

Oracle Database 12c: Data Guard Administration

CODICE

D79232GC10

DURATA

4 Giorni

PREZZO

2.300,00€ (iva escl.)

LINGUA

Italiano

MODALITÀ

Virtual Classroom
Corso in aula

SCHEDULAZIONE

- A Richiesta

PREREQUISITI**Prerequisiti obbligatori:**

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

Prerequisiti suggeriti :

- Basic understanding of PL/SQL and Triggers

Recommended Related Training Courses:

- Oracle GoldenGate 11g: Fundamentals for Oracle

The Oracle GoldenGate 11g: Fundamentals for Oracle Edition 2 course provides presentations and hands-on practice of the commands, parameters, functions and features for installing and configuring Oracle GoldenGate for Oracle-to-Oracle database replication on a Linux or Windows platform. This course is based on Oracle Golden Gate version 11.2.1.

- Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning NEW

In the Oracle Database 12c: Performance Management and Tuning course, learn about the performance analysis and tuning tasks expected of a DBA.

- Oracle Database 12c: Security NEW

This Database 12c: Security training teaches you how to use Oracle Database features to meet the security, privacy and compliance requirements of your organization. Learn through interactive instruction and hands-on exercises

Audience

- Amministratore di database
- Consulente tecnico

OBIETTIVI

- Use Data Guard to achieve a highly available Oracle database
- Use Data Guard standby databases to support production functions such as reporting, querying, testing, and performing backups
- Create and manage physical and logical standby databases
- Use Enterprise Manager Cloud Control and the Data Guard command-line interface (DGMGRL) to maintain a Data Guard configuration

CONTENUTI

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.

Learn To:

- Build highly available systems.
- Offload business processing needs to another system.
- Offload backup needs to another system.

Benefits to You

You'll walk away from this course with an understanding of how Data Guard standby databases can be used to support various production functions. These functions include reporting, querying and testing, while in a standby role.

Oracle Data Guard 12c

This course will also teach you about the new Oracle Data Guard 12c features and architecture. You'll get a chance to explore topics like Oracle Active Data Guard, Far Sync, rolling upgrades and snapshot standby databases. Furthermore, enrolling in this course will help you learn how to manage and troubleshoot a Data Guard configuration.

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
 - Using Flashback Database After RESETLOGS
 - 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

Prezzi e corsi potrebbero subire variazioni; si consiglia di verificare sul sito www.novanext.it/training.