

Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA)

Data Sheet

November, 2025, Version 6.1
Copyright © 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates
Public

Introduction

Enterprises use Information Technology (IT) to gain competitive advantages, reduce operating costs, enhance customer communication, and increase management insights into their business.

Thus, enterprises become increasingly dependent on their IT infrastructure and its continuous availability. Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) consists of a set of best practices blueprints for the integrated use of Oracle's High Availability (HA) and Disaster Recovery (DR) technologies that ensure this level of availability.

Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA)

MAA best practices are created and maintained by a team of Oracle developers that continually validate the integrated use of Oracle AI Database High Availability features using chaos engineering techniques and other testing methodologies. Real-world customer experience is also fed back into the validation performed by the MAA team, spreading lessons learned to other customers.

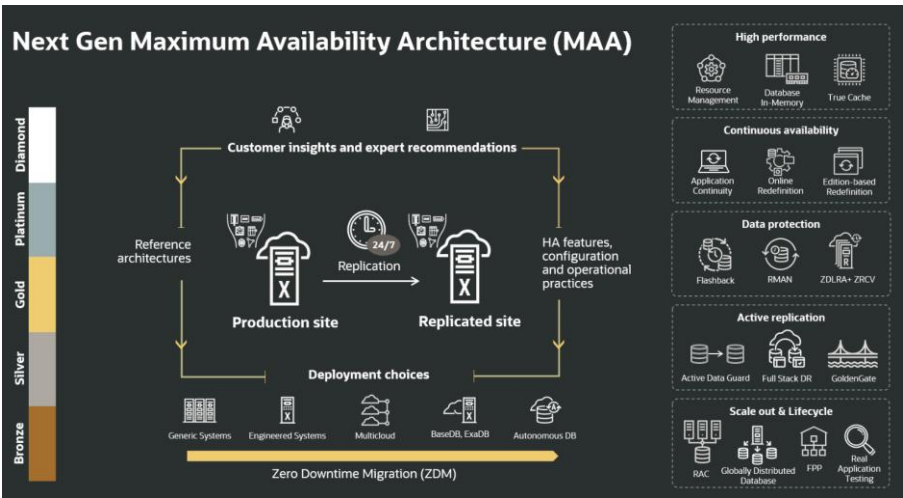
MAA includes best practices for critical infrastructure components, including servers, storage, and network, combined with configuration and operational best practices for the Oracle AI Database's high availability capabilities deployed on it. MAA resources (on oracle.com/goto/maa) are continually updated and extended.

Although not all applications have the same high availability and data protection requirements, MAA best practices describe standard architectures designed to achieve different service-level objectives. Details are provided in [Oracle MAA Reference Architectures](#).



"The goal for us at Epsilon is to have 99.999% availability. We found out that a lot of our processing time was being done by the reporting process. We used Active Data Guard to offload reporting to another set of servers that had a huge impact on our production database as there was enough capacity to run OLTP transactions."

Keith Wilcox
VP, Database
Epsilon



Maximum Availability Architecture Fundamentals

Over the years, the next generation of Oracle MAA has evolved in multiple directions. For example, Oracle MAA on Engineered Systems now provides the MAA best practices and blueprint recommendations as part of the engineered and, hence, integrated deployment that one will find on Engineered Systems such as the Oracle Exadata Database Machine, which is now a required platform for the updated Platinum and new Diamond MAA tiers. For Oracle AI Database Services in the Oracle Cloud, Oracle MAA is not only integrated into the deployment; the Oracle Cloud, especially the Platform as a Service offering, is operated following those standards that have ensured maximum availability for many of Oracle's customers for decades.

Key features

- Tiered high availability and disaster recovery reference architecture blueprints
- Business continuity with protection for both committed and in-flight transactions
- Data protection for unexpected outages or disasters
- Minimized downtime for unforeseen outages as well as planned maintenance for both the database and application

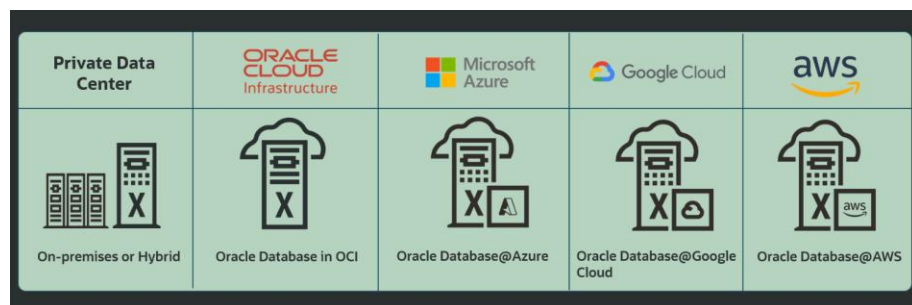
Bronze	Silver	Gold	Platinum	Diamond (NEW)
Dev, test, prod	Prod/departamental	Business critical	Mission critical	Extreme availability
Single instance DB Restartable Backup/restore	Bronze + Database HA with RAC or Local Data Guard Client failover HA best practices Application Continuity (optional)	Silver with RAC + DB replication with (Active) Data Guard with automatic failover Client failover DR best practices	Gold with Exadata and either option: Option 1: GoldenGate with Oracle Database 19c OR Option 2: (Active) Data Guard with Oracle AI Database 26ai	Configuration GoldenGate 26ai replicas, each running: Oracle AI Database 26ai + RAC on Exadata + (Active) Data Guard
Recoverable local failure: Minutes to hour Disasters: Hours to days RPO < 15 min	Recoverable local failure: seconds to minutes Disasters: Hours to days RPO < 15 min	Recoverable local failure: Less than 60 seconds Disasters: < 5 min RPO = zero or near zero	Recoverable local failure: Less than 20 seconds Disasters: < 30 secs RPO = zero or near zero	Recoverable local failures: Less than 10 seconds Disasters zero to 10 secs RPO = zero or near zero

Maximum Availability Architecture Tiers and Technology

Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) has established itself as the new de facto High Availability (HA) standard for database technologies, providing essential guidance where comprehensive alternative literature is scarce. MAA acts as a universal blueprint for any database operator aiming to achieve the highest service levels, systematically considering and discussing the full range of potential failure scenarios that affect any database. For the Oracle AI Database, MAA goes further by providing validated solutions based on Oracle's integrated HA features. This body of best practices is maintained by Oracle developers who continuously validate the integrated use of these features using rigorous chaos engineering and real-world customer feedback.

Over the years, MAA has evolved to seamlessly integrate with Oracle's modern platforms, ensuring maximum availability is delivered by default. This evolution includes MAA on Engineered Systems—such as the Oracle Exadata Database Machine—where the best practices are an integral part of the deployment required for top tiers like Platinum and the new Diamond tier. Similarly, for Oracle AI Database Services in the Oracle Cloud, MAA is incorporated into both the deployment and the cloud service operations. The MAA framework details standardized MAA Reference Architectures (Bronze, Silver, Gold, Platinum, Diamond) designed to achieve different service-level objectives, helping customers align their availability strategy with their specific business requirements.

Ultimately, Oracle MAA addresses a broad audience across the enterprise. It is a critical resource for Oracle customers seeking to enhance their existing database availability or those preparing for a new Oracle deployment, providing clarity on how to cover all types of failures and planned maintenance operations. Crucially, MAA also offers guidance for application developers. It advises on which failures the application must specifically handle and, more importantly, for which failures the application can rely on the database layer—via features like Transparent Application Continuity—to keep service disruptions completely transparent to the end-user. This approach allows developers to focus on business logic while ensuring enterprise-grade continuity.



Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA) in the Oracle Cloud, everywhere and anywhere!

For Oracle Cloud, including our multicloud partner hyperscalers (Azure, AWS, and Google Cloud), MAA is automated into the various Oracle AI Database Service PaaS offerings, including Oracle Base Database Service, Oracle Exadata Database Service, Oracle Exadata Cloud at Customer, and Oracle Autonomous Database. These services have various flexible options with high availability and disaster recovery built directly into the infrastructure, following best practices with different options (see the above diagram) aligned with each of the MAA tiers, depending on the selected service offering.

Related products

The following products are components of Oracle Maximum Availability Architecture (MAA):

- Oracle Real Application Clusters (RAC)
- Oracle Active Data Guard
- Oracle GoldenGate
- Oracle Multitenant
- Oracle Application Continuity
- Oracle Edition-based Redefinition

Connect with us

Call +1.800.ORACLE1 or visit **oracle.com**. Outside North America, find your local office at: **oracle.com/contact**.

 blogs.oracle.com

 facebook.com/oracle

 twitter.com/oracle

Copyright © 2025, Oracle and/or its affiliates. This document is provided for information purposes only, and the contents hereof are subject to change without notice. This document is not warranted to be error-free, nor subject to any other warranties or conditions, whether expressed orally or implied in law, including implied warranties and conditions of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose. We specifically disclaim any liability with respect to this document, and no contractual obligations are formed either directly or indirectly by this document. This document may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic or mechanical, for any purpose, without our prior written permission.

Oracle, Java, and MySQL are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.