■ NetApp

Creating repositories

SnapManager Oracle

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Creating repositories

SnapManager requires a repository on a host to hold data about the operations you perform.

Ensure that the following tasks are completed:

- 1. Create an Oracle user and password in the repository database.
- 2. Authorize user access to the repository.

For a repository, SnapManager for Oracle requires a minimum 4K block size for the tablespace into which it is installed. You can check the block size using the following SQL command:

```
select a.username, a.default_tablespace, b.block_size
from dba_users a, dba_tablespaces b
a.username = repo_user
```

where

- a.default tablespace = b.tablespace name
- a.username = the user name on the repository

If you are upgrading repositories, you must reboot the SnapManager server to restart any associated schedules.

1. To create the repository, enter the repository create command, using the following general format: smo repository create -repository -dbname repo_service_name -host repo_host -login -username repo_username -port repo_port-force] [-noprompt] [-quiet | -verbose]

Where:

- $\,^\circ\,$ -repository -dbname is the name of the repository database.
- -host is the name of the host for the repository.
- -username is the name of the database user who has access to the repository.
- -port is the port for the host. Other options for this command are as follows:

[-force] [-noprompt]

+

+ NOTE: If you have an existing repository with the same name and you use the -force option, all data within an existing repository schema will be overwritten.

Creating a repository

The following command line creates a repository.

smo repository create -repository -dbname HRDP
-host server1 -login -username admin -port 1521

How to organize repositories

You can organize the SnapManager repositories to meet your business needs. You can organize them in several ways, including by application type and usage.

You can organize repositories in several ways. Two such ways are as follows:

Туре	Characteristics
By application	If you have multiple Oracle databases running different applications, you can create a SnapManager repository for every application type. Each SnapManager repository would have profiles for the databases of a particular application type. All production, development, and testing databases of that application type would be managed by the same SnapManager repository. This option would help group similar databases and ease cloning. However, if you have several application types, then you might have to manage several SnapManager repositories, and if you choose to implement another application type, you will need to create another SnapManager repository. Because these SnapManager repositories will be managing production databases, each of these repositories must be on a server with high availability, which can be expensive. Also, having to manage production databases along with development and test databases of the same type in the same SnapManager repository can be a security issue.
By usage	You can distribute the databases among the SnapManager repositories based on their usage (for example, production, development, testing, and training). This option limits the number of repositories to the different types of databases that you have. Because all production databases would be managed by a single SnapManager repository, only production database administrators can be given access to this repository. Also, if you choose to deploy another database for a new application type, then you only need to register the database in the corresponding SnapManager repository instead of creating a new repository. High availability can be provided only for the SnapManager repository that holds the profiles of all the production databases.

SnapManager for Oracle and SnapManager for SAP should not share the same repository. For SnapManager

for Oracle and SnapManager for SAP, you must use a different repository (a different Oracle database user) for each product if you have both in your environment. Using a different repository, either in the same or different databases, provides more flexibility by allowing independent upgrade cycles for each product.

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