



# **Guidelines for when you can use fast restore**

SnapManager Oracle

NetApp  
January 29, 2021

# Table of Contents

Guidelines for when you can use fast restore ..... 1

# Guidelines for when you can use fast restore

Specific rules apply for using fast restore to achieve optimal restore performance. In some cases, you cannot use fast restore.

To achieve optimal restore performance (volume restore or full disk group restore), you must adhere to the following rules:

- Only complete restores of full backups are eligible for fast restore.
- Only data files are eligible for fast restore.
- Data files must be the only files in a volume to be eligible for fast restore.

Although temporary data files can reside in the volume, control files, logs, pfiles, or other files must reside on a separate volume from the data files. You must set up an Oracle database with data files on a separate volume from control files, archived logs, and online log files.

- Data files for only one database must be present in the volume.
- Multiple file systems can be used, but the files in those file systems must be data files for only one database.
- For ASM databases, each database must use its own ASM disk group and the ASM database cannot share storage with any other ASM database.



To check whether a previously created backup is restorable by using fast restore, you can use the `-preview` option of the `smo backup restore` command.

The fast restore process cannot be used in the following cases:

- On partial backups
- On backups from the secondary storage if the backup also exists on the primary storage

You cannot restore these using the file-based or volume-based restore.

- On backups protected with SnapVault

The fast restore process cannot be used for backups that were created earlier than the last protected backup. However, you can use the fast restore process for backups created after the last protected backup. For example, consider backups A, B, and C. B is the last backup to transfer to secondary storage by using SnapVault. You can fast restore B and C, but you cannot fast restore A because it was created earlier than the last protected backup. SnapVault needs a baseline SnapVault to compute the time difference and send to the secondary storage the next time a backup is transferred to the secondary storage. The last protected backup acts as the baseline Snapshot copy. Therefore, using the fast restore process prevents SnapVault from being able to recognize the baseline.

- FlexClones or LUN clones that use Snapshot copies that were created after the Snapshot copy to which the volume is being reverted

For example, the clones can be the result of a later backup that is being mounted or being cloned by SnapManager.

- LUNs that are not part of the active SnapDrive Snapshot copy

You cannot perform a fast restore along with other types of restores for the same backup. For example, if one data volume can be restored by using the fast restore process but another data volume cannot, neither is restored by using the fast restore process. You can choose a file-based restore in this case.

Additionally, you should consider the following points about database restores:

- SnapManager never restores archive logs or redo logs but mounts the backup of archive log files and uses them for recovery.
- SnapManager never restores control files by using volume restore.
- If you want to restore control files and data files, SnapManager performs the restore in two steps.

SnapManager restores the control files first and then the data files.

- If SnapManager finds temporary files in the same volume as the standard tablespace files, you do not need to issue an override to perform a volume-level restore.

After a volume restore, the TEMP tablespace is brought back online.

### **Related information**

[Recommended general database layouts and storage configurations](#)

[Documentation on the NetApp Support Site: mysupport.netapp.com](http://mysupport.netapp.com)

## Copyright Information

Copyright © 2021 NetApp, Inc. All rights reserved. Printed in the U.S. No part of this document covered by copyright may be reproduced in any form or by any means-graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, taping, or storage in an electronic retrieval system- without prior written permission of the copyright owner.

Software derived from copyrighted NetApp material is subject to the following license and disclaimer:

THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED BY NETAPP "AS IS" AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, THE IMPLIED WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, WHICH ARE HEREBY DISCLAIMED. IN NO EVENT SHALL NETAPP BE LIABLE FOR ANY DIRECT, INDIRECT, INCIDENTAL, SPECIAL, EXEMPLARY, OR CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES (INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED TO, PROCUREMENT OF SUBSTITUTE GOODS OR SERVICES; LOSS OF USE, DATA, OR PROFITS; OR BUSINESS INTERRUPTION) HOWEVER CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY, OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.

NetApp reserves the right to change any products described herein at any time, and without notice. NetApp assumes no responsibility or liability arising from the use of products described herein, except as expressly agreed to in writing by NetApp. The use or purchase of this product does not convey a license under any patent rights, trademark rights, or any other intellectual property rights of NetApp.

The product described in this manual may be protected by one or more U.S. patents, foreign patents, or pending applications.

RESTRICTED RIGHTS LEGEND: Use, duplication, or disclosure by the government is subject to restrictions as set forth in subparagraph (c)(1)(ii) of the Rights in Technical Data and Computer Software clause at DFARS 252.277-7103 (October 1988) and FAR 52-227-19 (June 1987).

## Trademark Information

NETAPP, the NETAPP logo, and the marks listed at <http://www.netapp.com/TM> are trademarks of NetApp, Inc. Other company and product names may be trademarks of their respective owners.