Remote Data Mirroring Solutions for High Availability

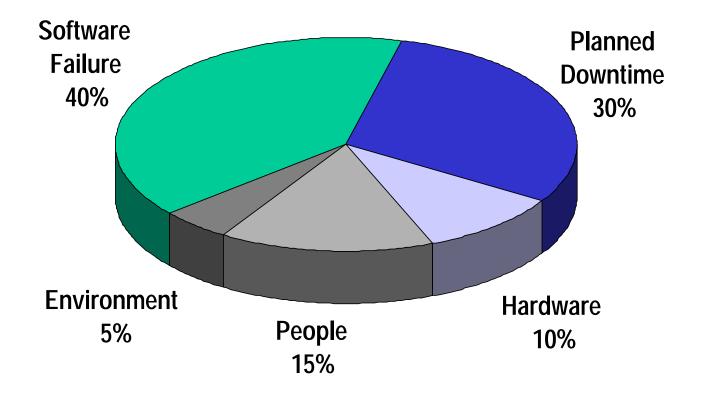
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- Agenda
 - Why remote data mirroring?
 - Physical and logical mirroring
 - Integration with clustered solutions
 - Other remote mirroring Options

- Why remote data mirroring?
 - Disaster readiness for unplanned events
 - Natural disasters
 - Hurricanes, earthquakes, locust (Oracle)
 - Human error
 - Data availability for planned events
 - Upgrades
 - Operating systems and applications
 - Disaster readiness testing
 - Internal site or outsourced to service providers

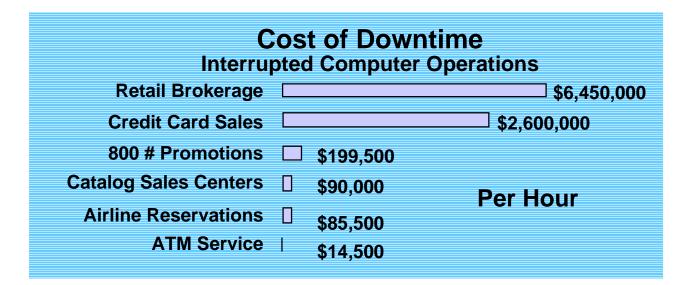
Being prepared means performing readiness testing

Causes of Downtime



Source : IEEE Computer

- Lost Revenue
- Loss of Productivity
- Damaged Reputation
- Financial Performance
- Other Expenses
 - Litigation
 - Cost of temporary employees of overtime
 - Equipment rental
 - Additional shipping costs



Source: Gartner Group and Contingency Planning Research

Downtime Costs Add Up

America Online

August 1996 Outage: 24 hours Maintenance/Human Error Cost: \$3 million in rebates

• E*Trade

February 1999 through 3 March 1999 Four outages Cost: 22 percent stock price hit on 5 February 1999

• eBay

June 1999 outage: 22 hours OS Failure Cost: \$3 million to \$5 million revenue hit 26% decline in stock price

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions Measuring Availability

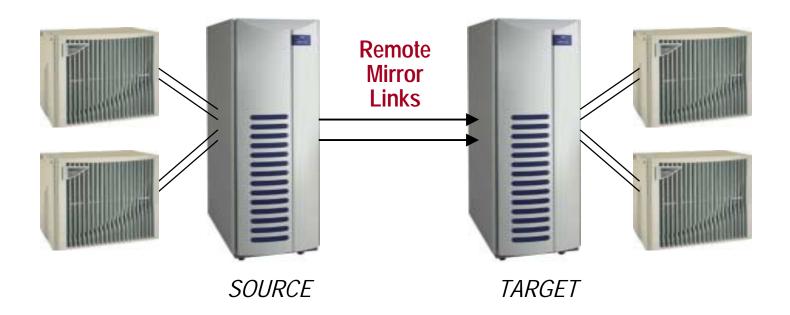
Unavailability (minutes/year)	System Availability
50,000 (about 5 weeks)	90.0%
5,000 (About 3.5 days)	99.0%
500 (About 8 hours)	99.9%
50	99.99%
5	99.999%

- Data Mirroring Solutions
 - Physical Mirroring
 - Hardware
 - » Example: EMC Symmetrix Remote Data Facility
 - Software
 - » Example: HP MirrorDisk/UX
 - Logical Mirroring
 - File System
 - » Example: Quest Shareplex/UX
 - Database
 - » Example: Oracle Advanced Replication

Each has advantages and disadvantages with respect to one another

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions **Physical Mirroring with Hardware**

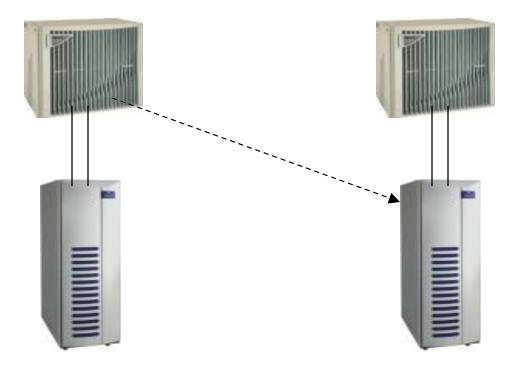
Disk mirror in real time issuing a single I/O without host CPU's
Resynchronization is performed independent of host
Mirror operation is at the block level



Major advantage is mirroring is not specific to a database or file system

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions **Physical Mirroring with Software**

- •Host CPU's required to perform mirroring operation issuing multiple I/O's •Resynchronization requires host CPU's
- •Mirror operation is at the block level



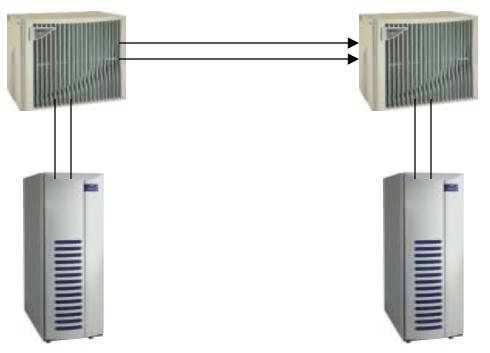
Major advantage is independence of any one vendors disk technology

- Comparison of Physical Mirroring options:
 - Disk based system do not consume host CPU's
 - Single I/O issued for mirroring operation
 - Resynchronization does not consume host CPU's
 - Bit map tables maintained in storage cache vs. host memory
 - Software mirroring independent of disk technology
 - EMC or HP storage in the case of HP MirrorDisk/UX
 - Data copies are peers with software mirroring
 - May improve read performance with multiple read devices

Physical mirroring when performance, data currency, and ease of management are most important

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions Logical Mirroring

- •File system or database specific mirroring operation issuing multiple I/O's
- •Host CPU's required to perform mirroring operation
- •Resynchronization may require manual intervention to accomplish



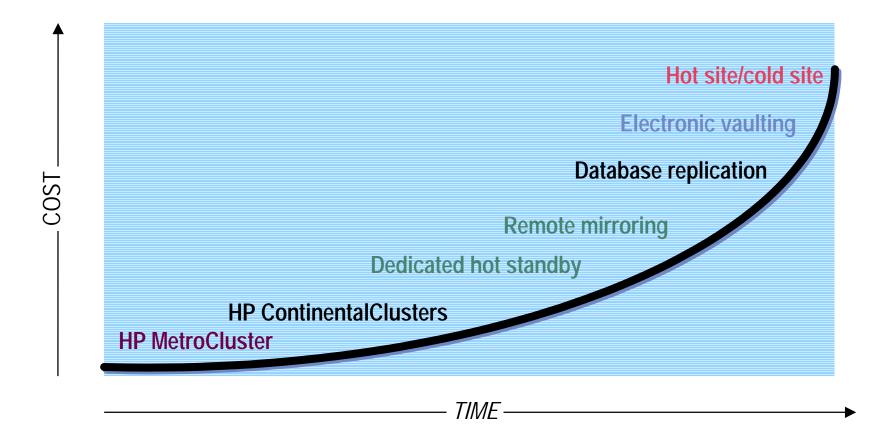
Uses network to perform mirror operation

Major advantage is data corruption at remote site unlikely since transactions are mirrored

- Comparison of Logical to Physical Mirroring
 - Remote data corruption less likely to occur
 - Remotely mirror transactions and not data blocks
 - Resynchronization may require manual intervention
 - Fail back usually requires manual process
 - Usually specific to a file system, database, or application
 - File System/Database mirroring or Transaction Monitor
 - Mirrors transactions and not data blocks
 - Results in lower performance

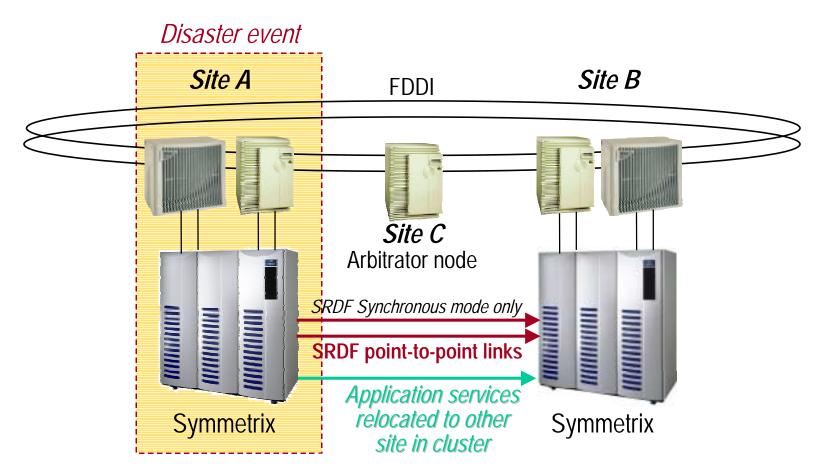
Logical mirroring when transactional consistency is most important

Integrated Cluster Solutions for unattended failover



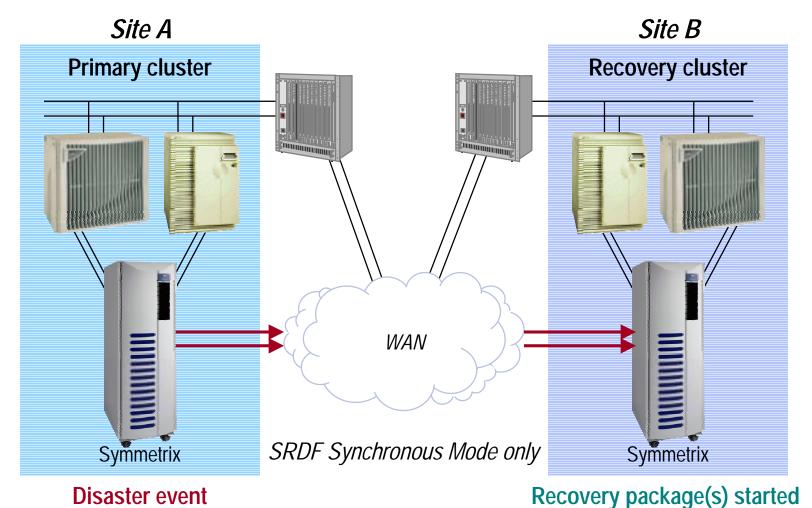
Cost of inaccessibility escalates quickly over time

HP MetroCluster with EMC SRDF



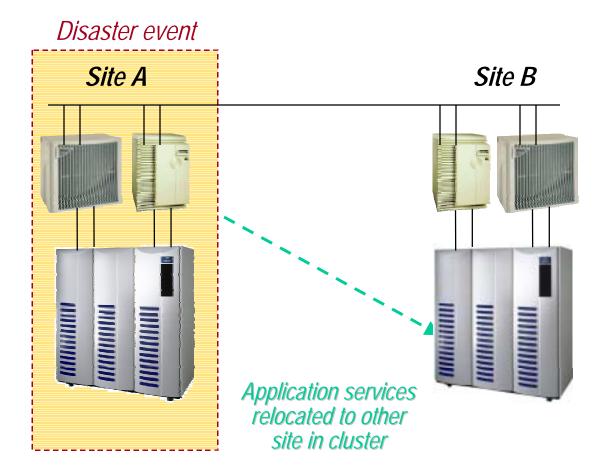
Example of an integrated cluster solution for automatic site failover

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions HP ContinentalClusters with EMC SRDF



Example of an integrated cluster solution for semi-automatic site failover

HP Campus Cluster using HP MirrorDisk/UX



Example of an integrated cluster solution for automatic site failover

- Advantages of automatic and semi-automatic site failover solutions
 - Rapid site recovery with no manual intervention
 - Not prone to human error during recovery process
 - Downtime avoided during off-hours periods
 - Middle of the night events in which there is minimal staffing
 - Integrated, tested, and supported solution
 - Engineered for end-user environment
 - Distances beyond that of a single datacenter
 - Tolerances beyond a single site or campus environment

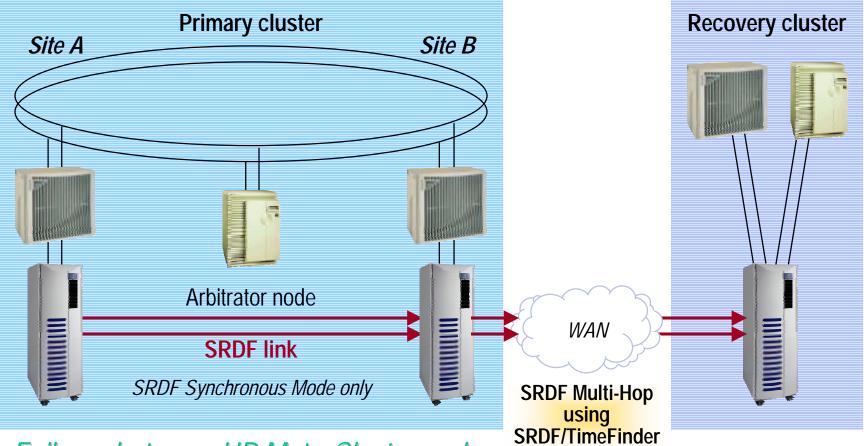
Disaster tolerant solution to meet minimal downtime requirements

- Important considerations when choosing a remote mirroring solution:
 - Synchronous or asynchronous operation
 - Importance of data currency
 - Requires currency up to the last committed transaction?
 - Tolerances to some data loss?
 - Support for failback process
 - Manageable resynchronization process
 - Full-copy or changed tracks/blocks
 - Ability to maintain changed data information if second fault event occurs
 - Recoverability of data at the remote location
 - Ability to roll forward committed and rollback uncommitted transactions
 - Available with physical and logical mirroring solutions
 - Use of non-synchronous mirroring may result in data loss

- Other remote data mirroring options:
 - Point-in-time copies
 - Remotely mirror copies of point-in-time data
 - Addresses network costs since mirror is point-in-time
 - » Requires less network bandwidth since not real-time
 - Addresses I/O latency issues
 - » Extended distance environments
 - Database Redo-Log Mirroring
 - Remotely mirror redo-log files only
 - Addresses network costs as it requires less bandwidth

This can be most cost-effective approach for extended distance environments

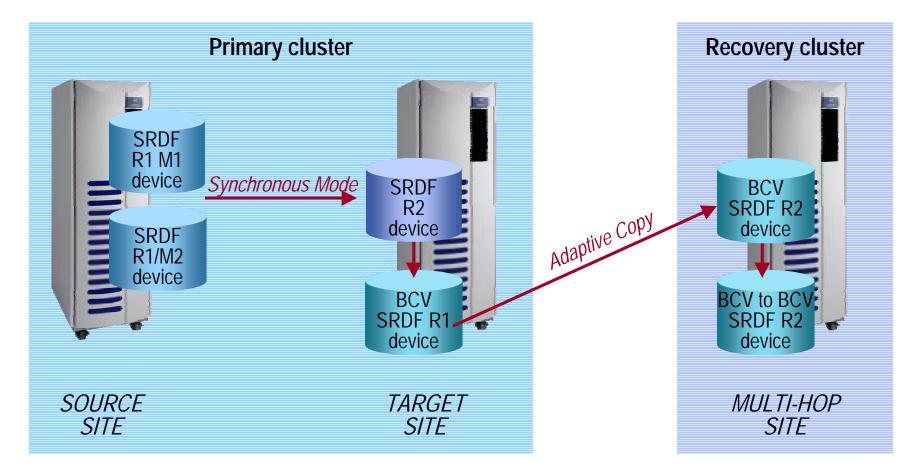
Remote Data Mirroring Solutions HP ContinentalClusters with EMC SRDF



Failover between HP MetroCluster nodes

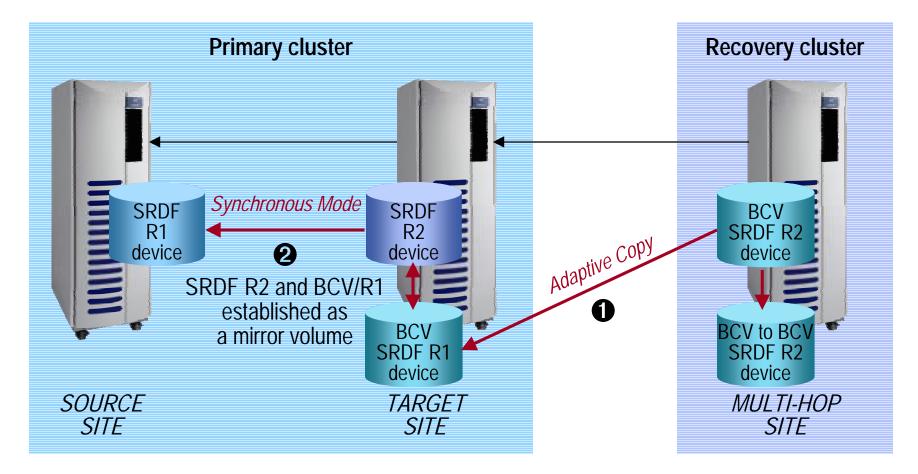
Example of using point-in-time mirroring to address network costs and mirror I/O delay

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions How Point-in-Time Remote Mirroring Works



Minimize extended distance network requirements

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions How to resynchronize using Point-in-Time for Remote Mirroring



Requires a failback process that minimizes impact to ongoing operations

Benefits of using Point-in-Time Remote Mirroring

- The primary cluster provides automatic site failover locally
 - Consists of an HP MetroCluster with EMC SRDF
- Extended distance mirroring with no application latency
 - Multi-Hop (Point-in-Time) mirroring operation performed independent of real-time processing
- Multi-Hop mirroring operation for changed tracks only
 - Symmetrix maintains invalid track information reducing resynchronization time
 - Also reduces switched network bandwidth requirements
- Allows for intercontinental mirroring of data
 - Can be used for data warehousing and DSS applications
 - Additional copies can be configured to support these requirements

The major benefit is reduced network costs and mirrored I/O performance

Remote Data Mirroring Solutions Standby database enables the creation and maintenance of a duplicate, or standby copy of your production database

Production Site Oracle Oracle Server Server **Standby** Site Archived Redo Logs Oracle Oracle Server Server

- Streamlined management of standby databases and elimination of human error
- Automatic log shipping and application
- Rules to enforce consistency between production and standby database and correct failures
- Standby database can be opened readonly and used as a reporting system

Thank You

Questions?