli Command Reference

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