

Oracle Database: Data Guard Administration

ในการที่จะอบรมหลักสูตรนี้ ผู้เข้าอบรมจึงควรจะต้องมีความรู้จากหลักสูตร Oracle Database 11g:

Administration เป็นอย่างน้อยเสียก่อน

หลักสูตรนี้ครอบคลุมและประยุกต์ใช้ได้กับ Oracle Database ทุก version

หลักสูตร Oracle Database: Data Guard Administration มีระยะเวลาอบรม 5 วัน หัวข้อหลักสูตรโดยละเอียดมีดังนี้

วันที่ 1

Introduction to Oracle Data Guard

- Describe the basic components of Oracle Data Guard
- Explain the differences between physical and logical standby databases
- Explain the benefits of implementing Oracle Data Guard

Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using SQL and RMAN Commands

- Configure the primary database and Oracle Net Services to support the creation of the physical standby database and role transition
- Create a physical standby database by using the DUPLICATE TARGET DATABASE FOR STANDBY FROM ACTIVE DATABASE RMAN command

Oracle Data Guard Broker: Overview

- The Data Guard broker architecture
- Data Guard broker components
- Benefits of the Data Guard broker
- Data Guard broker configurations
- How to use Enterprise Manager to manage your Data Guard configuration
- How to invoke DGMGRL to manage your Data Guard configuration

Creating a Data Guard Broker Configuration

- Create a Data Guard broker configuration
- Manage the Data Guard broker configuration

วันที่ 2

Creating a Physical Standby Database by Using Enterprise Manager Grid Control

- Use Enterprise Manager to create a broker configuration
- Use Enterprise Manager to manage the broker configuration

Creating a Logical Standby Database

- Determine when to create a logical standby database
- Create a logical standby database
- Manage SQL Apply filtering

Configuring Data Protection Modes

- Describe the data protection modes
- Change the data protection mode of your configuration

Monitoring a Data Guard Configuration

- Use Enterprise Manager Grid Control to monitor the configuration
- Use DGMGRL to view the configuration status

วันที่ 3

Optimizing a Data Guard Configuration

- Monitor configuration performance
- Optimize redo transport for best performance
- Optimize SQL Apply

Using Flashback Database in a Data Guard Configuration

- Explain the advantages of using Flashback Database in a Data Guard configuration
- Configure Flashback Database

Performing Role Transitions

- Explain the two database roles
- Perform a switchover
- Perform a failover

วันที่ 4

Enabling Fast-Start Failover

- Configure fast-start failover
- View information about the fast-start failover configuration
- Manage the observer
- Perform role changes in a fast-start failover configuration
- Manually reinstate the primary database

Creating and Managing a Snapshot Standby Database

- Create a snapshot standby database to meet the requirement for a temporary, updatable snapshot of a physical standby database
- Convert a snapshot standby database back to a physical standby database

Using Oracle Active Data Guard

- Use Real-time Query to access a physical standby database
- Enable RMAN block change tracking for a physical standby database

Performing Backup and Recovery in an Oracle Data Guard Configuration

- Use RMAN to back up and restore files in a Data Guard configuration
- Offload backups to a physical standby database
- Recover your primary database by using a file from the physical standby database

Managing Client Connectivity

- Configure client connectivity in a Data Guard configuration
- Implement failover procedures to automatically redirect clients to a new primary database

Patching and Upgrading Databases in a Data Guard Configuration

- By using traditional upgrade methods
- By performing rolling upgrades