



LifeKeeper for Windows

LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit Administration Guide

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Address correspondence to:

ip@steeleye.com

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LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit Administration Guide

Document Contents

The following topics can help you understand how to successfully define and administer your Oracle hierarchy:

- [LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit Overview](#). Provides a general description of the Oracle database in a LifeKeeper environment and lists the Oracle services that LifeKeeper can protect.
- [Oracle Configuration Considerations](#). Provides sample configurations and tips for proper configuration of Oracle with LifeKeeper.
- [Installing and Configuring Oracle with LifeKeeper](#). Lists and describes the installation and configuration tasks required prior to creating your LifeKeeper resource hierarchies.
- [Resource Configuration Tasks](#). Explains the various functions you may perform on your Oracle hierarchies: create, extend, unextend and delete.
- [Oracle Hierarchy Administration](#). Provides important recommendations for ongoing administration of your Oracle resource hierarchies.
- [Troubleshooting Tips](#). Offers suggestions for dealing with potential problems related to your Oracle resources.

LifeKeeper Documentation

The following documentation is associated with the LifeKeeper core:

- *Release Notes*
- *Online Product Manual*
- *Planning and Installation Guide*

This documentation, along with documentation associated with other LifeKeeper Recovery Kits and LifeKeeper Data Replication, is available online at:

www.steeleye.com/support/documentation

Recovery Kit Requirements

Before installing and configuring the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit, be sure that your configuration meets the following requirements:

Operating System software. LifeKeeper supports the following versions of Windows operating systems:

- Windows 2000 Server Standard, Advanced, Data Center Editions
- Windows Server 2003 Standard, Enterprise, Data Center, Web Editions

LifeKeeper software. You must install the same version of LifeKeeper software and any patches on each server. Please refer to the *Release Notes* for specific LifeKeeper requirements.

LifeKeeper Data Replication software (optional). If you plan to use Oracle with replicated volumes rather than shared storage, you should install the LifeKeeper Data Replication for Windows software on each server.

Oracle Database. The recovery kit supports Oracle versions 9i or 10g.

Recovery Kit Installation

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit is available on CD-ROM or via ftp download. Installation is simple and quick, using InstallShield to provide a standard installation interface. For complete instructions on installing and removing LifeKeeper software, refer to the *LifeKeeper for Windows Planning and Installation Guide*.

Before installing the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit, be sure you are familiar with the product prerequisites listed above, as well as the installation/configuration procedure outlined in the section [Installing and Configuring LifeKeeper with Oracle](#).

Upgrading Recovery Kit from Previous Version

You may upgrade from the previous version of the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit software while preserving your resource hierarchies. Refer to the *Planning and Installation Guide* for the upgrade procedure.

Note: You must close and restart the LifeKeeper GUI after upgrading the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit.

Kit Removal

To remove the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit software, choose the "LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit v5.0" in the Add/Remove programs applet in the control panel.

LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit Overview

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit provides a way to recover an Oracle database instance (version 9i or 10g) from a failed server to a backup server. You can also extend the protection of the database instance to other servers. Using the LifeKeeper GUI you can easily create a complete resource hierarchy so that the recovery operation includes all the disk resources used by the Oracle System Identifier (SID) as well as the Named Pipe and/or IP socket resources used to access the database.

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit also provides the ability to concurrently run Oracle database instances on other servers, and to optionally place these instances under LifeKeeper protection. Such a configuration is known as Active/Active and allows LifeKeeper servers to be fully utilized under normal operating conditions.

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit includes the ability to recover the database instance locally (local recovery) before trying to fail over the database instance to a standby server.

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit protects the following Oracle services:

Core/Standard Oracle services	Optional 9i services	Optional 10g services
Oracle Service	Oracle OLAP 9.0.1.0.1	Oracle DB Console
Oracle TNSListener	Oracle OLAP Agent	Oracle Job Scheduler
	Oracle AgentOracle MTS Recovery Service (9i v2 only)	Oracle ISQL*Plus
	Oracle Client Cache	Oracle SNMP Peer Encapsulator
	Oracle HTTP Server	Oracle SNMP Peer Master Agent
		Oracle Cluster Service
	Oracle Paging Server	Note: This service is for Automatic Storage Management (ASM) and is not available for protection under LifeKeeper because LifeKeeper does not currently support ASM.
	Oracle SNMP Peer Encapsulator	
	Oracle SNMP Peer Master Agent	

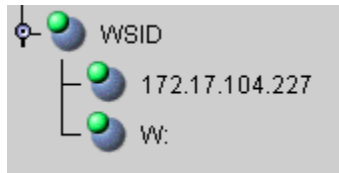
The typical Oracle resource hierarchy consists of the following resources:

- Oracle
- Shared communication resource (IP *or* LAN Manager alias name)
- Volume(s)

All Oracle data, log, and trace files for the protected SID are stored on shared or replicated volumes. Upon detecting a failure, LifeKeeper switches the database, along with its associated volumes and communication resources, to a backup server. The recovery can be completely transparent to database users. Once LifeKeeper switches all dependent resources to the backup server, it starts the Oracle service on that server.

The LifeKeeper GUI display shown below depicts a typical resource hierarchy. The Oracle resource is the topmost resource in the hierarchy tree. It is responsible for starting and stopping the dependent resources (communication and volume resources) in the correct order.

This particular Oracle hierarchy uses only IP for its communication/Listener resource.



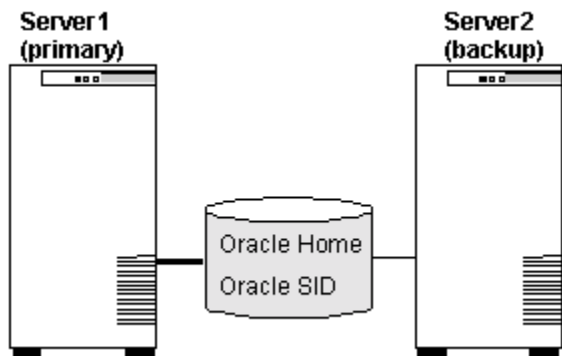
Oracle Configuration Considerations

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit supports one or more active/standby configurations (multiple instance support). The following figures show several different configurations using both shared storage and replicated local storage.

Note: For any configuration, LifeKeeper supports only one SID per Oracle Home directory.

Single Oracle Instance

In this configuration, the primary server runs the Oracle database instance and the backup server is standing by in case of a failure on the primary server.

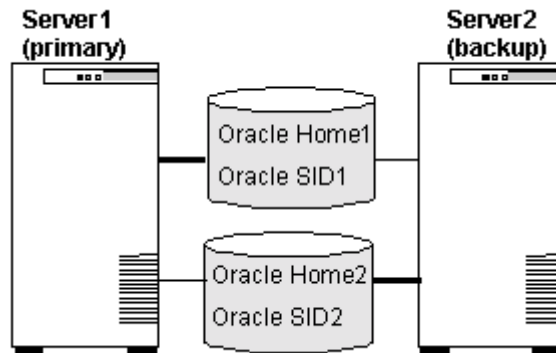


Configuration Notes:

- Server1 is the primary server for the Oracle instance (Oracle Home and SID), while Server2 is the backup server for that instance.
- Oracle is installed onto the shared volume, first on Server1, then on Server2.
- The Oracle Home directory and SID reside on the same shared volume, although LifeKeeper does support multiple volumes per SID.
- LifeKeeper can also support multiple Oracle Homes per server as long as there is adequate memory on the server.

Multiple Oracle Instances

In this configuration, each server runs an instance of Oracle database. Each instance must have a unique Oracle SID and must be defined on the primary server and one or more backup servers.

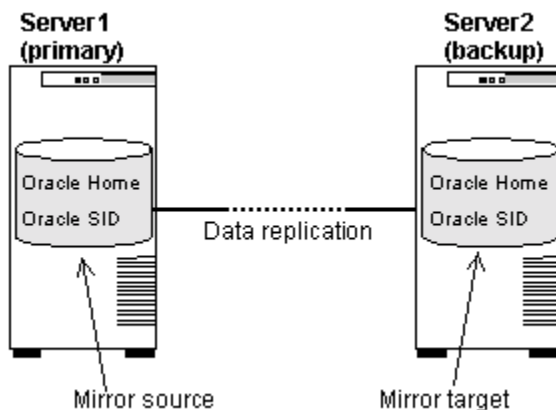


Configuration Notes:

- Server1 is the primary server for the first Oracle Instance (Oracle Home1 and SID1), while Server2 is the backup server for that instance.
- Server2 is the primary server for the second Oracle Instance (Oracle Home2 and SID2), while Server1 is the backup server for that instance.

Oracle with LifeKeeper Data Replication

In this configuration, Oracle is installed on each server's local disk.



Configuration Notes:

- Server1 is the primary server for the Oracle instance (Oracle Home and SID), while Server2 is the backup server for that instance.
- Oracle is installed onto the local volume of Server1, then on Server2 using identical installation parameters.

Installing and Configuring LifeKeeper with Oracle

For the most efficient setup, perform the following tasks to create an Oracle database instance first on the primary server, and then on the secondary server.

Before Installing Oracle

Before you install the Oracle software, the servers and storage must be configured and LifeKeeper must be installed on each server in the cluster. By doing so, you can then install Oracle onto a volume that is already LifeKeeper-protected.

On the Primary Server

1. If using shared storage, power down the backup server so that there is no chance of simultaneous access to your shared storage. If using LifeKeeper Data Replication, go to step 2.
2. Use the Windows Disk Management tool to configure your disk resources and define the shared or replicated volumes that you want to use. (Be sure the volume size is adequate.)
3. It is recommended that you use Windows Explorer to unshare from the network all volumes to be used by the Oracle SID.
4. Configure your networking to support the LifeKeeper TCP/IP comm path(s) and, if applicable, the switchable IP address.*
5. Install the LifeKeeper Core software on a local disk, followed by the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit.*
6. If you have a very large Oracle database, you should review the [MAXWAIT](#) value and consider increasing it.
7. If using LifeKeeper Data Replication, then install the LifeKeeper Data Replication software to the local disk now. Refer to the *LifeKeeper Data Replication Administration Guide* for details.

* Refer to the *Planning and Installation Guide* for detailed instructions.

On the Backup Server

1. Bring up the backup server and use the Disk Management utility to assign the same drive letter to the shared/replicated volume as assigned on the primary server.
2. Install the LifeKeeper Core software on a local disk, followed by the LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit.
3. If you have a very large Oracle database, you should review the [MAXWAIT](#) value and consider increasing it.
4. If using LifeKeeper Data Replication, install the LifeKeeper Data Replication software now.

On the Primary Server

Now that you have LifeKeeper installed on both servers, go back to the primary server and do the following:

1. If using LifeKeeper Data Replication, create your mirror on the volume which will contain the Oracle Home and SID.
2. In LifeKeeper, create comm paths between the primary and backup servers.
3. In LifeKeeper, create your volume resource and communications resources (including either IP, LAN Manager, or both) and extend them to the backup server. Later when you create your Oracle resource hierarchy, LifeKeeper will automatically bring these resources into the hierarchy as dependencies.

Installing Oracle

Once you have installed LifeKeeper and configured the volume and communications resources, you are ready to install Oracle to the protected volume(s).

On the Primary Server

1. Install the Oracle software to the protected volume (either shared or replicated). This creates the Oracle SID. Note that all files related to this Oracle SID (including log, trace, control, and data files) must be located on protected volumes.
2. Stop the default TNSListener service Oracle<OraHome>TNSListener, and set the startup mode to **Manual**. (You will create a new Listener for the SID to be protected in a later step.)
3. Using Oracle Net Manager, configure Oracle to use the LifeKeeper-protected communications resource(s) as follows:
 - a. Create a new TNSListener Service using the SID name. Configure Listening Locations, designating the LifeKeeper-protected IP address and/or named pipe (LAN Manager alias name). Then configure the Database Services, specifying the Oracle Home directory and SID.
 - b. Modify the Oracle Service for your SID. For TCP/IP, change the host name to the protected IP address. For Named Pipes, change the machine name to the LAN Manager alias.
4. Create a separate TNSListener Service instance for the SID to be protected under LifeKeeper. The service should be created using the **lsnrctl Start <SID>** command. This will create a service with the name Oracle<OraHome>TNSListener<SID>.
5. Use the Services tool to test your Oracle services as follows:
 - a. Verify that the new TNSListener service can be stopped and started successfully.
 - b. Ensure that the OracleService<SID> service has been created by Oracle.
 - c. Stop all Oracle services.

On the Backup Server

1. In LifeKeeper, bring the protected volume in service on the backup server.

Remove the Oracle inventory directory and rename the directory or directories that contain the Oracle data files. If this is a new installation you can delete the data files.

2. Install the Oracle software to the protected volume. Use EXACTLY the same installation options as on the primary server (the Oracle Home, SID name and paths must be identical). If prompted, choose to overwrite the existing Oracle configuration. **Note:** Ignore errors regarding moving files to *.bak.
3. Stop the default TNSListener service Oracle<OraHome>TNSListener, and set the startup mode to **Manual**.
4. Using Oracle Net Manager, configure Oracle to use the LifeKeeper-protected communications resource(s) as follows, if required:
 - a. Create a new TNSListener Service using the SID name. Configure Listening Locations, designating the LifeKeeper-protected IP address and/or named pipe (LAN Manager alias name). Then configure the Database Services, specifying the Oracle Home directory and SID.
 - b. Modify the Oracle Service for your SID. For TCP/IP, change the host name to the protected IP address. For Named Pipes, change the machine name to the LAN Manager alias.
5. Create a separate TNSListener Service instance for the SID to be protected under LifeKeeper. The service should be created using the **lsnrctl Start <SID>** command. This will create service with the name Oracle<OraHome>TNSListener<SID>.
6. Use the Services tool to test your Oracle services as follows:
 - a. Verify that the new TNSListener service can be stopped and started successfully.
 - b. Ensure that the OracleService<SID> service has been created by Oracle.
 - c. Stop all Oracle services on the backup server.

On the Primary Server

1. Bring the volume resource back in service on the primary server.
2. Start the OracleService<SID> service on the primary server.
3. Create the Oracle hierarchy on the primary server and extend it to the backup server. See [Creating the Oracle Hierarchy](#) for details.
4. [Test the new Oracle hierarchy](#) by performing a manual failover.

Resource Configuration Tasks

Once you have completed the setup tasks as described in the previous section, you are ready to create and extend your Oracle resource hierarchies.

The following four tasks are described in this guide, as they are unique to an Oracle resource instance and different for each Recovery Kit.

- **[Create a Resource Hierarchy](#)**. Creates an application resource hierarchy in your LifeKeeper cluster.
- **[Extend a Resource Hierarchy](#)**. Extends a resource hierarchy from the primary server to a backup server.
- **[Unextend a Resource Hierarchy](#)**. Unextends (removes) a resource hierarchy from a single server in the LifeKeeper cluster.
- **[Delete a Resource Hierarchy](#)**. Deletes a resource hierarchy from all servers in your LifeKeeper cluster.

The following tasks are described in the GUI Administrative Tasks section within the *LifeKeeper Online Product Manual*, because they are common tasks with steps that are identical across all recovery kits.

- **Create a Resource Dependency**. Creates a parent/child dependency between an existing resource and another resource instance and propagates the dependency changes to all applicable servers in the cluster.
- **Delete a Resource Dependency**. Deletes a resource dependency and propagates the dependency changes to all applicable servers in the cluster.
- **In Service**. Brings a resource hierarchy into service on a specific server.
- **Out of Service**. Takes a resource hierarchy out of service on a specific server.
- **View/Edit Properties**. View or edit the properties of a resource hierarchy on a specific server.

Note: Throughout the rest of this section, configuration tasks are performed using the **Edit** menu. You can also perform most of these tasks:

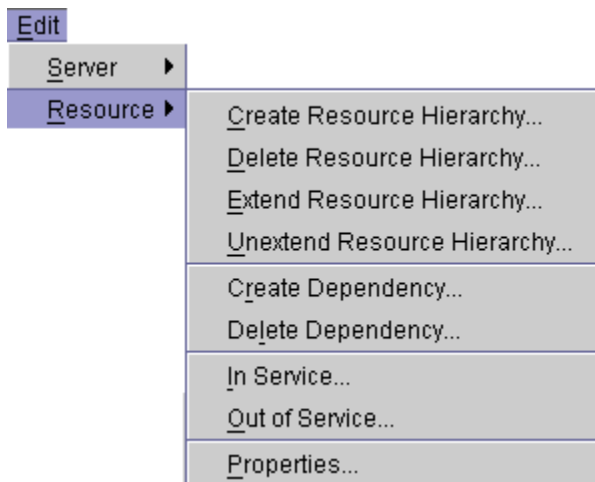
- from the toolbar
- by right clicking on a global resource in the left pane of the status display
- by right clicking on a resource instance in the right pane of the status display

Using the right-click method allows you to avoid entering information that is required when using the **Edit** menu.

Creating the Oracle Hierarchy

After you have completed the necessary setup tasks, use the following steps to define the Oracle Server hierarchy to protect your database(s).

1. From the LifeKeeper GUI menu, select **Edit**, then **Resource**. From the menu, select **Create Resource Hierarchy**.



The *Create Resource Wizard* dialog box will appear with a drop down list box displaying all recognized Recovery Kits installed within the cluster.

2. Select *Oracle* and click **NEXT**.
3. You will be prompted to enter the following information. When the **Back** button is active in any of the dialog boxes, you can go back to the previous dialog box. This is helpful should you encounter an error requiring you to correct previously entered information. You may click **Cancel** at any time to cancel the entire creation process.

Field	Tips
Switchback Type	Choose either intelligent or automatic. This dictates how the Oracle instance will be switched back to this server when the server comes back up after a failover. The switchback type can be changed later from the General tab of the Resource Properties dialog box. Note: The switchback strategy must match that of the IP/LAN Manager and volume resource to be used by the Oracle resource, or else the create will fail.
Select the Oracle Home directory	Select the appropriate Oracle Home directory for this hierarchy.
Select the Oracle SID	Select the Oracle SID that you wish to place under LifeKeeper protection.
Enter the Oracle User Name	Enter the administrative user name for Oracle. This user account must have system permissions to the database.
Enter Password	Enter the system password for the Oracle administrative user.
Optional Services	Select the optional services to be protected with this hierarchy. The list includes only those services that are eligible for LifeKeeper protection.

Oracle Tag Name	Enter a unique tag name, or you can accept the default tag name offered by LifeKeeper.
Quick Check Interval	Enter the interval (in minutes) between basic checks of the resource's availability. This check verifies that the protected Oracle services for this SID are still running. Different values can be specified for each system. The default value is 3 minutes. Value can be between 0 to 10080. Setting interval value to 0 will disable the quick check.
Deep Check Interval	Enter the interval (in minutes) between extensive checks of the resource's availability. This program performs a Quick Check <i>and</i> connects to the database configured for this SID. Different values can be specified for each system. The default value is 5 minutes. Value can be between 0 to 10080. Setting interval value to 0 will disable the Deep Check.
Local Recovery	Select Yes to enable Local Recovery for this resource. Local recovery for an Oracle resource means that if there is any of the protected services fail, LifeKeeper will attempt to restart the affected service. If the restart is unsuccessful, then LifeKeeper will failover the service to the backup server.

4. After you click **Create**, the *Create Resource Wizard* will create your Oracle resource. LifeKeeper will validate the data entered. If LifeKeeper detects a problem, an error message will appear in the information box.
5. Another information box will appear indicating that you have successfully created an Oracle resource hierarchy, and you must extend that hierarchy to another server in your cluster in order to achieve failover protection. Click **Next**.
6. After you click **Continue**, LifeKeeper will launch the *Pre-Extend Wizard*. Refer to Step 2 under Extending an Oracle Resource Hierarchy (below) for details on how to extend your resource hierarchy to another server.

Extending an Oracle Hierarchy

This operation can be started from the **Edit** menu, or initiated automatically upon completing the **Create Resource Hierarchy** option, in which case you should refer to Step 2 below.

1. On the **Edit** menu, select **Resource**, then Extend Resource Hierarchy. The Pre-Extend Wizard appears. If you are unfamiliar with the Extend operation, click **Next**. If you are familiar with the LifeKeeper **Extend Resource Hierarchy** defaults and want to bypass the prompts for input/confirmation, click **Accept Defaults**.

2. The *Pre-Extend Wizard* will prompt you to enter the following information.
Note: The first two fields appear only if you initiated the Extend from the **Edit** menu.

Field	Tips
Template Server	Enter the server where your Oracle resource is currently in service.
Tag to Extend	Select the Oracle resource you wish to extend.
Target Server	Enter or select the server you are extending <i>to</i> .
Switchback Type	This dictates how the Oracle instance will be switched back to this server when it comes back into service after a failover to the backup server. You can choose either intelligent or automatic. The switchback type can be changed later, if desired, from the General tab of the Resource Properties dialog box. Note: Remember that the switchback strategy must match that of the dependent resources to be used by the Oracle resource.
Template Priority	(This field appears only if you did NOT extend directly from the Create function.) Enter a number between 1 and 999 to specify the template server's priority in the cascading failover sequence for this resource. A lower number means a higher priority. LifeKeeper assigns the number "1" to the server on which the hierarchy was created. No two servers can have the same priority for a given resource.
Target Priority	Enter a number between 1 and 999 to specify the target server's priority in the cascading failover sequence for this resource. A lower number means a higher priority. LifeKeeper offers a default of 10 for the first server to which a hierarchy is extended.

3. After receiving the message that the pre-extend checks were successful, click **Next**.
4. Depending upon the hierarchy being extended, LifeKeeper will display a series of information box showing the Resource Tags to be extended, which cannot be edited. Click **Extend**.
5. Select "Yes" to enable Local Recovery for the Oracle resource on the target server; otherwise choose "No".
6. After receiving the message "Hierarchy extend operations completed" click **Next Server** to extend the hierarchy to another server, or click **Finish** if there are no other extend operations to perform.
7. After receiving the message "Hierarchy Verification Finished", click **Done**.

Unextending an Oracle Hierarchy

To remove a resource hierarchy from a single server in the LifeKeeper cluster, do the following:

1. On the **Edit** menu, select **Resource**, then **Unextend Resource Hierarchy**.
2. Select the **Target Server** where you want to unextend the Oracle resource. It cannot be the server where the Oracle resource is currently in service. (This dialog box will not appear if you selected the Unextend task by right clicking on a resource instance in the right pane.) Click **Next**.
3. Select the Oracle hierarchy to unextend and click **Next**. (This dialog will not appear if you selected the Unextend task by right clicking on a resource instance in either pane).
4. An information box appears confirming the target server and the Oracle resource hierarchy you have chosen to unextend. Click **Unextend**.
5. Another information box appears confirming that the Oracle resource was unextended successfully. Click **Done** to exit the Unextend Resource Hierarchy menu selection.

Deleting an Oracle Hierarchy

Before deleting an Oracle hierarchy or instance, make sure that the hierarchy is active (green) on its primary server. You may also wish to remove the dependencies before deleting the hierarchy; otherwise, the dependencies will be deleted also.

Deleting an Oracle hierarchy accomplishes the following:

- Stops the Oracle services.
- Deletes the Oracle hierarchy and all dependencies.

Notes:

- Make sure both servers are active when a delete is initiated for LifeKeeper to properly withdraw the databases from the backup server.
- If you want the IP address and volume to remain under LifeKeeper protection, you should delete volume and TCP/IP dependencies prior to deletion.

To delete a resource hierarchy from all the servers in your LifeKeeper environment, complete the following steps:

1. On the **Edit** menu, select **Resource**, then **Delete Resource Hierarchy**.
2. Select the **Target Server** where you will be deleting your Oracle resource hierarchy and click **Next**. (This dialog will not appear if you selected the Delete Resource task by right clicking on a resource instance in either pane.)
3. Select the **Hierarchy to Delete**. (This dialog will not appear if you selected the Delete Resource task by right clicking on a resource instance in the left or right pane.) Click **Next**.
4. An information box appears confirming your selection of the target server and the hierarchy you have selected to delete. Click **Next**.
5. Another information box appears confirming that the Oracle resource was deleted successfully.
6. Click **Done** to exit.

Testing Your Resource Hierarchy

You can test your Oracle resource hierarchy by initiating a manual switchover. This will simulate a failover of a resource instance from the primary server to the backup server.

Selecting **Edit**, then **Resource**, then **In Service**. For example, an *In Service* request executed on a backup server causes the application hierarchy to be taken out of service on the primary server and placed in service on the backup server. At this point, the original backup server is now the primary server and original primary server has now become the backup server.

If you execute the *Out of Service* request, the application is taken out of service without bringing it in service on the other server, and the Oracle services are stopped.

Oracle Hierarchy Administration

Follow these guidelines for administering your Oracle hierarchy:

- **Access via protected communication paths.** To ensure that users can access the Oracle SID, regardless of the physical system on which it is running, all remote access of the database should be done through the protected Named Pipe (LAN Manager alias) or IP addresses, which are part of the Oracle hierarchy. LifeKeeper automatically makes protected communication paths available on the backup system in case of a switchover.
- **Reserve volumes for exclusive Oracle use.** Reserve volumes containing the Oracle database files for use exclusively by Oracle. They should not be shared for users to access via LAN Manager, and should not be accessed by any other local applications. This is because LifeKeeper operations that remove a volume resource from service, for example in a failover, can fail if a remote user is accessing one of the volumes over the network or if a local process has done an open for write access on the volume.

Local processes that have read-only access to volumes do not prevent removal of a resource from service, but the read-only access may cause a restore to fail when you attempt to switch the resource back. Examples of processes with read-only access are the Performance Monitor, which periodically polls each volume, or any running process which is installed on the shared volume.

- **Start and Stop Oracle Through LifeKeeper.** Although much of your administration of Oracle databases is done through the Oracle tools, use the LifeKeeper Out of Service function to stop the Oracle SID and use the In Service function to start the Oracle SID. When LifeKeeper stops and starts the SID, it maintains a consistent view of the server on all nodes in the configuration.
- **Protect volume resources before adding to Oracle SID.** As your environment grows, if you need to add new volumes to the Oracle SID already under LifeKeeper protection, you should do the following:
 1. Protect the volume first (create a volume resource).
 2. Add the volume to the SID.
 3. Manually create a dependency between the Oracle resource and the volume resource.

LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit MAXWAIT Variable

The LifeKeeper Oracle Recovery Kit installation creates a registry entry called MAXWAIT, which is stored in the following registry key:

```
HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\SteelEye\LifeKeeper\RK\ORAapp
```

MAXWAIT is a decimal integer that specifies the number of seconds that the recovery kit will wait for a single Oracle service to start or stop. If the service has not started within the specified timeframe, LifeKeeper will assume there is a failure and initiate a failover.

The default value for MAXWAIT is 300; however, it is possible that for extremely large databases, 300 seconds might not be enough time for the database services to reach the STARTED or STOPPED state. If this is the case, change the registry entry to a reasonable value.

LifeKeeper Oracle Update Utility

During the creation of a LifeKeeper Oracle resource, the user must enter an Oracle user name and password for that instance of Oracle. Should the password of this user name change at some point in the future, the LifeKeeper Oracle resource must be updated on all systems in the cluster with this new password. Failure to do so will leave the Oracle resource out of sync and will prevent it from coming in and out of service properly. LifeKeeper will log an error message to the Application Event Log stating that LifeKeeper cannot remove or restore the resource during any subsequent failover or manual switchover.

LifeKeeper provides a utility called **updatelkora** to resynchronize the Oracle resource.

Synchronizing the Oracle Username/Password

Anytime the Oracle administrator username or password is changed, you will need to run the **updatelkora** utility on the system where the Oracle resource is in service. The utility will update all systems to which the Oracle resource is extended.

1. Change the password associated with the user name for the Oracle SID under protection (for example: **SQLPLUS newpassword**).
2. Ensure that LifeKeeper is currently running on all systems to which the Oracle resource is extended.
3. On the system where the Oracle resource is in service, open a command prompt and execute the **updatelkora** utility as follows:

- a. Set the LifeKeeper root directory using the following command:

```
set LKROOT=c:\LK
```

- b. Add `<$LKROOT>\bin` to the path. For example:

```
set path=C:\lk\bin;%path%
```

- c. **cd** to the `<$LKROOT>\admin\kit\oraapp\bin` directory.

- d. Execute the **updatelkora** utility as follows:

```
sh updateLKora oracle_SIDtag adminid adminpass
```

where:

oracle_SIDtag	=	tag name of Oracle SID resource to be updated
adminid	=	name of the current (new) administrator ID to use
adminpass	=	current (new) password for adminid

Manually Configure Oracle 9i HTTP Server

You must manually configure Oracle 9i HTTP Server to use the protected virtual IP address or LAN Manager Alias so that the service will start successfully on all systems in the cluster.

On the primary, edit

```
<ORACLE_HOME>\Apache\Apache\conf\httpd.conf
```

Change all occurrences of where *ServerName* or *localhost* is set to the computer name to the *virtual IP address* or *LAN Manager Alias*.

Manually Configure Oracle 10g DB Console

You must manually configure Oracle 10g DB Console to use the protected virtual IP address or LAN Manger Alias so that the service will start successfully on all systems in the cluster.

On the primary, edit

```
<ORACLE_HOME>\<SYSTEM_NAME>_<ORACLE_SID>\sysman\config\emoms.properties
```

Set the property `oracle.sysman.emSDK.svlt.ConsoleServerHost`=<*virtual IP address*> or <*LAN Manager Alias*>.

Troubleshooting Tips

This section is intended to provide suggestions for dealing with potential error messages related to your Oracle resources.

Create Hierarchy failed

Suggestion: Check the following:

- All volumes and communications resources (IP and/or LAN Manager) associated with the SID should already be under LifeKeeper protection.
- All the shared or replicated volumes are available to the primary server and all volumes are mapped to the same drive letters on each server.

Bring in Service failed

Suggestion: Check if any other Oracle resource is already in service on the system you are trying to bring in service and/or that shared volumes can be accessed from this system.

OracleTNSListener Service is not started or stopped as it should be

Suggestion: Do the following:

- Check if at least one TCP/IP or LAN Manager resource is part of the Oracle hierarchy.
- Take hierarchy out of service and bring back in service to start Oracle<OraHome>TNSListener<SID>.

TCP/IP Client cannot access server (Server Not Responding) after a successful switchover by LifeKeeper.

Insight: The client system has old information in its IP-to-Physical address translation table used by address resolution protocol (arp).

Suggestion: The IP address being used to access the server must be reset. To reset this address, issue the command **arp -d server_ip_address**. This deletes the address from the translation table. On the next request of that IP address, the table entry will be filled.