



# Oracle TDE for large databases

*Oracle OpenWorld – October 2017*



# CCC Information Services

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# CCC Information Services

[www.cccis.com](http://www.cccis.com)

powering  
Forward™

## Auto Physical Damage

**12M** claims per year in US **18** of top 25 carriers

Statistically significant data for **97%** U.S. CBSAs

**125M** photos/yea **~150M** historical claims

**\$500B** in historical claim data **24,000** repair facilities

**16,000+** staff appraiser

Industry's **ONLY** Fully-integrated, cloud-based platform

## Auto Casualty

Injury Sciences and AIS Acquisitions  
  
**AUT INJURY SOLUTIONS**

**25+** years of scientific data  
Science and medical based  
**EXPERTISE**

Review **\$10B** in medicals annually **17** of top 25 carriers

Manage **80M** pages of documents annually

## *Business Case for Encryption*

- *No 'regulated data' stored in our databases*
- *Didn't need to comply with regulations*
- *Provide customers piece of mind that their data is protected*
- *Address the potential reputational risk of loss of data*
- *CCC Business decision in 2015:*

*Encrypt ALL customer data by Q3/2017*

# Implementing Oracle TDE at CCC



## CCC DataCenter Topography

### Primary Datacenter

- Exadata RAC
- Linux RAC
- Legacy Solaris
- 80% Prod
- 20% Non-Prod



### Hosted Datacenter

- 2-3 key applications
- Linux RAC
- Prod databases
- Non-Prod
- D/R



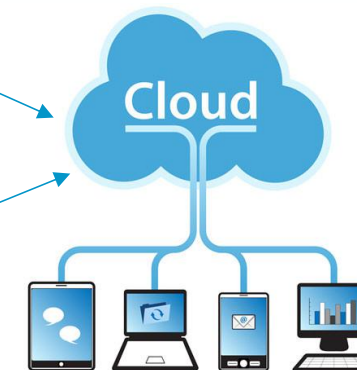
### Remote Datacenter

- Exadata RAC
- Linux RAC
- Legacy Solaris
- 80% Non-Prod
- 20% D/R
- Load Testing



### Cloud Services

- Primarily Non-Prod
- 24 Pre-Prod DBs
- Soon to be Prod
- EC2 – Oracle
- RDS – SQL Server/ Aurora



## Our IT Shop

- Java / Oracle
- 24 x 7 operations
- Oracle Linux, RAC
- Exadata environment:
  - Full Exadata rack, high capacity disk
  - X5 Production, X3 Active Standby, X2 D/R
  - Heavily partitioned, large databases (120TB)
  - Limited to 11g R2 due to legacy application compatibility

## *Our Challenges*

- *24/7 environment*
- *Busy application release schedule*
- *Complicated enterprise architecture:*
  - *Consolidated databases with multiple applications*
  - *Multiple interacting databases*
  - *Coordination difficulty*
- *Disk space constraints*
- *Can only run production on standby database for limited time*



## *Our Approach to Data Encryption*

- *Exadata databases: encrypt using Oracle TDE*
- *Non-Exadata databases: encrypted via SAN solution*



# *TDE Options Considered*

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## Options for Implementing TDE

### *Option 1 - Create new encrypted tablespaces*

- *Move all objects to encrypted tablespaces during maintenance windows*
- *Create future partitions in encrypted tablespaces*

## Option 1 - *Create new encrypted tablespaces*

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Standard Methodology/simple steps</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Time consuming &amp; tedious</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Leverage online redefinition to reduce downtime</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Operational investment depending on targeted objects</i></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Some complex objects cannot use alter/move</i></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Requires additional space for online redefinition</i></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Requires several downtime windows</i></li></ul>

## *Options for Implementing TDE*

### *Option 2 - Logical Standby*

- *Create all tablespaces encrypted on standby*
- *Move all objects to standby database, switchover, rebuild old primary database as new standby*

## Option 2 - Logical Standby

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Minimizes database downtime / unavailability</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Complicated for complex, large databases</i></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Additional disk space required</i></li></ul>

## *Options for Implementing TDE*

### *Option 3 - Off-line datafile conversion*

- *Need to take an outage!*
- *New feature for version 11.2.0.4+ & 12.1.0.2+*
- *Can be done while database is open or mounted*

## *Option 3 - Off-line datafile conversion*

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Fast and relatively simple</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Requires application downtime</i></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><i>Performance impact</i></li></ul>



## *Options for Implementing TDE*

### *Option 4 - fast datafile conversion with DataGuard*

- *Requires a physical standby database*
- *Production workload performance is unaffected*
- *Minimizes application downtime*

## *Option 4 - fast datafile conversion with DataGuard*

PROS	CONS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Minimizes downtime</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Requires physical standby database</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Simple, straightforward solution</i></li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Additional disk space required if you don't already have a standby database</i></li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Less impact to the production system</i></li></ul>	

## Implementation Option Matrix

OPTION	PROS	CONS
1. Create new encrypted tablespaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Standard Methodology/simple steps</li> <li>• Leverage online redefinition to reduce downtime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Time consuming &amp; tedious</li> <li>• Operational investment depending on targeted objects</li> <li>• Some complex objects cannot use alter/move</li> <li>• Additional space for online redefinition</li> <li>• Requires several downtime windows</li> </ul>
2. Logical Standby Database	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimizes database downtime/unavailability</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Complicated for complex, large databases</li> <li>• Additional disk space required</li> </ul>
3. Fast datafile Conversion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fast and simple</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires application downtime</li> <li>• Performance impact</li> </ul>
4. Fast Datafile conversion to TDE with DataGuard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minimizes downtime</li> <li>• Simple, straightforward solution</li> <li>• Less impact to the production system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Requires a physical standby database</li> <li>• Additional disk space required if you don't already have a standby database</li> </ul>

CCC Solution: *Fast datafile conversion with DataGuard*

## Why?

- Encrypt all data in our databases
- Large databases
- Limited extra storage
- Limited downtime window
- Limited time to run applications on our Standby databases
- Complex application environments: unusual data types, heavily partitioned & highly integrated apps
- Existing DataGuard environment



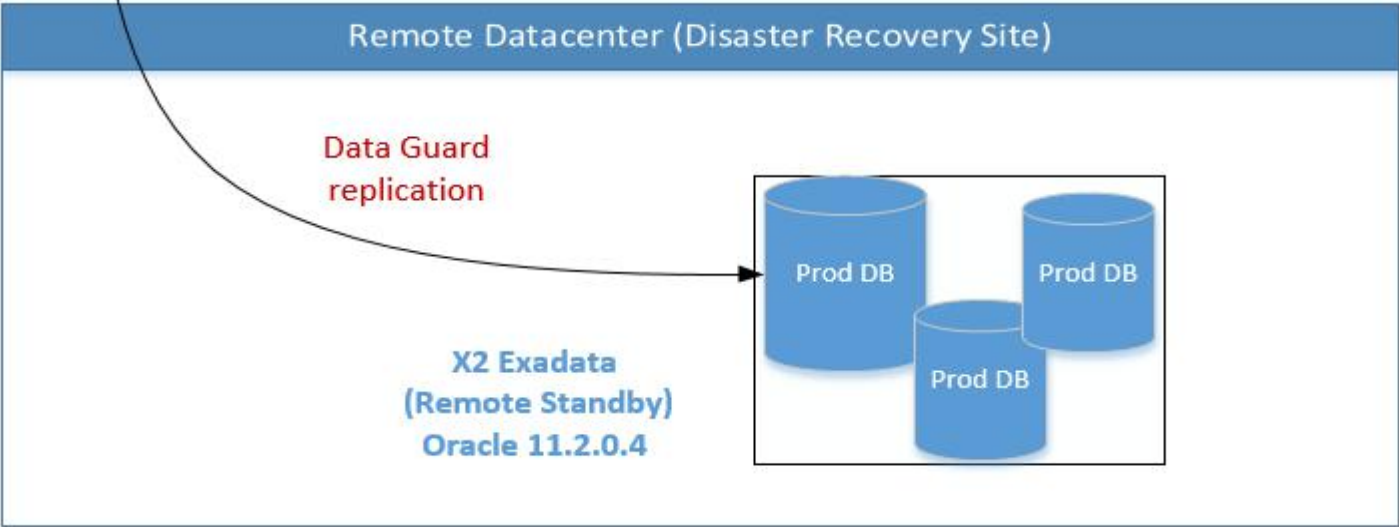
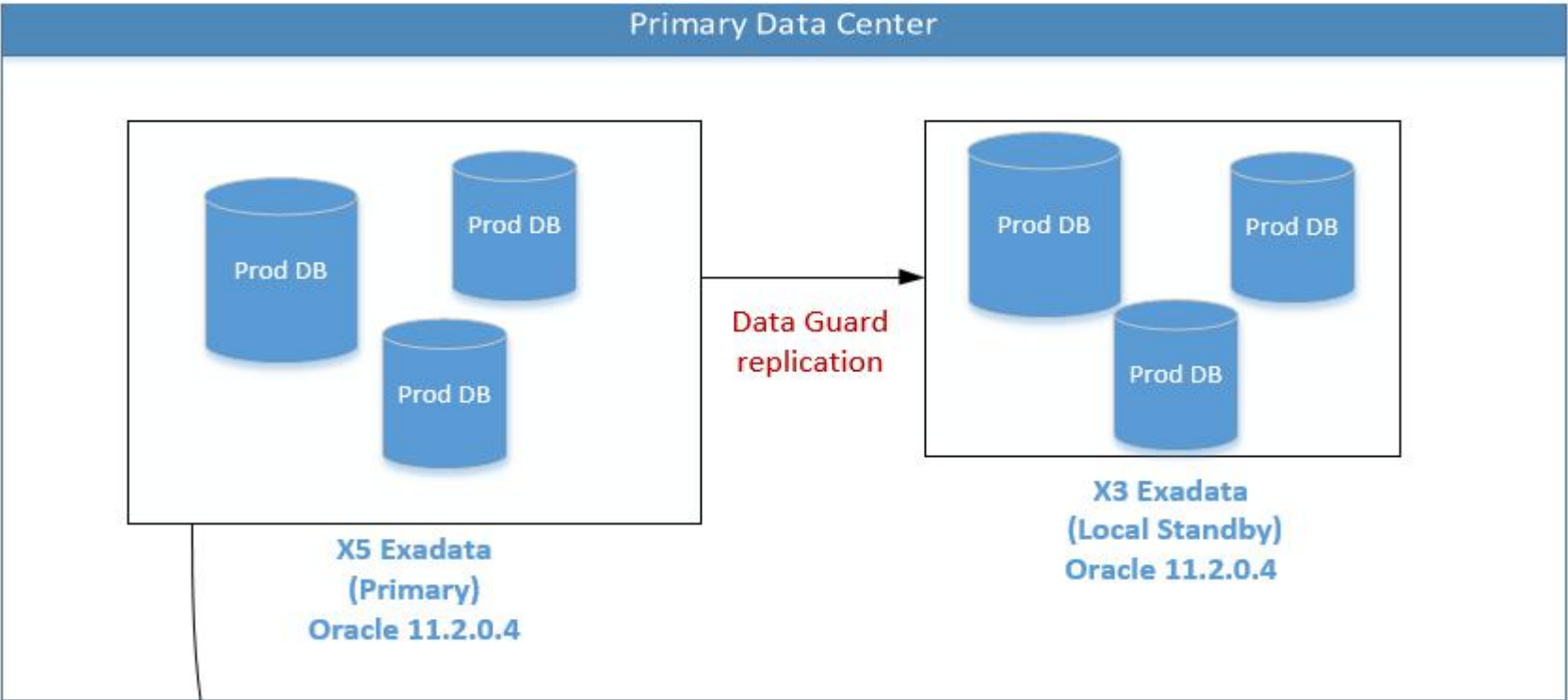
# *How we implemented TDE*

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## CCC Solution: *Fast datafile conversion with DataGuard*

### Preparation

- Consult and review approach with Oracle
- Identify pre-requisites:
  - Existing physical standby per Oracle MAA best practice
  - Patching to enable the new feature – see MOS 2148746.1
- Build TDE key management strategy
- Test & verify assumptions:
  - Encrypt on standby in given timeframes
  - Encrypt partial database --- YES
  - Encrypt partial data file --- YES



## Implementation Approach

- Encrypt standby, perform switchover
  - Stop recovery for standby
  - Convert datafiles – issue encryption command for each datafile
    - SQL> alter database datafile 'xxxxx' encrypt;*
  - Optional: use dbverify to confirm used blocks are encrypted
    - Unix>dbverify file='xxxxx' USERID=<user>/<password>*
  - Resume recovery to sync with primary
  - Switchover
- Encrypt (original) primary & switchover



## Performance Considerations

- 3 databases with total size of 140TB
- About 500 datafiles to encrypt
- Strategies to encrypt:
  - Ran multiple encryption threads in parallel
  - Group datafiles threads based on similar sizing
- Encryption time range from 5hr/TB on X2 - to 2.5hr/TB on Exadata X5

*To improve our chances of success...*

- *Attended Oracle Database 12C Security Workshop*
- *Created use cases*
- *Built a test lab*
- *Lots of testing CCC & Oracle {patches needed to address specific issues}*
- *Oracle verified assumptions*
- *Oracle certified the approach*
  - *Multiple approaches (different methodologies in prod and non-prod)*
- *Checked Oracle TDE performance patches*
- *Consulted with other companies about lessons learned*
- *Held conference calls with Oracle support and TDE development teams*
- *Researched Oracle TDE whitepapers!*

## Lessons Learned

- *Encryption keys*
  - *Make sure you have all the patches needed*
  - *Backup the keys and don't delete them!*
- *Release 12 much easier to implement TDE, but not an option for us*
- *Performance after encryption – Oracle estimates were accurate*
- *Build a test lab with multiple clusters; test different scenarios*
- *Find out what approaches work best for your different objects*

## References:

### ■ *Whitepapers:*

*Transparent Data Encryption (TDE) Frequently Asked Questions*

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/security/tde-faq-093689.html>

*Oracle Advanced Security Transparent Data Encryption Best Practices*

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/security/twp-transparent-data-encryption-bes-130696.pdf>

*Converting to Transparent Data Encryption with Oracle Data Guard using Fast Offline Conversion*

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/availability/tde-conversion-dg-3045460.pdf>

### ■ *Oracle Security Solutions: Oracle Database 12C Security Workshop*



Questions ?



Thanks for Attending!

## APPENDIX

Patch level to enable fast datafile conversion for 11.2.0.4  
& 12.1.0.2

see [MOS 2148746.1](#)