

Szkolenie: Oracle
Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration


FORMA SZKOLENIA	MATERIAŁY SZKOLENIOWE	CENA	CZAS TRWANIA
Stacjonarne	Tradycyjne	7112 PLN NETTO*	4 dni
Stacjonarne	Tablet CTAB	7712 PLN NETTO*	4 dni
Metoda dlearning	Tradycyjne	7112 PLN NETTO*	4 dni
Metoda dlearning	Tablet CTAB	7112 PLN NETTO*	4 dni

* (+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.