

Break New Ground

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Eliminate Application Downtime with Oracle Database and .NET

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Agenda

- Application Continuous Availability
- Fast Application Notification
- Planned Maintenance Outages
- Unplanned Outages



From HA to Continuous Availability

High Availability

Continuous Availability

Minimizes downtime

In-flight work is lost

Rolling maintenance at DB

Predictable runtime performance

Errors may be visible

Design for single failure

Basic HA building blocks

Removes user perspective downtime

In-flight work is preserved

Maintenance is hidden

Predictable outage performance

Errors only if unrecoverable

Handles multiple concurrent failures

Builds on top of HA



Continuous Availability

Continuous Availability is not absolute availability.

- Probable DB outages and maintenance events are masked from the app
- App continues with no errors and within specified response time objectives while processing these events

Key points

- Planned maintenance and likely unplanned outages hidden from applications
- There is neither data loss nor data inconsistency
- Majority of work (% varies by customer) completes within recovery time SLA
- May appear as a slightly delayed execution.

Many customers achieve Continuous Availability today



.NET Application Continuous Availability

Goal: Make Oracle .NET applications continuously available

Not just Oracle DB servers

What does that mean?

- Apps handle recoverable errors, such as DB and network failures transparently
- Developers add no to little code to handle failures gracefully

Benefits

- Improved end user service levels
- Greater developer productivity
- Less administrative time spent handling failover



.NET Application Continuous Availability

Database has numerous availability solutions

• RAC, Data Guard, GoldenGate, Global Data Services, RAC One Node, etc.

What about for the middle-tier for client HA?

- ODP.NET works with each DB availability solution
- Main scenarios: planned maintenance and unplanned outages
- Errors and interruptions automatically masked to end users during outages





FAN in a Nut Shell

FAN events specify what changed, where, when

- Server initiated messages
- ODP.NET apps receive these messages
- Adjusts connection behavior automatically

ODP.NET subscribers receive FAN over either

- Oracle Notification Service (ONS): ODP.NET 12c and higher
 - Except unmanaged ODP.NET 12c with Oracle DB 11.2 or earlier
- AQ: ODP.NET 11g and lower

ONS is faster, more scalable, eliminates firewall issue, supports Active Data Guard, and consolidates publish/subscribe service



FAN

Rapid notification about DB and service state changes Event types

- Down
 - Received quickly to invoke failover.
- Planned Down
 - Drains sessions for planned maintenance with no user interruption

- Up
 - Re-allocates sessions when services resume
- Load %
 - Advice to balance sessions for RAC locally and GDS globally
- Affinity
 - Advice when to keep conversation locality



Planned Outage – How Availability Is Maintained

Oracle .NET app uses ODP.NET pooling

FAN alerts ODP.NET of impending downtime or service relocation

- ODP.NET stops allocating new connections to that DB node
- Idle connections closed
- Connections returned to the pool are closed

Pool draining feature

Part of Fast Connection Failover (FCF)

Shutdown commences when all connections are closed

• Optionally set a maximum timeout upon which shutdown occurs

End user experience: Little to no disruption



Pool Draining Example and Settings

Relocate service example

srvctl relocate service –database <database name> –service <service name>
 –drain_timeout 120 –stopoption IMMEDIATE –oldinst <existing instance>

ODP.NET settings

- "Pooling=true" (default)
- "HA Events = true" connection pool attribute
 - In ODP.NET 12.2+, set to true by default

Recommend using Oracle Database 11.2.0.4+ and ODP.NET 11.2.0.4+



Pool Draining for Data Guard Switchovers

Data Guard 12.2+ supports pool draining

SWITCHOVER TO <database name> [WAIT <timeout in seconds>];

Switchovers require primary to shut down before standby comes up

- End users may request a connection during that time
- With no available DB to serve the request, users receive timeout errors
- But this can be prevented by "pausing" ODP.NET requests



Pool Draining for Data Guard Switchovers

ODP.NET ServiceRelocationConnectionTimeout setting blocks incoming connection requests until standby is up or timeout expires

- Eliminates/Reduces connection timeout errors
- Set in .NET config file or OracleConfiguration class
- Default = 90 seconds

Oracle TNSNAMES settings complementary to blocking connection requests

- RETRY_COUNT
 - Number of times ADDRESS list traversed before connection attempt terminates
- RETRY_DELAY
 - Delay in seconds between subsequent retries for a connection



RETRY_COUNT and RETRY_DELAY

TNSNAMES.ORA Sample Configuration

Planned Maintenance Outage

For non-pooled scenarios

Use Transparent Application Failover (TAF)

- Upon planned outage, automatically reconnect to an available DB instance
- Restore session state available in 12.2+
 - i.e. NLS, timezone, action, module, etc.
- Reposition cursors to position they were on prior to failure
- Replay initial transaction statement available in 12.2+
 - Any DML or stored procedure

TAF is an OCI level feature

Unmanaged ODP.NET only



Unplanned Outages

Use Fast Connection Failover

FAN alerts ODP.NET of immediate DB node, service, etc. failure

- ODP.NET stops allocating new connections to failed entity
- Idle connections closed
- Active connections are closed

Benefits (assuming another DB instance is available)

- New users are not allocated invalid connections.
- No need to clear pools explicitly



Application Continuity (AC)

Recover active queries and transactions seamlessly after unplanned DB outages from a recoverable error

Masks hardware, software, network, storage errors, and timeouts

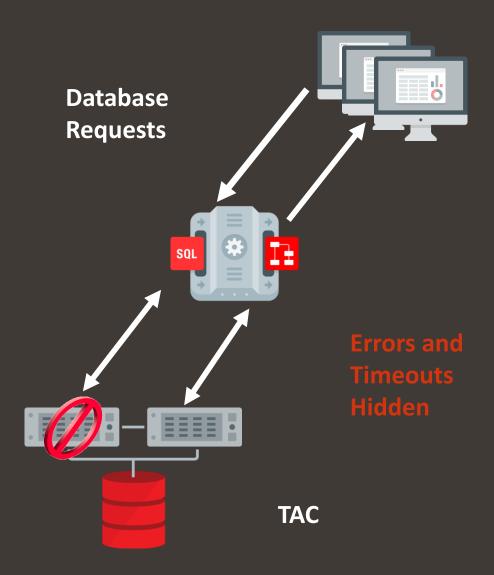
Available with RAC, RAC One Node, and Active Data Guard

Benefits

- AC replays in-flight work on recoverable errors
- No additional ODP.NET code required
- Transparent to end users (except for a slight delay)



Transparent Application Continuity (TAC)



Built in session state tracking

Restores and enforces session state before replay

Discovers and advances request boundaries

Keeps mutables for SQL

Disables side-effects

Adapts as applications change: apps protected for the future

TAC Explained

Normal Operation

ODP.NET marks DB requests

Server tracks session state, decides which calls to replay, disables side effects

ODP.NET holds original calls, their inputs, and validation data

New with TAC

Failover Phase 1: Reconnect

Checks replay is enabled

Verifies timeliness

Creates a new connection

Checks target database is legal for replay

Uses Transaction Guard to guarantee commit outcome

Failover Phase 2: Replay

Restores and verifies the session state

Replays held calls, restores mutables automatically

Ensures results, states, messages match original

On success, returns control to the application



New ODP.NET TAC Features



Each request can contain multiple transactions

- TAC supports all transactions in request, not just the first
- Uses implicit request boundary

Smaller memory usage

• Implicit request boundary ensures more timely replay queue purges

New features require DB 18c+ with unmanaged ODP.NET 19c+

ODP.NET AC Settings

Set "Pooling=true" (default)

"Application Continuity=true" (default) in the connection string

• Available in ODP.NET 12.2+

AC requires unmanaged ODP.NET and DB 12.2+

TAC requires unmanaged ODP.NET and DB 18c+



Transaction Guard

ODP.NET determines transaction commit status even upon a DB failure without custom coding

Used by AC

Benefit

Ensures accurate knowledge of transaction outcome

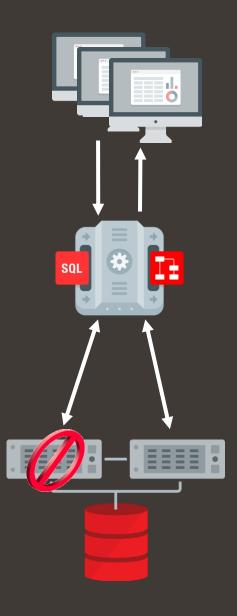
App can query transaction outcome

- OracleConnection properties return transaction status
- OracleLogicalTransaction class

Requires Oracle Database 12c and ODP.NET 12c+



Transaction Guard Scenario



- 1. ODP.NET receives FAN down event or error
- 2. IsRecoverable=false → roll back IsRecoverable=true → re-submit
- 3. To re-submit, retrieve OracleConnection.OracleLogicalTransaction
- 4. Retrieve transaction status with OracleLogicalTransaction.GetOutcome
- 5. If committed and completed, done. If not committed nor completed, re-submit.

Transaction Guard

ODP.NET Catch Block Code Sample

```
catch (Exception ex)
      if (ex is OracleException)
            // It's safe to re-submit the work if the error is
            // recoverable and the transaction has not been committed
            if (ex.IsRecoverable && ex.OracleLogicalTransaction != null &&
!ex.OracleLogicalTransaction.Committed)
                // safe to re-submit work
            else
                // do not re-submit work
```



Hands on Labs

HOL4642: Building .NET Applications with Oracle Database

Tuesday

2:15-3:15 Moscone West 3019



9:00am-10:00 Moscone West 3019

What's Ahead

Wednesday

5:00-5:45 Developing and Deploying Oracle
Database Applications in Kubernetes

Moscone South 313



9:00AM-9:45 Accelerate Oracle Database .NET

Application Performance - Moscone

South 313

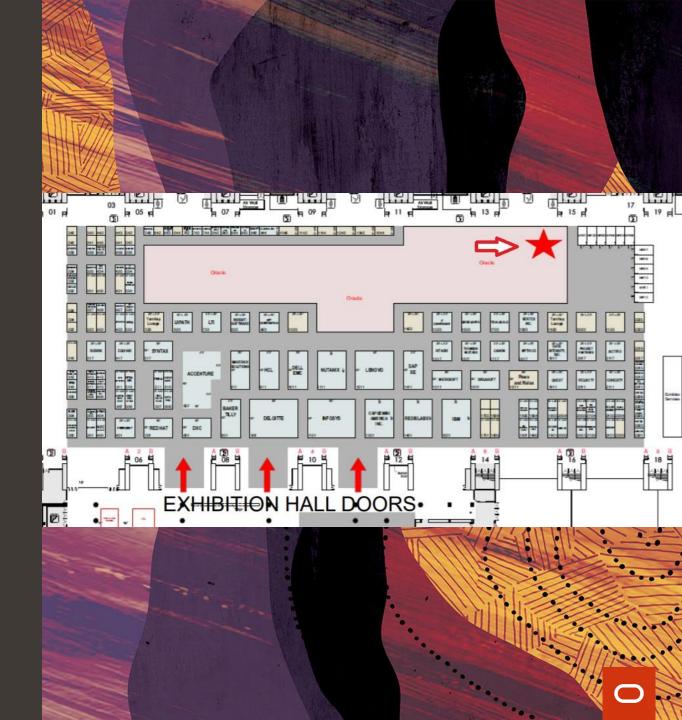
Exploring the Multicloud: Working with
Azure and Oracle Autonomous Database
- Moscone South 209

2:15-3:00 Running Oracle Database and Applications in Docker Containers on Windows - Moscone South 313

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DEV-013: .NET Development and Windows Integration for Oracle Database



Thank You

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