Szkolenie: Oracle

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

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* (+VAT zgodnie z obowiązującą stawką w dniu wystawienia faktury)

LOKALIZACJE

Kraków - ul. Tatarska 5, II piętro, godz. 9:00 - 16:00
Warszawa - ul. Bielska 17, godz. 9:00 - 16:00

Cel szkolenia:

This Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration Ed 1 training teaches you how to use Oracle Data Guard. Expert Oracle University instructors will demonstrate how this solution protects your Oracle database against planned and unplanned downtimes.

Plan szkolenia:

- Introduction to Oracle Data Guard
  - What Is Oracle Data Guard?
  - Types of Standby Databases
  - Types of Data Guard Services
  - Role Transitions: Switchover and Failover
  - Oracle Data Guard Broker Framework
  - Choosing an Interface for Administering a Data Guard Configuration
  - Oracle Data Guard: Architecture(Overview)
  - Primary Database Processes

- Networking for Oracle Data Guard
  - Networking Overview
  - Listener.ora Configuration
  - Statics vs. Dynamic Registration
- Static Entries for Database Duplication and SQL Maintenance
- Static Entries for Broker Operations
- Oracle Network Configuration Tuning
- Tnsnames.ora Configuration
- Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands
  - Steps to Create a Physical Standby Database
  - Preparing the Primary Database
  - FORCE LOGGING Mode
  - Configuring Standby Redo Logs
  - Creating Standby Redo Logs
  - Using SQL to Create Standby Redo Logs
  - Viewing Standby Redo Log Information
  - Setting Initialization Parameters on the Primary Database to Control Redo Transport
- Oracle Data Guard Broker: Overview
  - Oracle Data Guard Broker: Features
  - Data Guard Broker: Components
  - Data Guard Broker: Configurations
  - Data Guard Broker: Management Model
  - Data Guard Broker: Architecture
  - Data Guard Monitor: DMON Process
  - Benefits of Using the Data Guard Broker
  - Comparing Configuration Management With and Without the Data Guard Broker
- Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration
  - Data Guard Broker: Requirements
  - Data Guard Broker and the SPFILE
  - Data Guard Monitor: Configuration File
  - Data Guard Broker: Log Files
  - Creating a Broker Configuration
  - Defining the Broker Configuration and the Primary Database Profile
  - Adding a Standby Database to the Configuration
  - Enabling the Configuration
- Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
  - Using Oracle Enterprise Manager to Create a Broker Configuration
  - Creating a Configuration
  - Creating a New Configuration
  - Adding a Standby Database to an Existing Configuration
- Using the Add Standby Database Wizard
- Standby Database Creation: Processing
- Standby Database Creation: Progress
- Verifying a Data Guard Configuration

○ Creating a Logical Standby Database
  - Benefits of Implementing a Logical Standby Database
  - Logical Standby Database: SQL Apply Architecture
  - SQL Apply Process: Architecture
  - Preparing to Create a Logical Standby Database
  - Unsupported Objects
  - Unsupported Data Types
  - Checking for Unsupported Tables
  - Checking for Tables with Unsupported Data Types

○ Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database
  - Snapshot Standby Databases: Overview
  - Snapshot Standby Database: Architecture
  - Converting a Physical Standby Database to a Snapshot Standby Database
  - Activating a Snapshot Standby Database: Issues and Cautions
  - Snapshot Standby Database: Target Restrictions
  - Viewing Snapshot Standby Database Information
  - Using DGMGRL to View Snapshot Standby Database Information
  - Converting a Snapshot Standby Database to a Physical Standby Database

○ Using Oracle Active Data Guard
  - Oracle Active Data Guard
  - Using Real-Time Query
  - Checking the Standby’s Open Mode
  - Understanding Lag in an Active Data Guard Configuration
  - Monitoring Apply Lag: V$DATAGUARD_STATS
  - Monitoring Apply Lag: V$STANDBY_EVENT_HISTOGRAM
  - Setting a Predetermined Service Level for Currency of Standby Queries
  - Configuring Zero Lag Between the Primary and Standby Databases

○ Configuring Data Protection Modes
  - Data Protection Modes and Redo Transport Modes
  - Maximum Protection Mode
  - Maximum Availability Mode
  - Maximum Performance Mode
Comparing Data Protection Modes
Setting the Data Protection Mode by Using DGMGRL
Setting the Data Protection Mode

Performing Role Transitions
Role Management Services
Role Transitions: Switchover and Failover
Switchover
Preparing for a Switchover
Performing a Switchover by Using DGMGRL
Performing a Switchover by Using Enterprise Manager
Considerations When Performing a Switchover to a Logical Standby Database
Situations That Prevent a Switchover

Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration
Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration
Overview of Flashback Database
Configuring Flashback Database
Configuring Flashback Database by Using Enterprise Manager
Using Flashback Database Instead of Apply Delay
Using Flashback Database and Real-Time Apply
Flashback Through Standby Database Role Transitions

Enabling Fast-Start Failover
Fast-Start Failover: Overview
When Does Fast-Start Failover Occur?
Installing the Observer Software
Fast-Start Failover Prerequisites
Configuring Fast-Start Failover
Setting the Lag-Time Limit
Configuring the Primary Database to Shut Down Automatically
Automatic Reinstatement After Fast-Start Failover

Managing Client Connectivity
Understanding Client Connectivity in a Data Guard Configuration
Understanding Client Connectivity: Using Local Naming
Preventing Clients from Connecting to the Wrong Database
Managing Services
Understanding Client Connectivity: Using a Database Service
Creating Services for the Data Guard Configuration Databases
Configuring Role-Based Services
Adding Standby Databases to Oracle Restart Configuration

Backup and Recovery Considerations in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration
Using RMAN to Back Up and Restore Files in a Data Guard Configuration
Offloading Backups to a Physical Standby
Restrictions and Usage Notes
Backup and Recovery of a Logical Standby Database
Using the RMAN Recovery Catalog in a Data Guard Configuration
Creating the Recovery Catalog
Registering a Database in the Recovery Catalog
Setting Persistent Configuration Settings

Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration
Upgrading an Oracle Data Guard Broker Configuration
Upgrading Oracle Database in a Data Guard Configuration with a Physical Standby Database
Upgrading Oracle Database in a Data Guard Configuration with a Logical Standby Database
Using DBMS_ROLLING to Upgrade the Oracle Database
Requirements for Using DBMS_ROLLING to Perform a Rolling Upgrade
Leading Group Databases and Leading Group Master
Trailing Group Databases and Trailing Group Master
Performing a Rolling Upgrade by Using DBMS_ROLLING

Monitoring a Data Guard Broker Configuration
Monitoring the Data Guard Configuration by Using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
Viewing the Data Guard Configuration Status
Monitoring Data Guard Performance
Viewing Log File Details
Enterprise Manager Metrics and Alerts
Data Guard Metrics
Managing Data Guard Metrics
Viewing Metric Value History

Optimizing a Data Guard Configuration
Monitoring Configuration Performance by Using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control
Optimizing Redo Transport Services
Setting the ReopenSecs Database Property
Setting the NetTimeout Database Property
Optimizing Redo Transmission by Setting MaxConnections
Setting the MaxConnections Database Property
Compressing Redo Data by Setting the RedoCompression Property
Delaying the Application of Redo

Wymagania:

Wymagane prerekwizyty:

- Database Administration
- Linux operating system fundamentals
- Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop I Release 2
- Oracle Database 11g: Administration Workshop II Release 2

Sugerowane prerekwizyty:

- Basic understanding of PL/SQL and Triggers

Poziom trudności

Certyfikaty:

Uczestnicy szkoleń otrzymają zaświadczenia o ukończeniu kursu sygnowane przez firmę Oracle.

Prowadzący:

Autoryzowany wykładowca Oracle.