Oracle Database Consolidation
It's not all about Oracle database 12c!

Tim Hall

Oracle ACE Director

Oracle ACE of the Year 2006

OakTable Network

OCP DBA (7, 8, 8i, 9i, 10g, 11g)

OCP Advanced PL/SQL Developer

Oracle Database: SQL Certified Expert

http://oracle-base.com

Books

Oracle PL/SQL Tuning

Oracle Job Scheduling

Latest Articles

Upgrade Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c Release 4 (12cR4) to Release 5 (12cR5)
This article describes a simple upgrade of Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c Release 4 (12cR4) to Release 5 (12cR5).

LATERAL Inline Views, CROSS APPLY and OUTER APPLY Joins in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
Learn the new variations on inline views and joins available in Oracle 12c.

Auditing Enhancements (Audit Policies and Unified Audit Trail) in Oracle Database 12c Release 1 (12.1)
The introduction of audit policies and the unified audit trail simplifies the configuration of database auditing in Oracle 12c.

Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c Release 5 Installation on Oracle Linux 5.11 and 6.6
This article describes the installation of Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control 12c Release 5 on Oracle Linux 5.11 and 6.6.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) : Relational Database Services (RDS) for SQL Server
This article describes the creation of a database using Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Services (RDS) for SQL Server.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) : Relational Database Services (RDS) for Oracle
This article describes the creation of a database using Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Services (RDS) for Oracle.

Amazon Web Services (AWS) : Relational Database Services (RDS) for MySQL
This article describes the creation of a database using Amazon Web Services (AWS) Relational Database Services (RDS) for MySQL.

Latest Videos

Check out my YouTube channel here.

- NULL-Related Functions
- Thoughts on the Oracle Ace Program
- DBMS_RANDOM : Generating Random Data
- UTL_MATCH : String Matching
- Top-N Queries
- Oracle Data Redaction
- Why are you starting a YouTube channel?

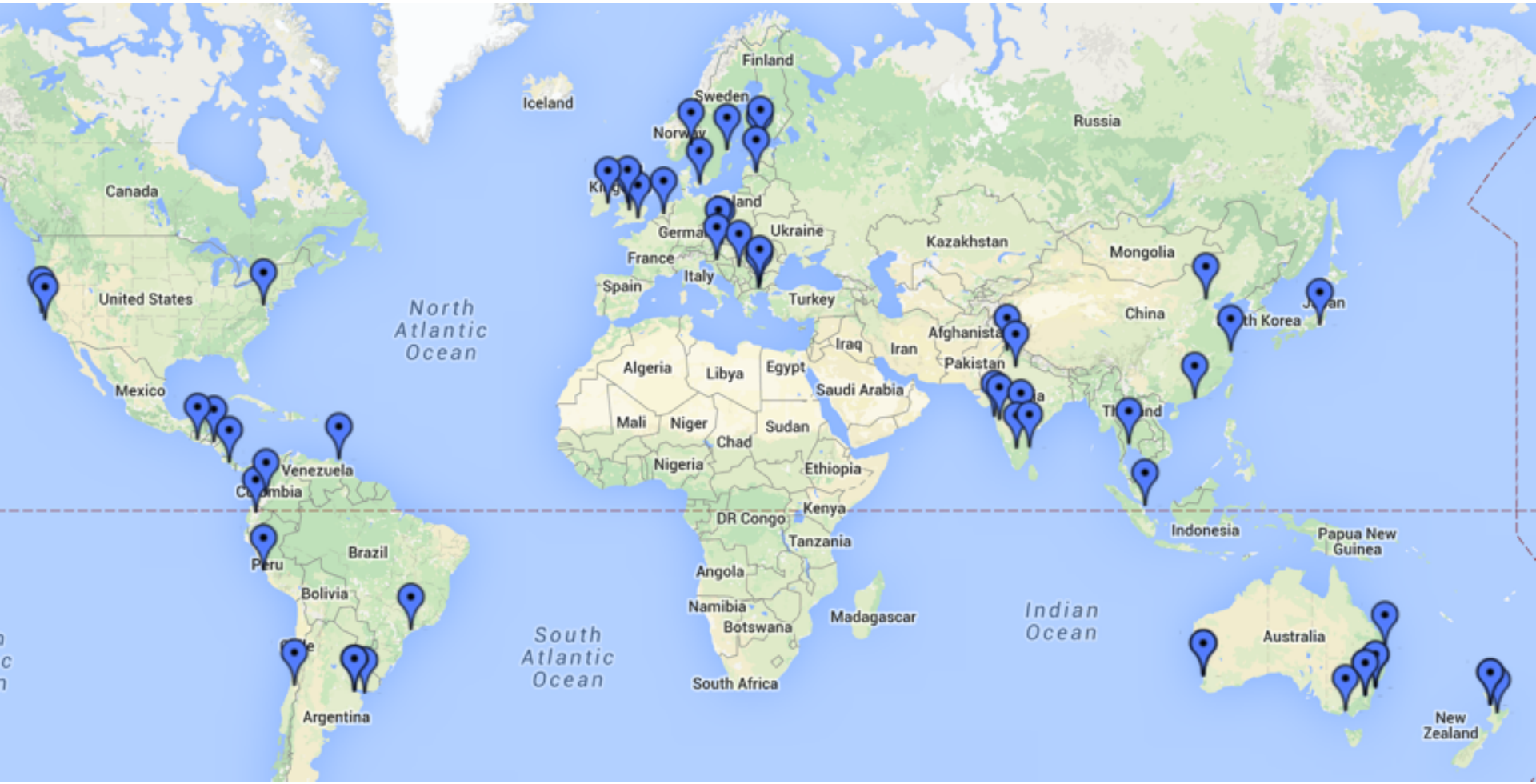
Quick Links

- Multitenant Articles
- Writing Tips
- Public Speaking Tips

You can follow me on these networks:

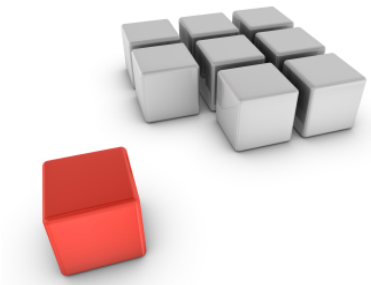
- Twitter (@oraclebase)
- Facebook
- Google+ (Me)
- Google+ (Site Page)
- YouTube

You can get an oracle-base.com t-shirt here.

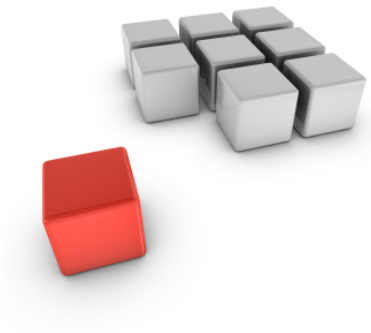

Finland
Iceland
Sweden
Norway
Russia
Canada
Ukraine
Kazakhstan
Mongolia
France
Italy
Spain
Turkey
China
United States
North Atlantic Ocean
Afghanistan
Iraq
Iran
Pakistan
Algeria
Libya
Egypt
Saudi Arabia
Mexico
Mali
Niger
Sudan
Chad
Nigeria
Ethiopia
Venezuela
Kenya
DR Congo
Tanzania
Indonesia
Papua New Guinea
Brazil
Peru
Angola
Bolivia
Namibia
Botswana
Madagascar
Indian Ocean
Australia
South Atlantic Ocean
South Africa
Argentina
New Zealand

Agenda

- Basic Resource Consolidation
- Virtualization
- Containers
- Multi-Instance
- Schema Consolidation
- Multitenant Option
- Cloud?

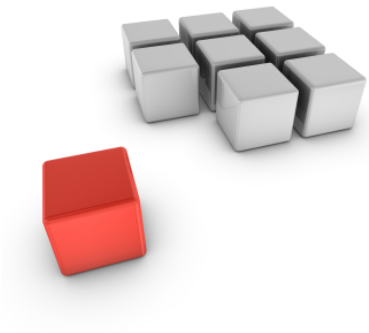


Basic Resource Consolidation

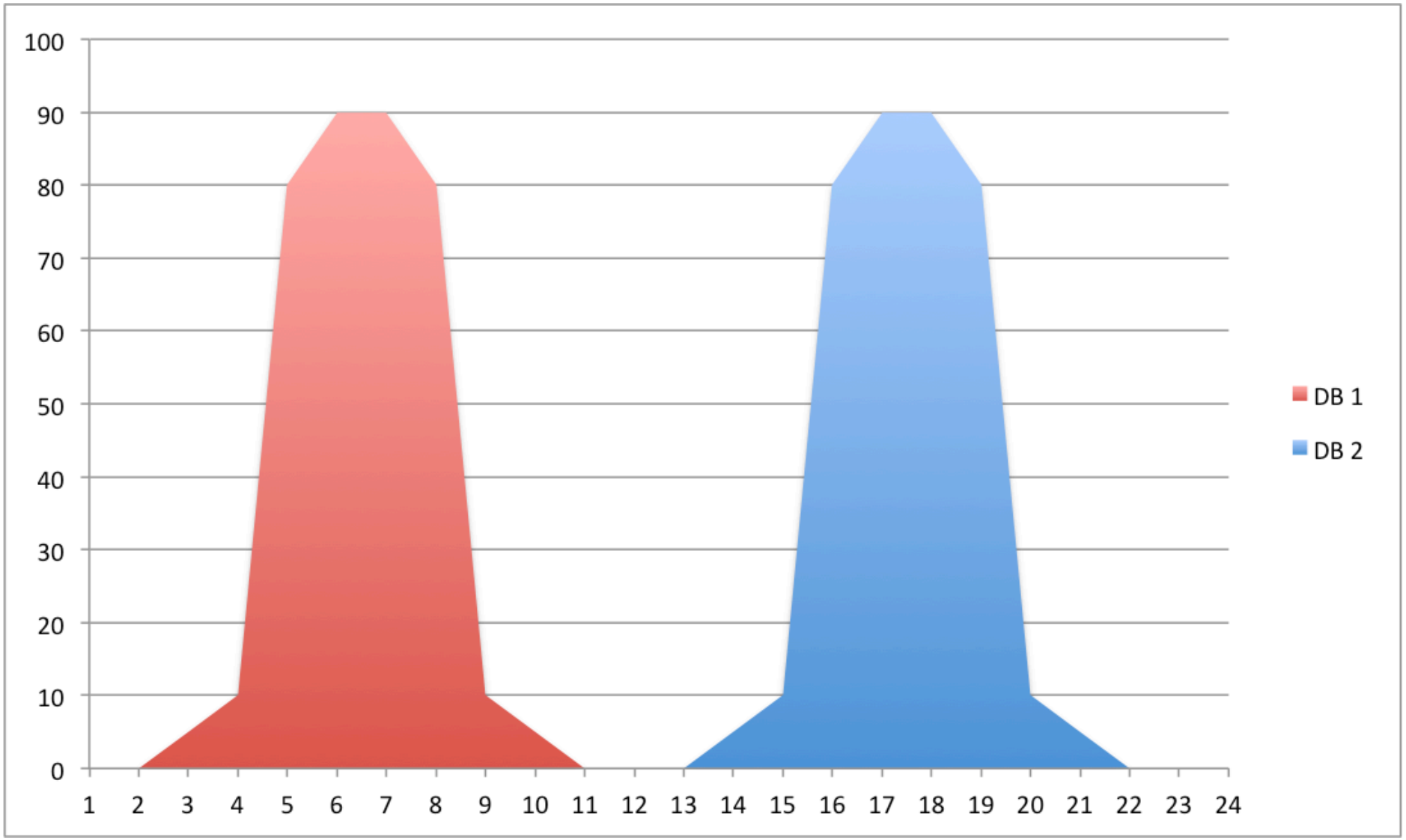


Basic Resource Consolidation

- Is it possible to consolidate your workloads? (CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)
- Do peak loads happen at different times of the day?

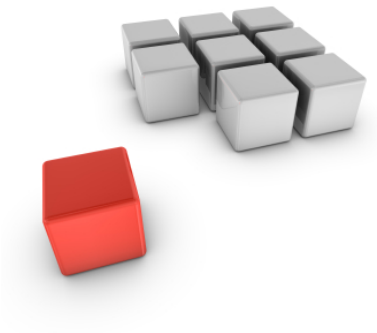


Resource Consolidation

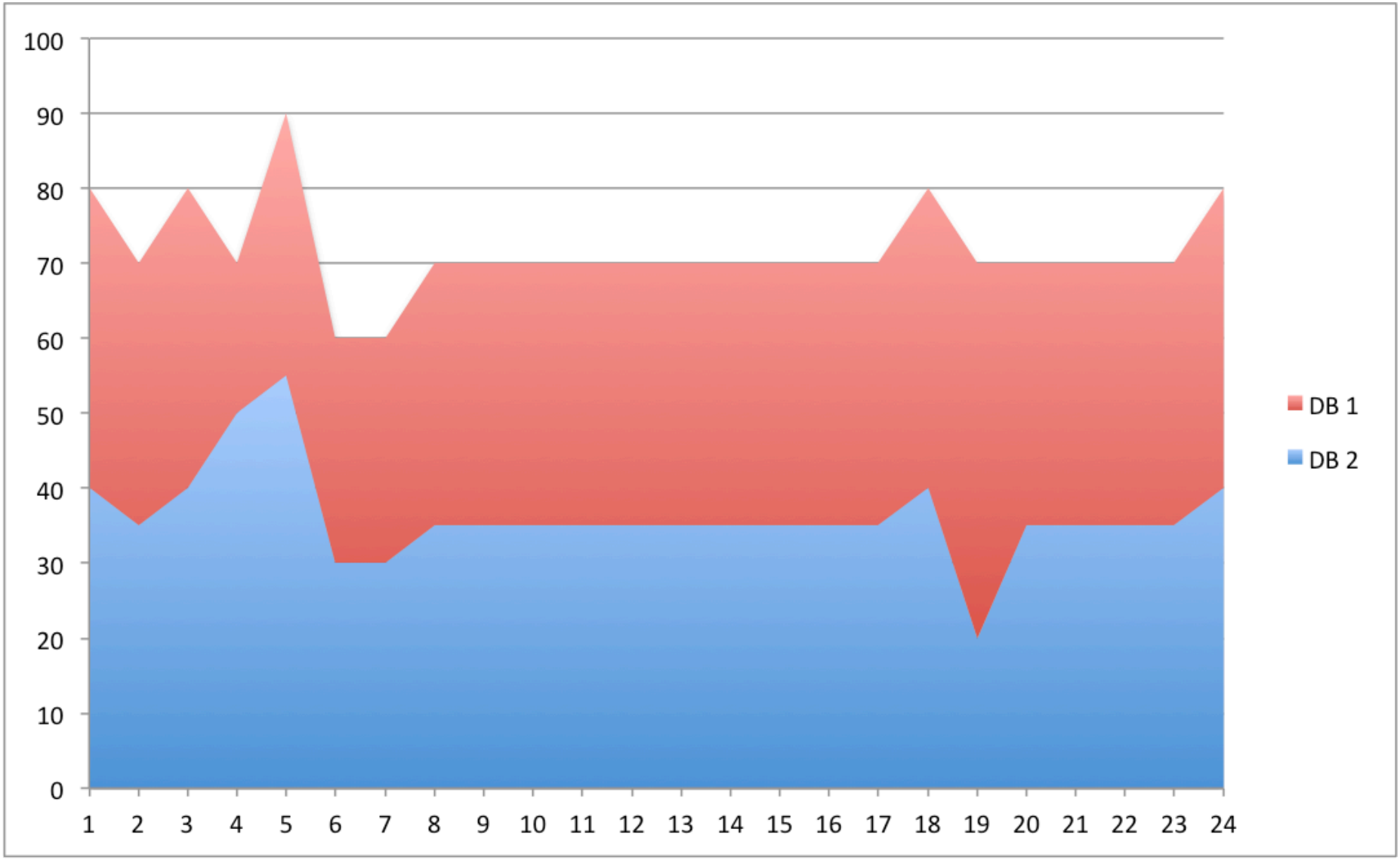


Basic Resource Consolidation

- Is it possible to consolidate your workloads? (CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)
- Do peak loads happen at different times of the day?
- Does combined resource usage stay below 100% during the day?

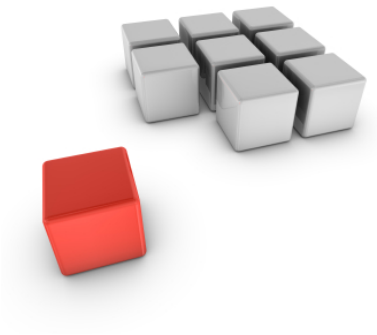


Resource Consolidation

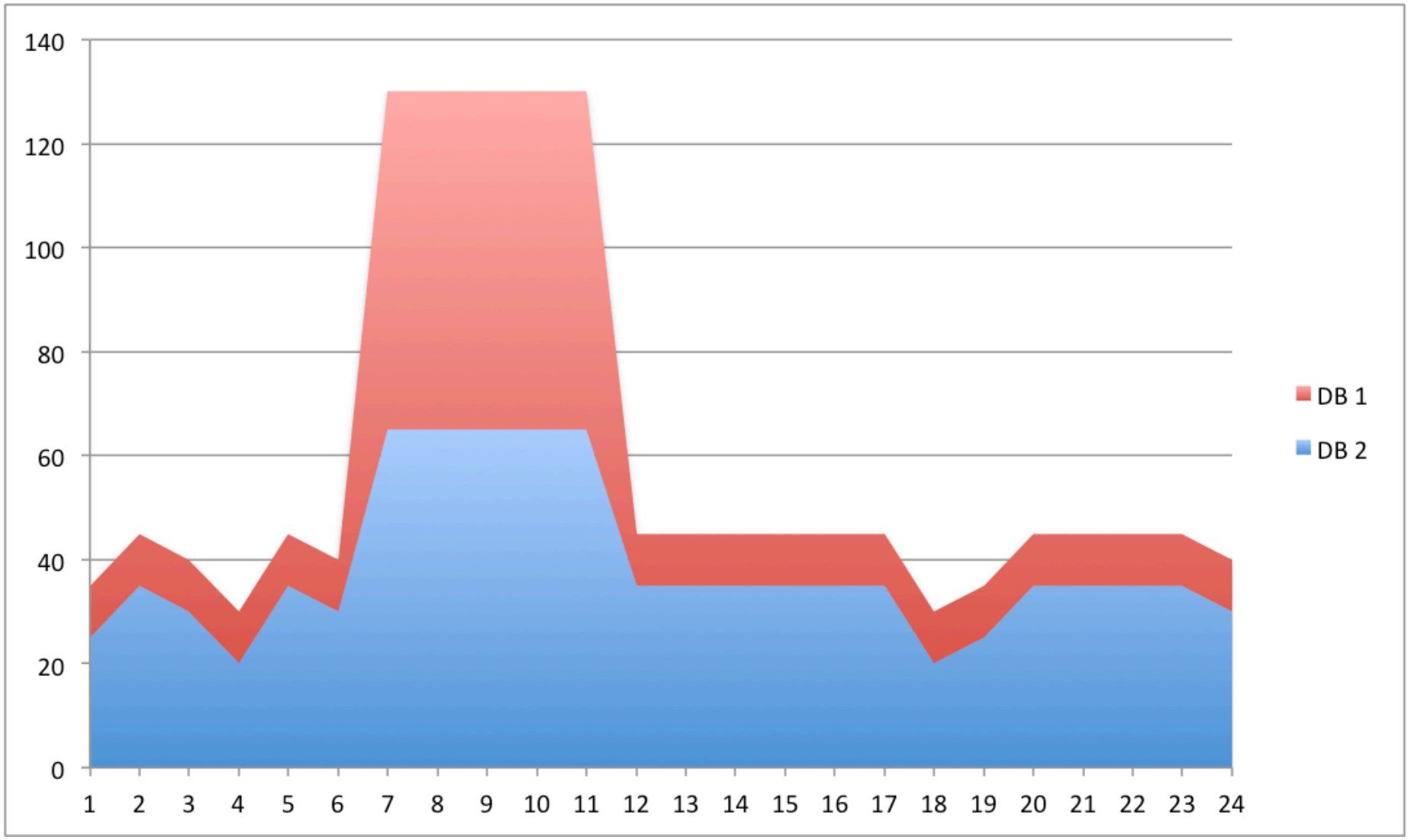


Basic Resource Consolidation

- Is it possible to consolidate your workloads? (CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)
- Do peak loads happen at different times of the day?
- Do continuous loads stay below 100% during the day?
- Do loads combine to take you above 100%?

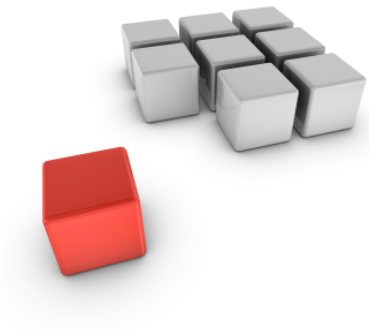


Resource Consolidation

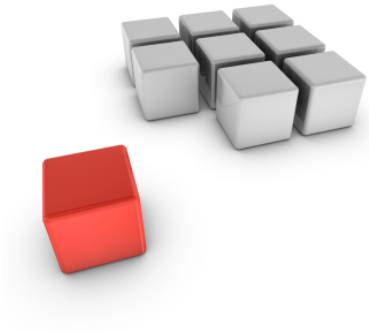


Basic Resource Consolidation

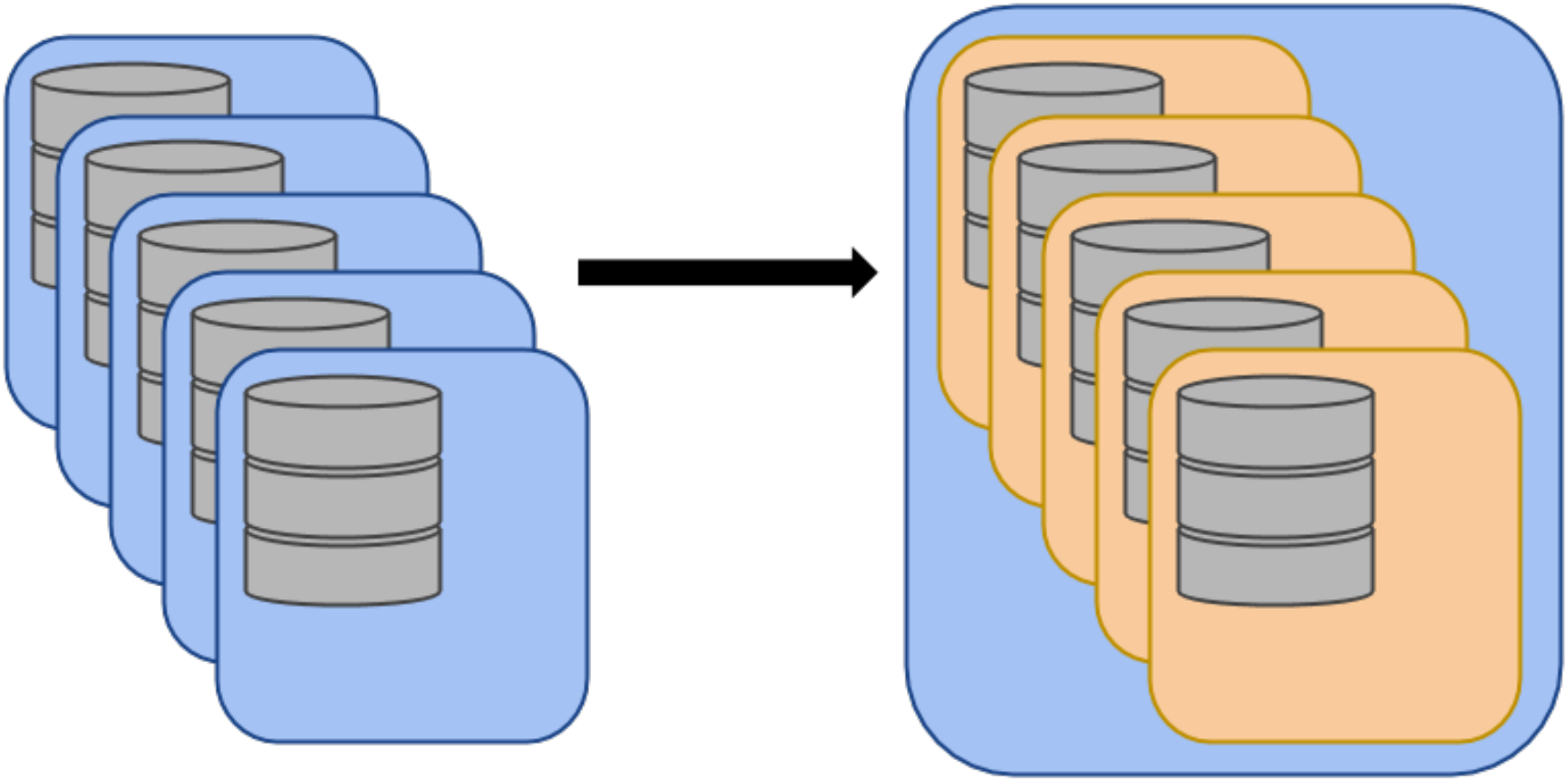
- Is it possible to consolidate your workloads? (CPU, RAM, Disk, Network)
- Do peak loads happen at different times of the day?
- Do continuous loads stay below 100% during the day?
- Do loads combine to take you above 100%?
- Some systems do not consolidate well, so don't try!



Virtualization

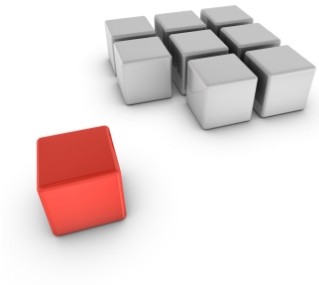


Virtualization



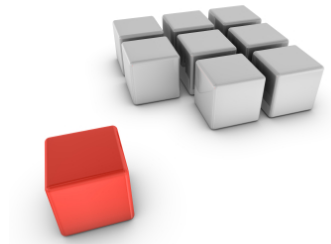
Virtualization : Pros

- Complete separation.
- Allows differing OS versions in each machine.
- Allows differing DB versions in each machine.
- Allows separation of duties if different teams need to control each VM.
- The virtual infrastructure can be used to provide basic high availability (HA) functionality.

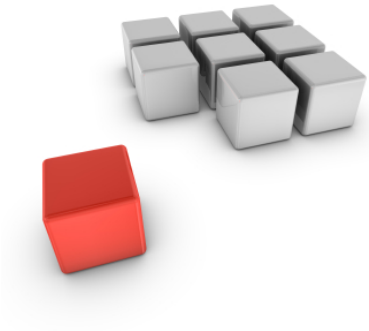


Virtualization : Cons

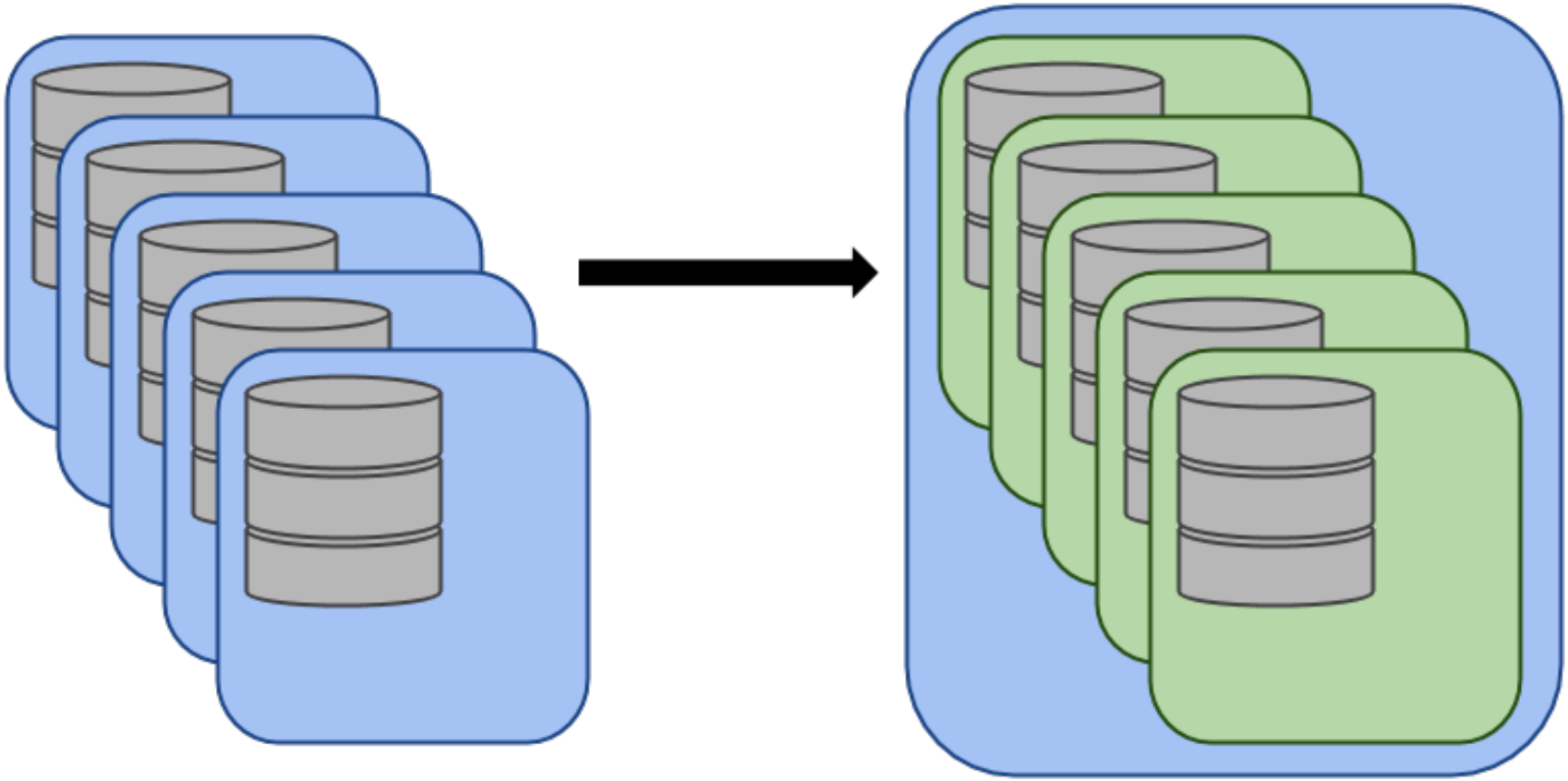
- Overhead associated with running the hypervisor on the hardware.
- Overhead associated with running an entire OS in each VM.
- Each OS has to be patched and monitored separately.
- Overhead of multiple DBs running on a single physical server.
- Each DB has to be patched and monitored separately.
- Who is responsible for learning about and maintaining it?
- Licensing and support of the virtualization infrastructure.



Containers

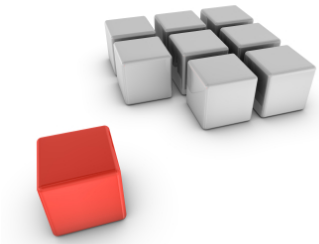


Containers



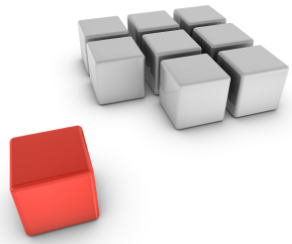
Containers : Pros

- Reduced overhead as only one OS is running on the physical hardware.
- Reduced OS patching as the OS is shared between all the containers.
- Some separation, making each container "feel" like a separate installations.
- With a separate Oracle installation in each container, each database could run at a different database version if required.
- The container functionality can be used to provide basic high availability (HA) functionality.

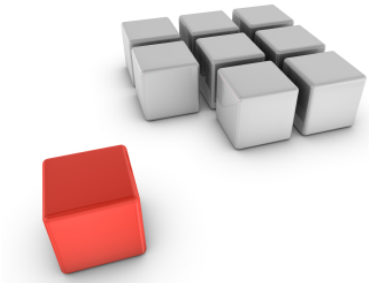


Containers : Cons

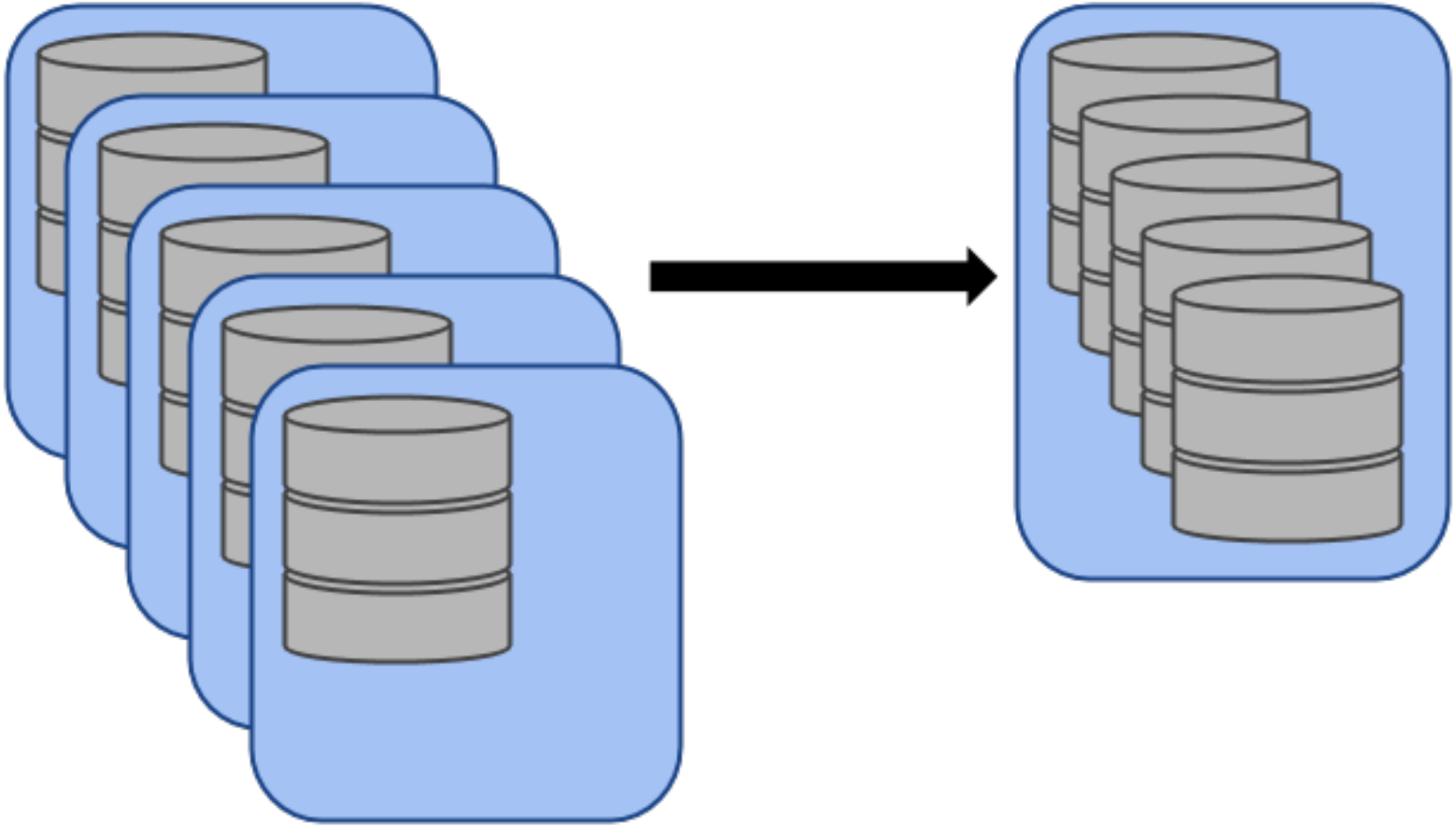
- Containers do not provide complete separation.
- The lack of complete separation means there may be security implications where containers are concerned.
- Operating system patches affect all containers.
- Who is responsible for learning about and maintaining it?
- Overhead of multiple DBs running on a single physical server.
- Each DB has to be patched and monitored separately.
- Licensing and support of the container feature. Not all container solutions are supported to run Oracle products.



Multi-Instance

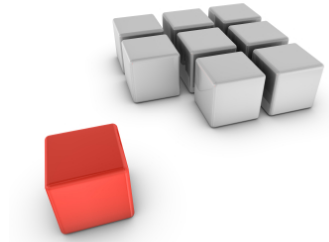


Multi-Instance



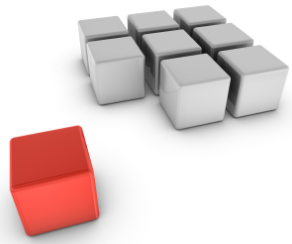
Multi-Instance : Pros

- Reduced overhead as only one OS is running.
- Reduced OS patching as the OS is shared between all the instances.
- Can share a single Oracle installation, or have a separate Oracle installation per database, allowing each database to run at a different database version if required.
- No additional cost or knowledge needed to support a containers or virtualization.
- Depending on the setup, patching and monitoring may be simplified. At a minimum, we may only need a single Oracle installation and a single Cloud Control agent on the server.

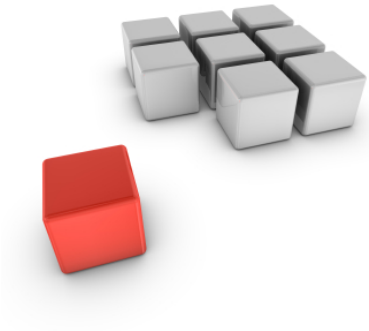


Multi-Instance : Cons

- No separation.
- The lack of complete separation means there may be security implications.
- Operating system patches affect all instances.
- Overhead of multiple DBs running on a single physical server.
- If you are using multiple Oracle installations, they will all have to be patched separately. If you are using a shared installation, all databases must be kept at the same version.
- Does not provide any High Availability (HA) functionality directly, but Data Guard and Real Application Clusters (RAC) can provide this at an extra cost.



Multi-Instance Tips



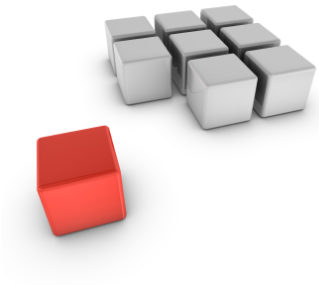
Multi-Instance : Instance Caging

- Limit CPU for an instance using Instance Caging.
- Set CPU_COUNT for each instance.

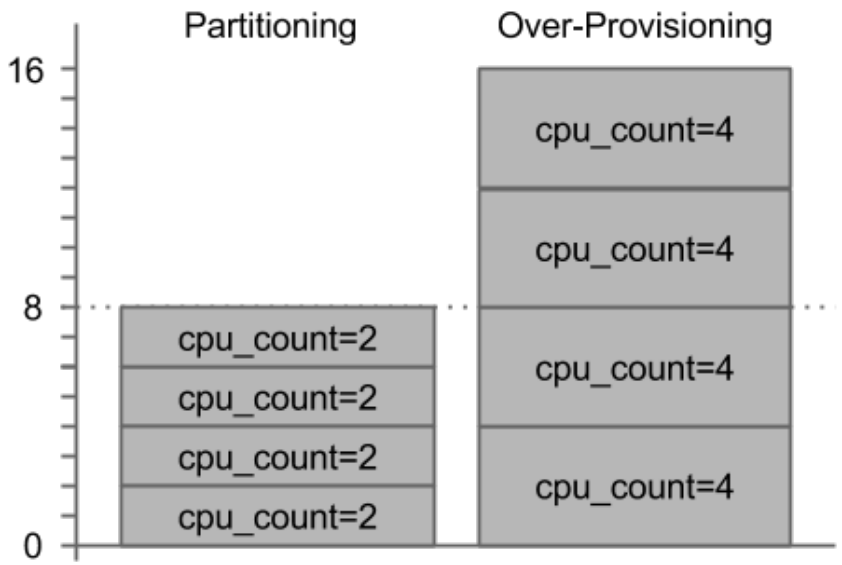
```
ALTER SYSTEM SET cpu_count = 2;
```

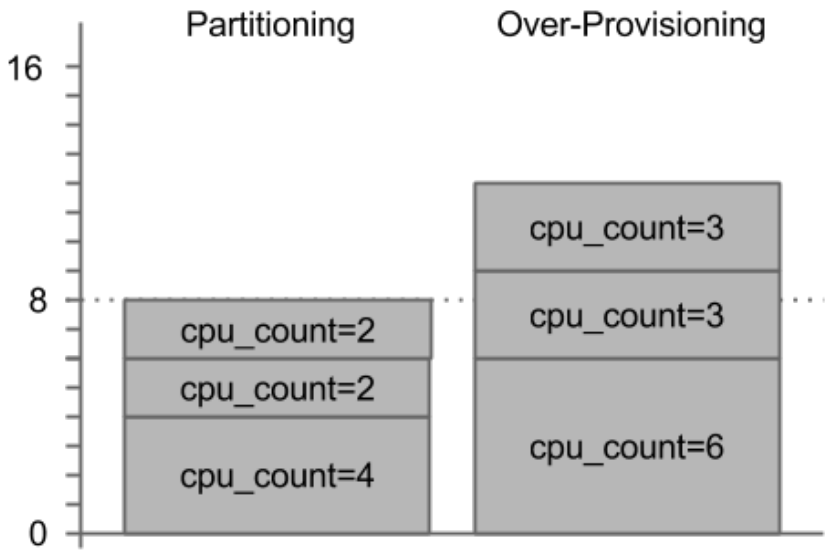
- Must have a Resource Manager resource plan assigned for this to work.
- Using the default plan is fine.

```
ALTER SYSTEM SET RESOURCE_MANAGER_PLAN = default_plan;
```



Instance Caging : Over-Provisioning

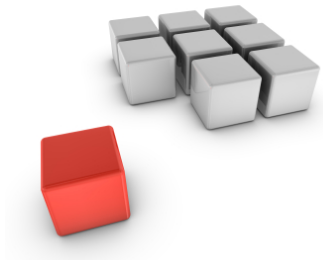




Multi-Instance : Multithreaded Model

- Oracle on UNIX/Linux is multi-process by default.

```
$ ps -ef | grep [o]ra_oracle
   15356     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_pmon_db12coracle
   15358     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_psp0_db12coracle
   15360     1  8 10:53 ?        00:01:27 ora_vktm_db12coracle
   15364     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_gen0_db12coracle
   15366     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_mman_db12coracle
   15370     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_diag_db12coracle
   15372     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_dbrm_db12coracle
   15374     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_dia0_db12coracle
   15376     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_dbw0_db12coracle
   15378     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_lgwr_db12coracle
   15380     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_ckpt_db12coracle
   15382     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_smon_db12coracle
   15384     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_reco_db12coracle
   15386     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_lreg_db12coracle
   15388     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:03 ora_mmon_db12coracle
   15390     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_mmnl_db12coracle
   15392     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_d000_db12coracle
   15394     1  0 10:53 ?        00:00:00 ora_s000_db12coracle
   15407     1  0 10:54 ?        00:00:00 ora_tmon_db12coracle
   15409     1  0 10:54 ?        00:00:00 ora_tt00_db12coracle
   15411     1  0 10:54 ?        00:00:00 ora_smco_db12coracle
   15413     1  0 10:54 ?        00:00:00 ora_fbda_db12coracle
   15415     1  0 10:54 ?        00:00:00 ora_aqpc_db12coracle
...
```



Multi-Instance : Multithreaded Model

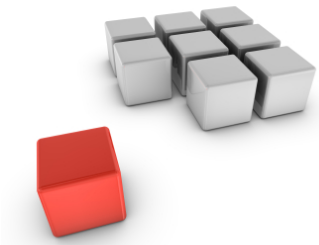
- In 12c you can make it multi-threaded (like Oracle on Windows).

```
CONN sys AS SYSDBA
ALTER SYSTEM SET threaded_execution=TRUE SCOPE=SPFILE;
SHUTDOWN IMMEDIATE;
STARTUP;
```

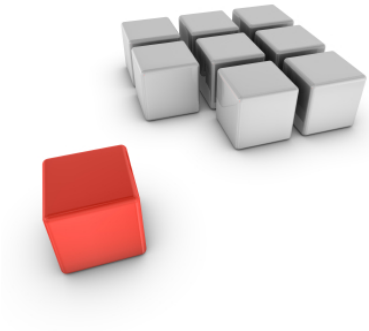
- The number of processes per instance is greatly reduced.

```
$ ps -ef | grep [o]ra_oracle
   15839     1  0 11:26 ?        00:00:00 ora_pmon_db12coracle
   15841     1  0 11:26 ?        00:00:00 ora_psp0_db12coracle
   15843     1  8 11:26 ?        00:00:03 ora_vktm_db12coracle
   15847     1  0 11:26 ?        00:00:00 ora_u004_db12coracle
   15853     1 34 11:26 ?        00:00:13 ora_u005_db12coracle
   15859     1  0 11:26 ?        00:00:00 ora_dbw0_db12c
$
```

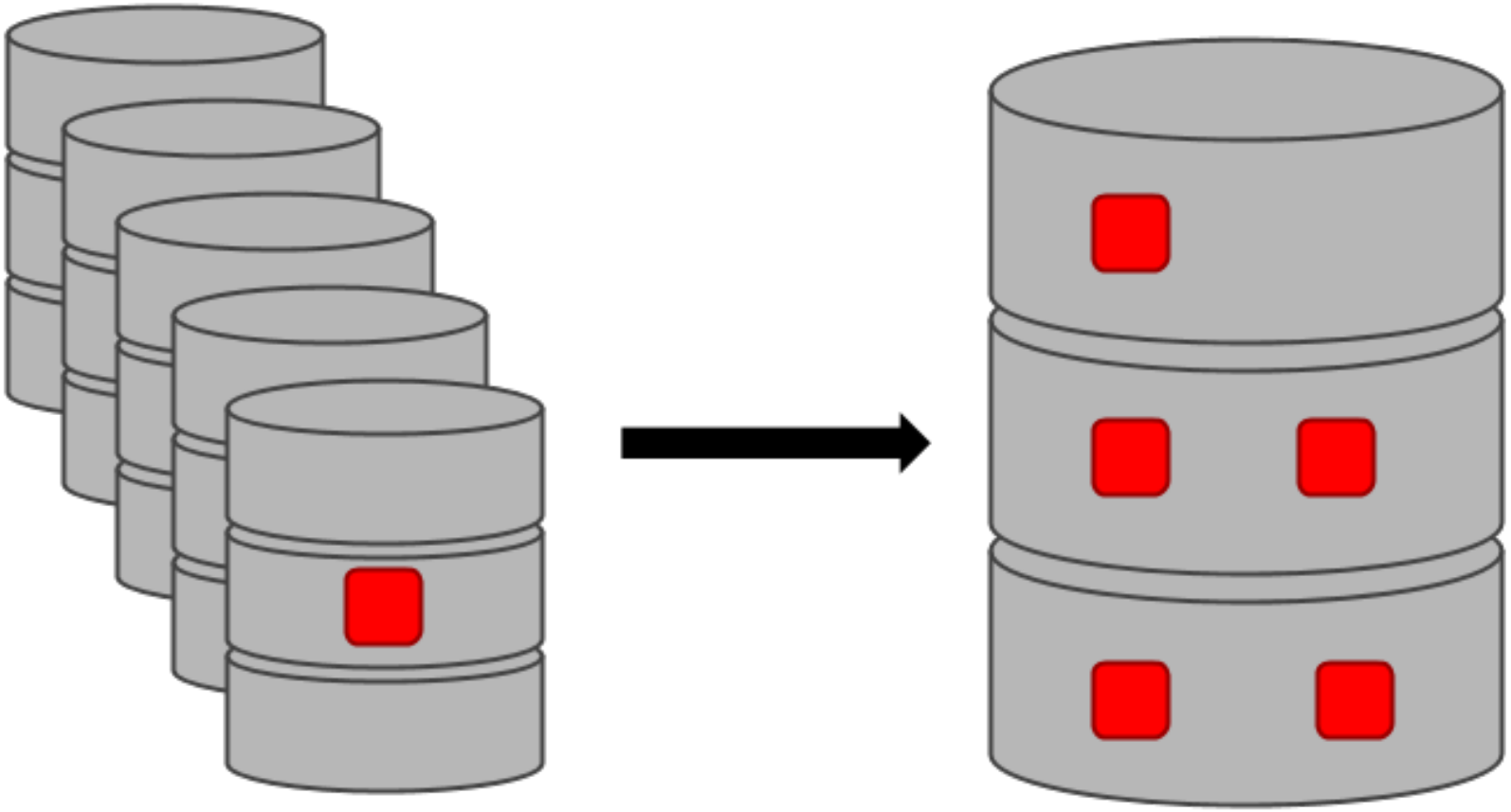
- Oracle can prioritise threads better than the OS can processes.



Schema Consolidation

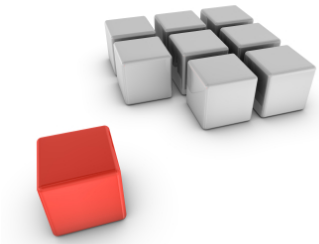


Schema Consolidation



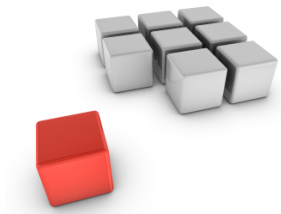
Schema Consolidation : Pros

- Reduced overhead as only one OS is running.
- Reduced overhead as only one DB instance is running.
- Only a single database installation is present.
- No additional cost and knowledge needed to support a containers or virtualization.
- Depending on the setup, patching and monitoring may be simplified. At a minimum, we may only need a single Oracle installation and a single Cloud Control agent on the server.

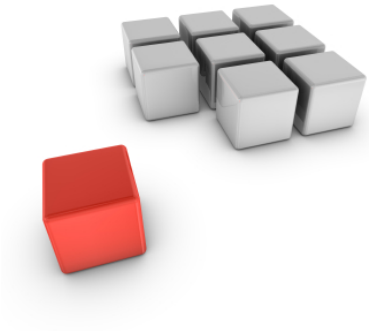


Schema Consolidation : Cons

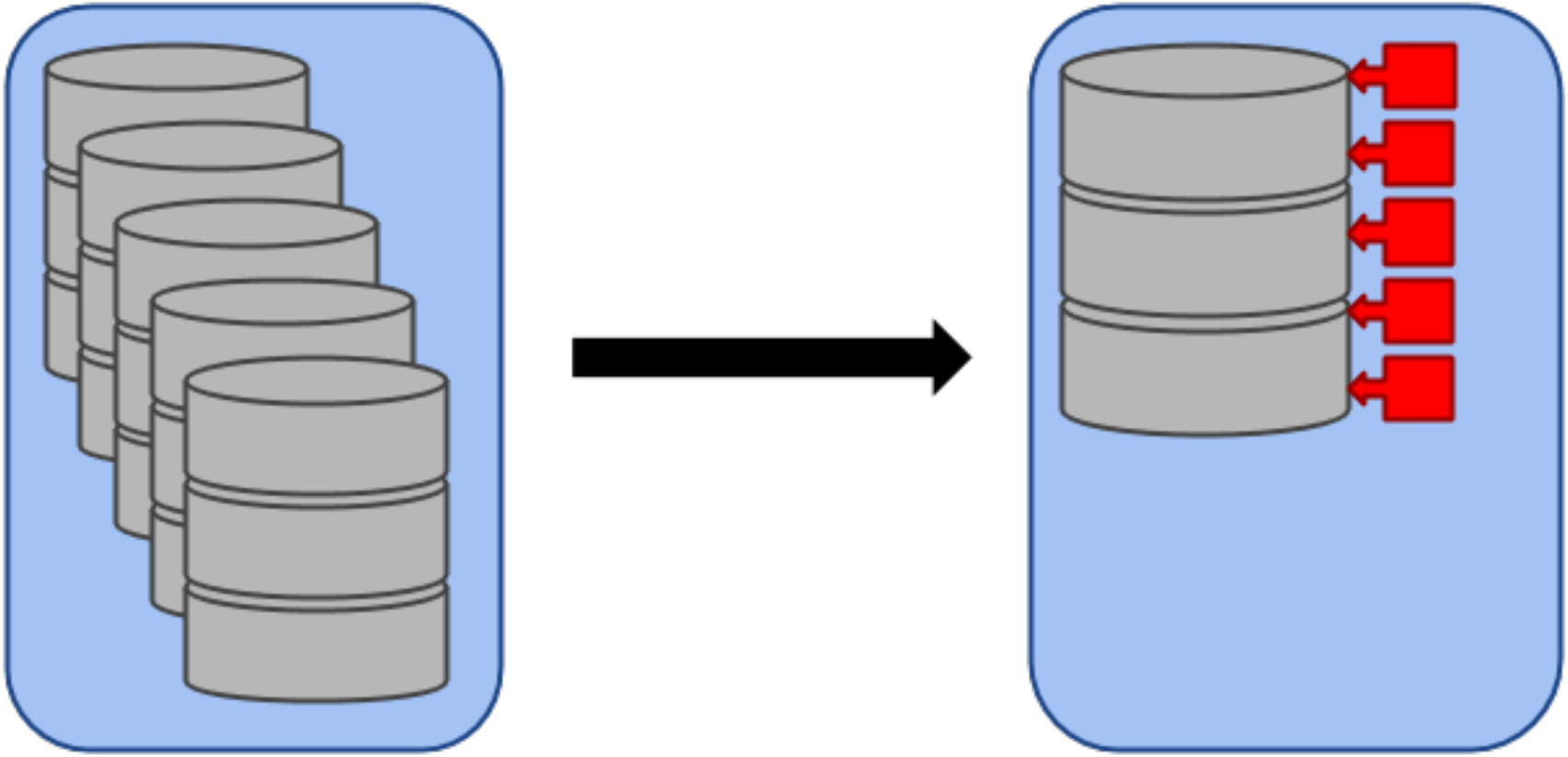
- No separation, making it harder prioritise performance of specific schemas. Resource Manager can't control memory usage.
- The lack of complete separation means there may be security implications.
- Operating system patches affect all applications.
- Database patches affect all applications.
- Instance level changes affect all applications.
- Database recovery and flashback have to be planned carefully as all top-level operations affect all schemas. This can be mitigated using tablespace point in time recovery (PITR).



Multitenant Option

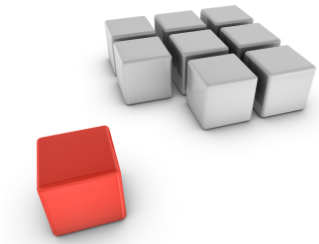


Multitenant Option



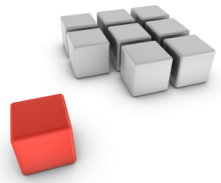
Multitenant Option : Pros

- Reduced overhead as only one OS is running.
- Reduced overhead as only one DB instance is running.
- Only a single database installation is present.
- No additional cost or knowledge needed to support a containers or virtualization.
- Depending on the setup, patching and monitoring may be simplified. At a minimum, we may only need a single Oracle installation and a single Cloud Control agent on the server.

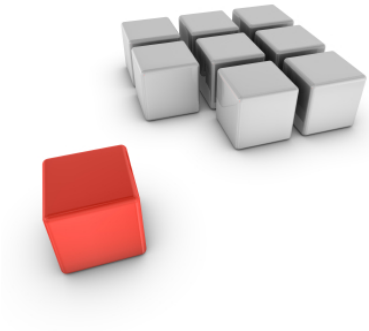


Multitenant Option : Cons

- The multitenant option is a chargeable Enterprise Edition option.
- No separation, making it harder prioritise performance of specific schemas. Resource Manager can not control memory usage.
- The lack of complete separation means there may be security implications.
- Operating system patches affect all applications.
- Database patches affect all applications. This can be mitigated by using the unplug/plugin approach to patches and upgrades.
- Instance level changes affect all applications. Some initialization parameters are PDB-specific.
- Database recovery and flashback have to be planned carefully as all top-level operations affect all pluggable databases. This can be mitigated using PDB point in time recovery (PITR).

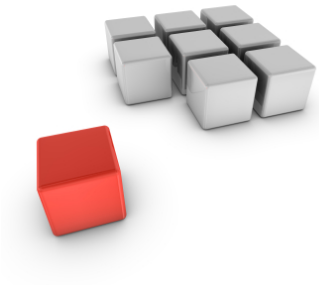


Cloud?

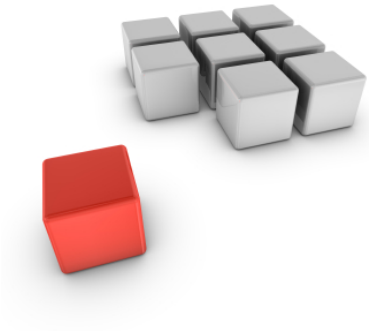


Cloud?

- Do you event care about consolidation?
- Virtual Machine:
  - Multi-instance
  - Schema consolidation
  - Multitenant Option
- Database as a Service (DBaaS):
  - Schema Consolidation
  - Multitenant Option?

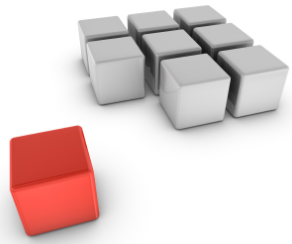


Conclusion



Conclusion

- There is no single “best” solution for consolidation.
- You will probably use a mix-and-match approach.
- Pick what works for you!



The End…

- Slides and Demos:

  http://oracle-base.com/workshops

- Questions?