



Dbvisit Standby quick installation - Linux/Unix

The complete installation and configuration should take less than 30 minutes. The server or the database does **not** need to be restarted.

This is a quick installation guide only. For the complete step-by-step instructions please see the **Dbvisit Standby UserGuide**.

Dbvisit Standby software components

Note: Dbvisit Standby refers to the product “Dbvisit Standby” and does not refer to the standby database or standby server.

The Dbvisit Standby environment consists of the following components:

1. Dbvisit software:
 - a. Dbvisit Standby. This consists of the following executables:
 - i. dbvisit - The main Dbvisit Standby executable.
 - ii. dbv_oraStartStop - Executable to start, stop, failover and switchover the databases.
 - iii. dbvisit_setup - Menu driven wizard to configure Dbvisit and to create the standby database.
 - iv. dbv_functions - Executable to provide extra tools and functionality.
 - b. Dbvserver. This is Web server that provides the web interface to Dbvisit. It consists of the following executable:
 - i. dbvserverd - The main Dbvserver executable for the Dbvisit Web server.
2. Dbvisit Database Configuration file or DDC file. This is similar to the init.ora parameter file and contains the Dbvisit Standby settings for a specific primary and standby database pair. The DDC file is generated during setup for each database. The DDC file can be edited with any text editor or through running dbvisit_setup or through the web-based GUI. The DDC file should only be edited on the primary server. The template to create the DDC file for each database is dbv_ORACLE_SID.env.
3. Dbvisit Database Repository (DDR). This is a schema in the database that contains the Dbvisit Standby tables used to manage the standby process. The DDR is created during setup.
4. Dbvisit Standby trace files. Each time Dbvisit Standby executes, a trace file is generated. This trace file contains information about Dbvisit Standby processing and its environment. This trace file is used by the Dbvisit support team to quickly diagnose issues. When an alert or error notification is sent by Dbvisit Standby, the trace file will be attached to the email so that this can be forwarded to Dbvisit support if needed.

Dbvisit Standby concepts

- The Dbvisit Standby environment (described above) will be the same on both the primary and the standby server. The Dbvisit Standby software executes separately on the primary and standby servers.
- DDC name or simply DDC. Most Dbvisit Standby commands require the DDC. In most cases this is the same as the database name or ORACLE_SID. The DDC refers to the DDC file which is in the form: dbv_DDC.env and contains the Dbvisit Standby settings for a particular primary and standby configuration. The DDC and the ORACLE_SID can be different. The ORACLE_SID is a variable setting contained within the DDC file and is not linked to the DDC name. However in most cases the DDC and the ORACLE_SID are the same.

Example: If the database name (or ORACLE_SID) is orcl, then the DDC is orcl and the DDC file is dbv_orcl.env.

- A primary and standby database must be on separate servers. A primary and standby database on the same server is not supported.
- Each time Dbvisit Standby executes, the DDC file on the primary server is compared with the DDC file on the standby server. If there are any differences, the DDC file on the standby server will be overwritten with the DDC file of the primary server. This is why the DDC file should only be edited on the primary server.
- Dbvisit Standby is scheduled on both the primary and the standby server. The schedule determines the maximum lag of the standby database. For example, if Dbvisit Standby is scheduled every 5 minutes, then the maximum time the standby database is behind the primary database is 5 minutes.
- Dbvisit Standby can be configured and run through a command line interface (CLI) or a web-based interface (GUI).

Step 1 - Configure secure shell – SSH

Secure shell is the preferred method for Dbvisit Standby to transport the Oracle logs from the primary to the standby (or secondary) servers.

Dbvisit Standby requires SSH to be configured without a password or passphrase between the primary and standby (or secondary) servers. If this is already configured between these servers, then this step can be ignored. Please continue with the next step.

See http://www.dbvisit.com/docs/Setup_ssh_without_passphrase.pdf on how to setup SH without a password or passphrase.

Step 2 - Dbvisit Standby installation of software

Note: In an Oracle RAC environment, Dbvisit Standby must be installed and configured as below on each primary node in the RAC cluster.

Primary Server (or primary node)

1. Unzip the dbvisit-standby6.0_<os>.zip file to a temporary directory. This can be done on a local PC. (where <os> is the Operating System - linux, hpux, aix, solaris etc)
2. Login as the Oracle database owner (e.g.: oracle) on the server.
3. Create the directory /usr/local/dbvisit and ensure that the oracle user has full access to this directory.

```
/usr/local/> chown oracle:dba dbvisit
```

Where oracle is the Oracle database owner and dba is the database group.

4. Copy the installation file *dbvisit-standby6.0.x.tar* to a temporary directory on the primary server (eg /usr/tmp).
5. Change directory to the temporary directory (/usr/tmp).
6. Untar the file.

```
/usr/tmp/> tar xvf dbvisit-standby6.0.12.tar
```

Where /usr/tmp/> is the prompt of the OS showing the current directory, and 6.0.12 is the Dbvisit Standby version.

7. A new sub directory *dbvisit* will be created.
8. Change directory into the *dbvisit* directory.

```
/usr/tmp/> cd dbvisit
```

9. Ensure *dbvisit_install* has the correct privileges to be executed.

```
/usr/tmp/dbvisit/> chmod 750 dbvisit_install
```

10. Run `dbvisit_install` to install Dbvisit Standby and Dbvserver (providing the web interface to Dbvisit Standby).

```
/usr/tmp/dbvisit/> dbvisit_install
```

11. All the defaults can be accepted. The Dbvisit software will be installed in `/usr/local/dbvisit`

Standby Server (or secondary server)

12. Repeat above steps on the standby server.

The Dbvisit Standby software has been installed.

Step 3 - Configure Dbvisit Standby

Once the Dbvisit software is installed, Dbvisit Standby can be configured (or setup) for a specific database.

This step can be done through a command line interface (CLI) **OR** a GUI web-based interface (GUI).

CHOOSE EITHER CLI OR GUI to configure Dbvisit Standby – NOT BOTH

CLI - Configure Dbvisit Standby through command line interface

Primary server (or primary RAC node) setup

1. Go to the Dbvisit install directory and start the Dbvisit Standby setup utility.

```
/usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbvisit_setup
```

2. Confirm that this is the primary server.

```
=>dbvisit_setup only needs to be run on the primary server.
Is this the primary server? <Yes/No> [Yes]:
```

3. Choose option 1 (for RAC choose option 1a) and follow the on-screen instructions:

```
=====
Dbvisit Standby Database technology
http://www.dbvisit.com

Dbvisit Database setup
Default values will be shown in []

Options:
 1) New Database setup (combines options 2,3,4)
 1a) New RAC Instance setup (combines options 2,3,4)

 2) New Dbvisit Database configuration (DDC) file setup
 3) New Dbvisit Archive Management Module (AMM) setup
 4) New Dbvisit Database repository (DDR) setup

 5) Manage Dbvisit Database repository (DDR)
 6) Update Dbvisit Database configuration (DDC) file

 7) Create Standby Database

 9) Uninstall Dbvisit Database repository (DDR)

 E) Exit

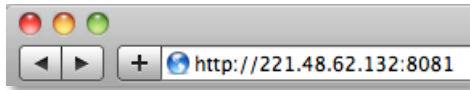
=====
Please enter choice : 1
```

4. Once the Dbvisit setup is complete, choose option E to exit.
5. The Dbvisit Database Configuration (DDC) file and the Dbvisit Database Repository (DDR) have now been created for the specific database.
6. Dbvisit setup only needs to run on the primary server. Not on the standby server.

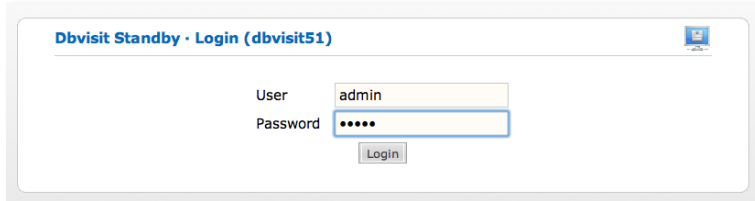
GUI - Configure Dbvisit Standby through web-based interface

Primary server (or primary RAC node) setup

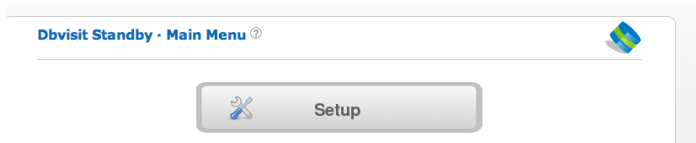
1. Specify the address of the primary server in the URL with the correct port (default 8081).



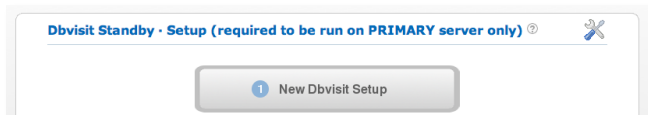
2. Login to the Dbvisit Standby GUI interface by specifying the user name and password (default is admin/admin). Please change this password under [Settings](#) on the home page.



3. Choose [Setup](#) from the main menu.



4. Choose [New Dbvisit Setup](#) from the sub menu.



5. Follow the onscreen instructions in setting up Dbvisit Standby configuration.
6. Once the [Dbvisit Setup](#) is complete, return to the main menu.
7. The Dbvisit Database Configuration (DDC) file and the Dbvisit Database Repository (DDR) have now been created for the specific database.
8. [Setup](#) only needs to be run on the primary server. Not on the standby server.

Step 4 - Creating a standby database

If a standby database is already created, then this step can be ignored. Dbvisit Standby can work with existing standby databases. Dbvisit Standby will automatically register the existing standby database.

This step is to create a new standby database and involves automatically taking a backup of the primary database. The primary database will not be shutdown during this process.

This step can be done through a command line interface (CLI) **OR** a GUI web-based interface (GUI).

CHOOSE EITHER CLI OR GUI to create standby database – NOT BOTH

CLI – Create standby database through command line interface

1. Go to the Dbvisit install directory and start the Dbvisit setup utility.

```
/usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbvisit_setup
```

2. Confirm that this is the primary server.

```
=>dbvisit_setup only needs to be run on the primary server.
Is this the primary server? <Yes/No> [Yes]:
```

3. Choose option 7:

```
=====
Dbvisit Standby Database technology
http://www.dbvisit.com
```

```

Dbvisit Database setup
Default values will be shown in []

Options:
  1) New Database setup (combines options 2,3,4)
  1a) New RAC Instance setup (combines options 2,3,4)

  2) New Dbvisit Database configuration (DDC) file setup
  3) New Dbvisit Archive Management Module (AMM) setup
  4) New Dbvisit Database repository (DDR) setup

  5) Manage Dbvisit Database repository (DDR)
  6) Update Dbvisit Database configuration (DDC) file

  7) Create Standby Database

  9) Uninstall Dbvisit Database repository (DDR)

  E) Exit

=====
Please enter choice : 7

```

4. You are asked to choose for which primary database you want to create a standby database. Choose the required DDC and follow the on-screen instructions:

```

-----
=>Creating Standby Database.
Primary database will NOT be shutdown.

For which primary database do you want to create a standby database?

The following Oracle database(s) have a Dbvisit Database configuration (DDC)
file on this server:

      DDC
      ===
  1)   w120n
  2)   dbvomf10
  3)   Return to menu

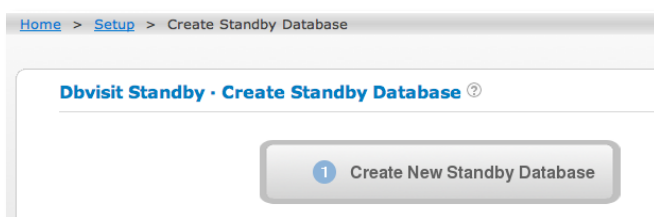
Please enter choice :Please enter choice : 1

```

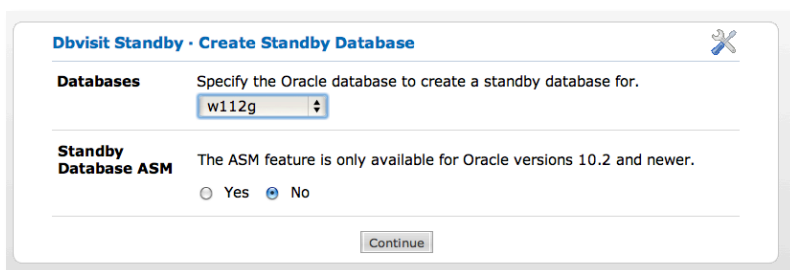
5. Once the standby database has been completed, choose option E to exit.

GUI – Create standby database through web-based interface

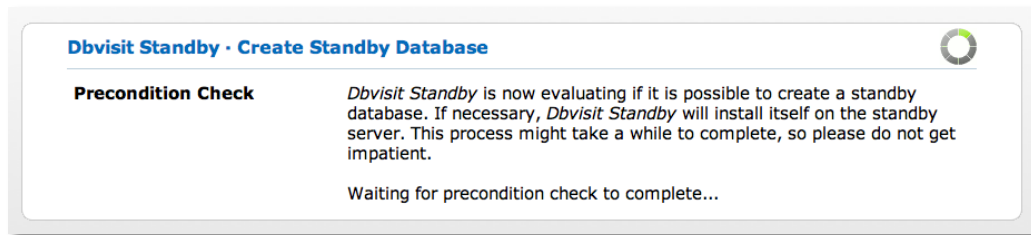
1. Click on the [Create New Standby Database](#) under the [Home -> Setup](#) menu.



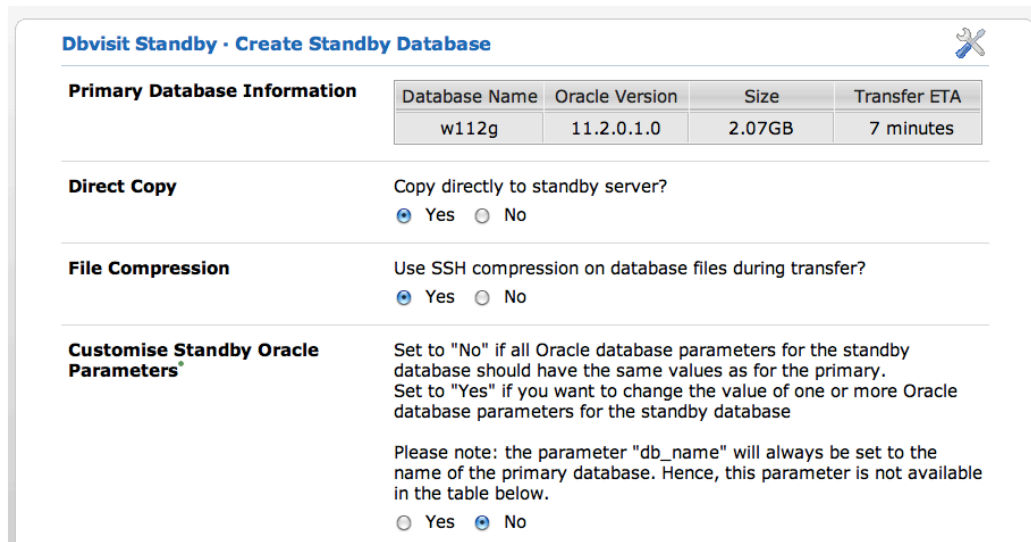
2. Select [Database](#) from drop-down menu
3. If not using ASM for the standby database, select No and press Continue.



4. A precondition is executing to ensure the standby server environment is correct. This process may take a while to complete.



5. Select the options below as required.



6. Continue with process until creation of standby database is complete.
7. Creation of standby database only needs to be run on the primary server. Not on the standby server.

Step 5 - Running Dbvisit Standby (executing Dbvisit Standby)

It is recommended to run Dbvisit Standby manually at first on both the primary and standby servers to test that it is functioning correctly and to set the correct thresholds for the parameters.

This step can be done through a Command Line interface (CLI) **OR** a GUI Web-based interface (GUI).

CLI – Executing Dbvisit Standby manually through Command Line interface

Dbvisit is run from the Dbvisit Standby install directory.

1. Executing Dbvisit Standby on the **primary server**:

Go to the Dbvisit Standby install directory:

```
cd /usr/local/dbvisit/standby
```

2. Executing Dbvisit Standby on the primary server:

```
dbvisit <DDC>
```

Where DDC is the name of the Dbvisit Database Configuration. In most cases this is the same as the database name. The DDC refers to the DDC file name which is in the form: dbv_DDC.env and contains the Dbvisit Standby settings for a particular primary and standby configuration.

Example:

```
dbvisit w120n
```

Where w120n is the DDC name

The first time that Dbvisit Standby executes, the Dbvisit Standby installation and configuration files will be copied over to the standby server. This is equivalent to running Dbvisit Standby with the `-c` option.

3. Executing Dbvisit Standby on the **standby server**:

Go to the Dbvisit Standby install directory:

```
cd /usr/local/dbvisit/standby
```

4. Execute Dbvisit Standby on the standby server:

```
dbvisit <DDC>
```

Where DDC is the name of the Dbvisit Database Configuration. In most cases this is the same as the database name. The DDC refers to the DDC file name which is in the form: `dbv_DDC.env` and contains the Dbvisit Standby settings for a particular primary and standby configuration.

Example:

```
dbvisit w120n
```

Where w120n is the DDC name

For the complete list of Dbvisit Standby commands see [Dbvisit Standby commands overview](#).

GUI – Executing Dbvisit Standby manually through the web-based interface

1. Executing Dbvisit Standby on the **primary server**:

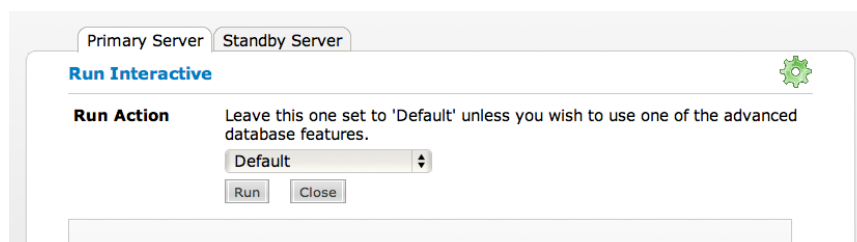
- I. Choose [Run](#) from the main menu.



- II. Choose [Run Interactive](#).

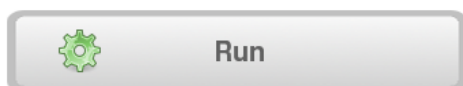


- III. Select correct [DDC](#) (or database), then select [Primary Server](#) tab and select [Default](#) and Click [Run](#)



2. Executing Dbvisit Standby on the **standby server**:

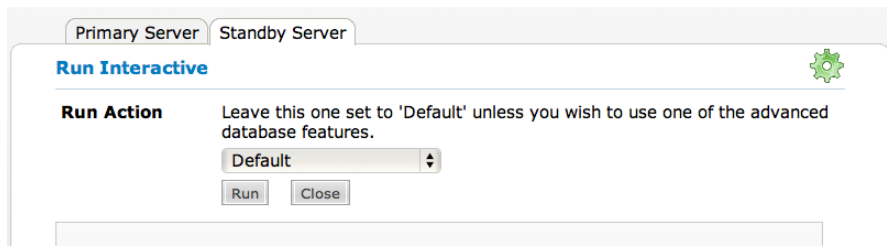
- I. Choose [Run](#) from the main menu.



- II. Choose [Run Interactive](#).



- III. Select correct [DDC](#) (or database), then select [Standby Server](#) tab and select [Default](#) and Click [Run](#)



Step 5 - Scheduling Dbvisit Standby

Once Dbvisit Standby has been tested manually and is functioning correctly, it should be scheduled to ensure the standby database is automatically updated.

Schedule Dbvisit Standby in cron or other scheduling tool on **both** the primary and standby server to fully automate and complete the Dbvisit Standby process. How often Dbvisit Standby is scheduled will be an individual choice.

Dbvisit Standby can also be scheduled using the build in scheduler with Dbvserver.

CHOOSE EITHER SCHEDULING THROUGH CRON OR DBVSERVER to schedule Dbvisit Standby – NOT BOTH

CRON - Scheduling Dbvisit Standby through cron.

Dbvisit Standby can be scheduled in cron on Linux or Unix.

Example Primary server:

```
00,10,20,30,40,50 * * * * /usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbvisit w120n
```

Where w120n is the DDC name. Dbvisit Standby is scheduled every 10 minutes

Example Standby server:

```
00,10,20,30,40,50 * * * * /usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbvisit w120n
```

Where w120n is the DDC name. Dbvisit Standby is scheduled every 10 minutes

Dbvserver - Scheduling Dbvisit Standby through build in scheduler.

Dbvisit Standby can be scheduled in the build in scheduler that comes with Dbvserver. This does require the dbvserverd process to be running at all times on both the primary and standby servers.

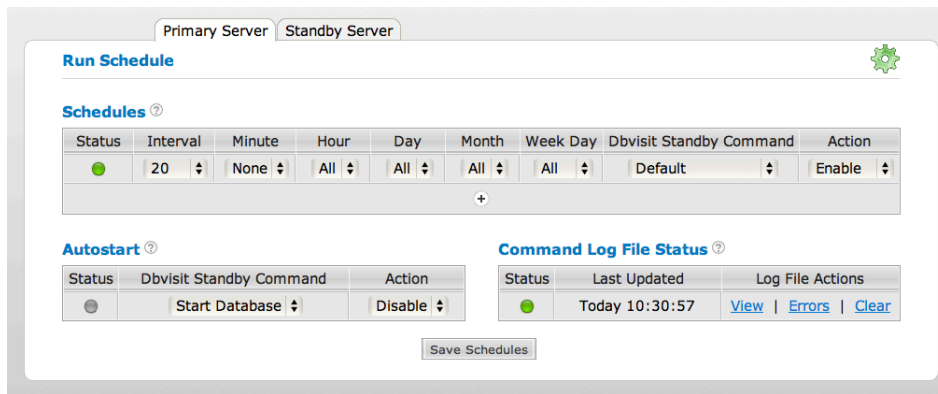
1. Choose **Run** from the main menu.



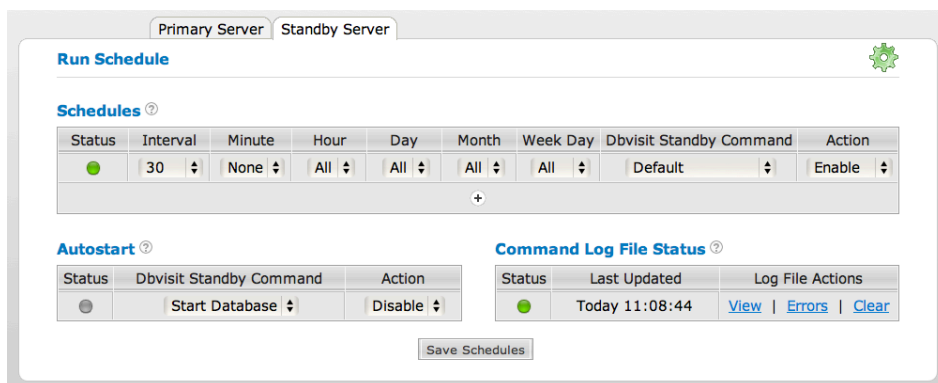
2. Choose **Run Interactive**.



3. Click on **Primary Server** tab set schedule and click on **Save Schedule**.



4. Click on **Standby Server** tab set schedule and click on **Save Schedule**.



Note: the dbvserverd process must be running on the standby server.

Step 6 - Dbvisit Standby configuration complete

The Dbvisit Standby setup and configuration is now complete. Through the automatic scheduling, Dbvisit Standby will keep the standby database up to date.

The DDC file can be edited with any ascii editor to change a setting or threshold. The DDC file should be edited on the primary server only.

Further recommendations

1. Schedule the Dbvisit Standby Log gap report every hour on the **primary server** to report on the gap between the primary and the standby database. This report can be scheduled through cron or through the Dbvserver build in scheduler. To alert if the standby database falls to far behind, set ARCHIVE_LOG_GAP_THRESHOLD and TRANSFER_LOG_GAP_THRESHOLD.
 - a. Scheduling through Dbvserver:

Schedules

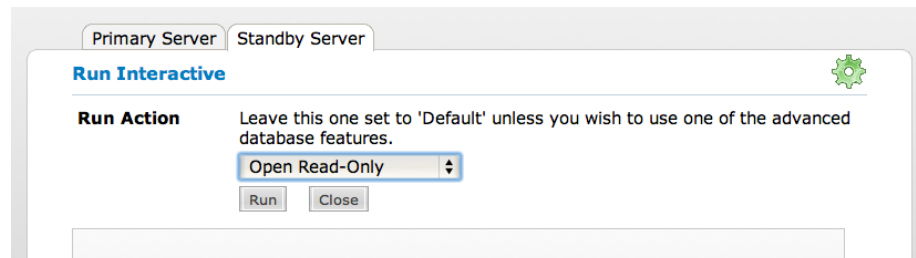
Status	Interval	Minute	Hour	Day	Month	Week Day	Dbvisit Standby Command	Action
●	20	None	All	All	All	All	Default	Enable
●	None	0	All	All	All	All	Log Gap Report	Enable

- b. Scheduling through cron:

```
00 * * * * /usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbvisit -i w120n
```

2. Open the standby database in READ ONLY mode to periodically to test if the standby database is up to date.
 - a. Open the standby database in READ ONLY mode through the GUI.

Choose **Run -> Run Interactive -> Standby Server** tab.

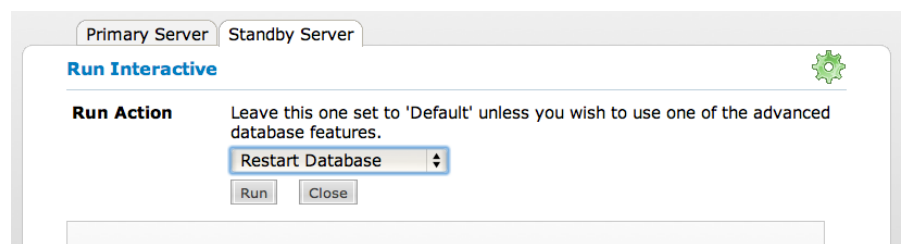


- b. Open the standby database in READ ONLY mode through the CLI

```
/usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbv_orasStartStop open w120n
```

While the standby database is in READ ONLY mode, it is not possible to apply the latest changes. The standby database must be restarted to apply the latest changes. To restart the standby database:

- c. To restart the standby database in GUI



- d. To restart the standby database in CLI

```
/usr/local/dbvisit/standby/dbv_orasStartStop restart w120n
```

3. Once Dbvisit Standby has been tested and configured, change SUCCESSMAIL=Y to SUCCESSMAIL=N. This will ensure only exception alerts are sent.

Please go to www.dbvisit.com for full documentation, forums, blogs and logging support issues.