

Designing Scalable Oracle Database Solutions in AWS

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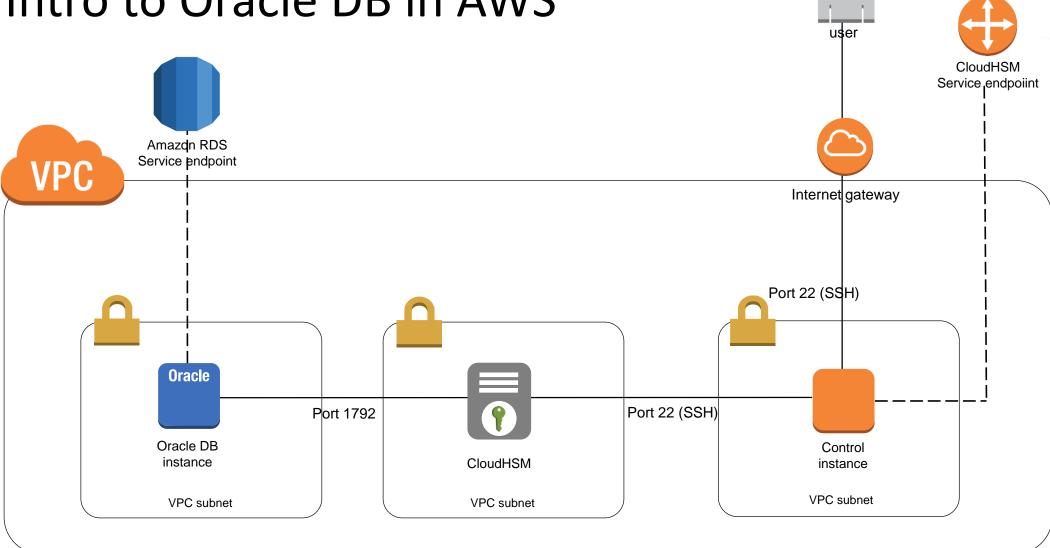
April 2, 2019

About House of Brick

- Founded in 1998
- Oracle, Microsoft, AWS & VMware
- Focus on Business Critical Enterprise
 Applications
- House of Brick Services
 - Cloud and virtualization architectures
 - Oracle and MS license review and optimization
 - Application re-platforming and data migration
 - High availability and disaster recovery strategies



Intro to Oracle DB in AWS





Amazon RDS vs EC2



- Completely AWS managed DB service
- Feature limitations
- Version limitations
- License included option



- Traditional self managed Oracle installation
- Multiple O/S choices
- A few feature limitations

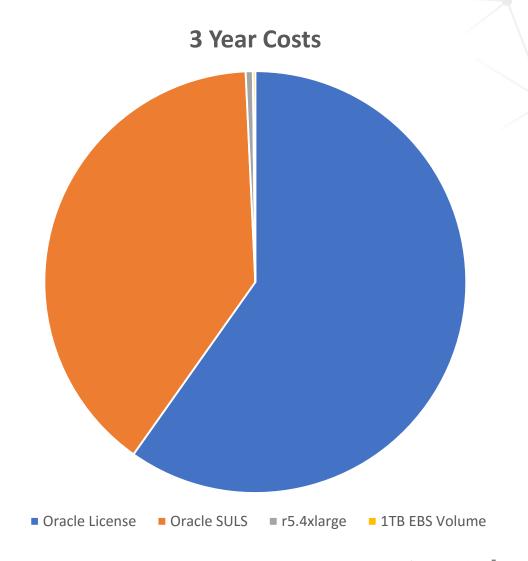
Oracle DB Cloud Solution Cost Example

Oracle License \$1,144,000.00

Oracle SULS \$755,040.00

r5.4xlarge \$10,458.00

1TB EBS Volume \$3,600.00





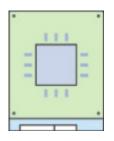
Principles of Oracle DB Architecting in AWS

- Oracle processor licenses are most expensive component
 - Architect to maximize license usage
- Think about scalability in cloud terms
 - In the cloud, more CPU/RAM/IOPS are always a few clicks away



Oracle DB Storage In AWS Elastic Block Store

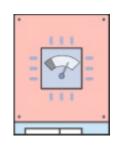
EBS Volume Types



GP2

General Purpose SSD

- O/S volumes
- Logfiles
- Archive logs
- Tablespaces



101

Provisioned IOPS SSD

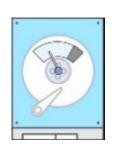
- Tablespaces
- Redo logs
- Flashback logs



ST1

Throughput Optimized HDD

- RMAN backups
- Cold tablespaces



SC1

Cold Storage HDD

- Tablespaces
- Redo logs
- Flashback logs



Oracle DB Storage in AWS

- A well tuned database is always limited by I/O
- Volume type is flexible, provisioned IOPS are very flexible
- Volume I/O limits versus instance I/O limits
- Instance local storage is fast and dangerous
 - NVMe SSD in modern instance families
 - Does not count against instance EBS I/O limits
 - Does not cost anything (included with instance price)
 - Does not survive instance reboot



The Case for RAID

- Software RAID is an option in EC2
- Interesting software RAID use case: RAID 0 volumes of GP2
 - Build high-IOPS RAID volume inexpensively
 - Savings tempting at large scale
- Interesting software RAID use case: RAID 1 instance store/EBS volumes
 - Linux allows "write-mostly" config
 - EBS volume handles only writes
 - Instance store SSD handles reads





Oracle DB Compute in AWS EC2 and RDS

EC2 Instance Families

IOPS Optimized

• I-Series

General Purpose

- T-Series
- M-Series

CPU Optimized

• C-Series

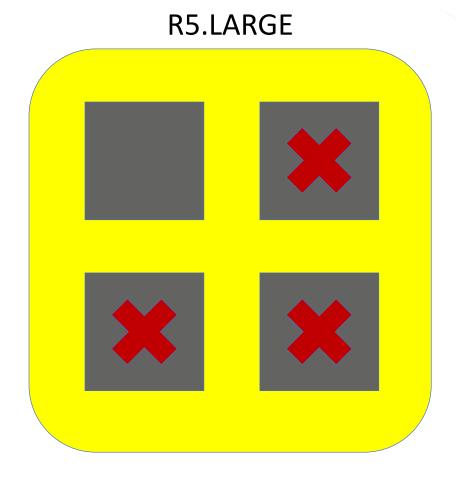
RAM Optimized

- R-Series
- X1-Series



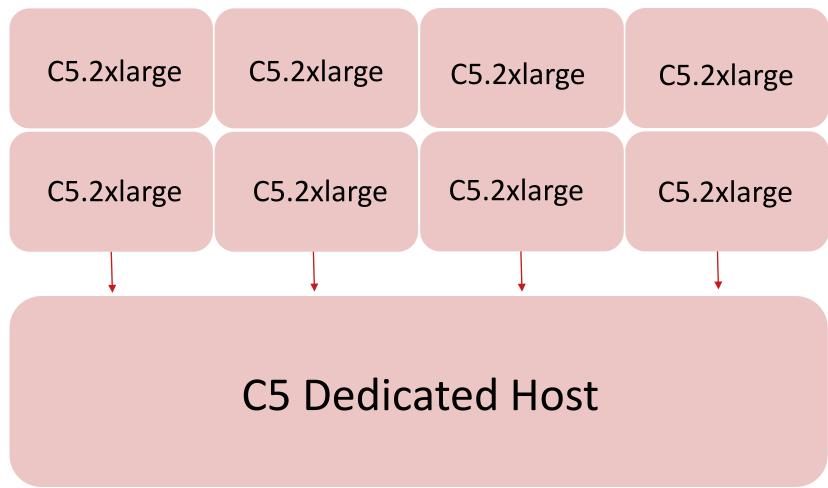
AWS Optimize CPU Feature

- Optimize CPU Allows
 - Enable/Disable hyperthreading
 - Reduce vCPU count on instances
 - No price break on disabled vCPUs
 - Applicable to EC2 and RDS





EC2 Dedicated Hosts





Oracle High Availability in AWS

- Multi-AZ High Availability (HA)
 - RDS: multi-AZ deployment
 - EC2: use replication
- Multi-Region replication
 - AWS database migration service
 - Oracle GoldenGate/SharePlex/SymmetricDS
 - EC2: Oracle Data Guard





Oracle DB Operational Best Practices in AWS

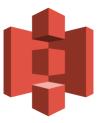
Oracle Backups in AWS



- RDS automatic snapshot backups to S3
- RDS manual snapshot backups to S3



- Traditional RMAN backups
- Traditional Data Pump exports
- Cold filesystem level backups



S3

- Great for Oracle backups
- Encrypted at rest
- Immutable buckets
- Cross region replication



Operational Oracle Considerations in AWS

- Log Monitoring
 - ElasticSearch/Splunk
 - CloudWatch logs
 - Oracle Enterprise Manager
- Stack Auditability
 - Oracle audit logs
 - AWS config
 - AWS CloudTrail
- Database Monitoring
 - Oracle Enterprise Manager
 - CloudWatch



Further Resources from HoB

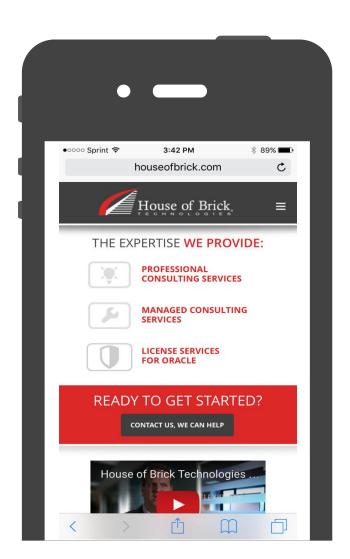


White Paper: RAC on VMware Cloud on AWS



White Paper: Oracle on VMware Cloud on AWS TCO







Blog: Running Oracle in
EC2? Leverage AWS' New
Optimize CPUs Feature



Presentation: Migrating
Critical Oracle Workloads
to the Cloud





Q&A



Thank You

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