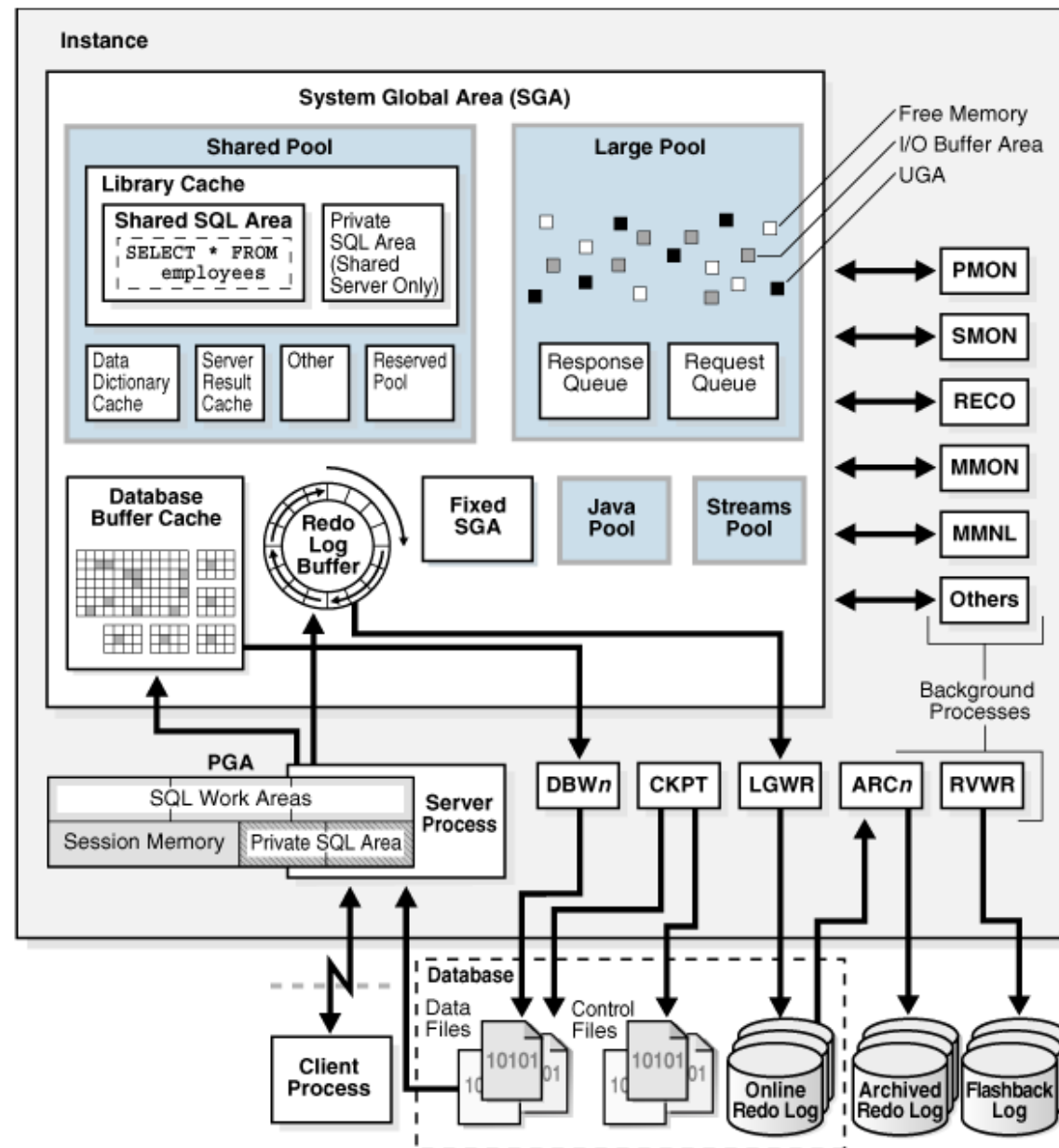


DATENBANK-ARCHITEKTUR FÜR FORTGESCHRITTENE

Architektur von Datenbanksystemen

Dani Schnider

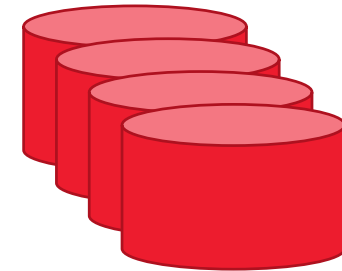
Oracle-Architektur



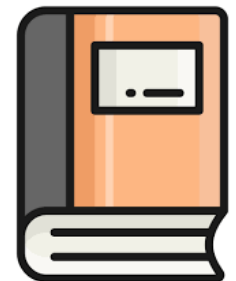
1. Oracle in Action



2. Tablespaces & Data Files

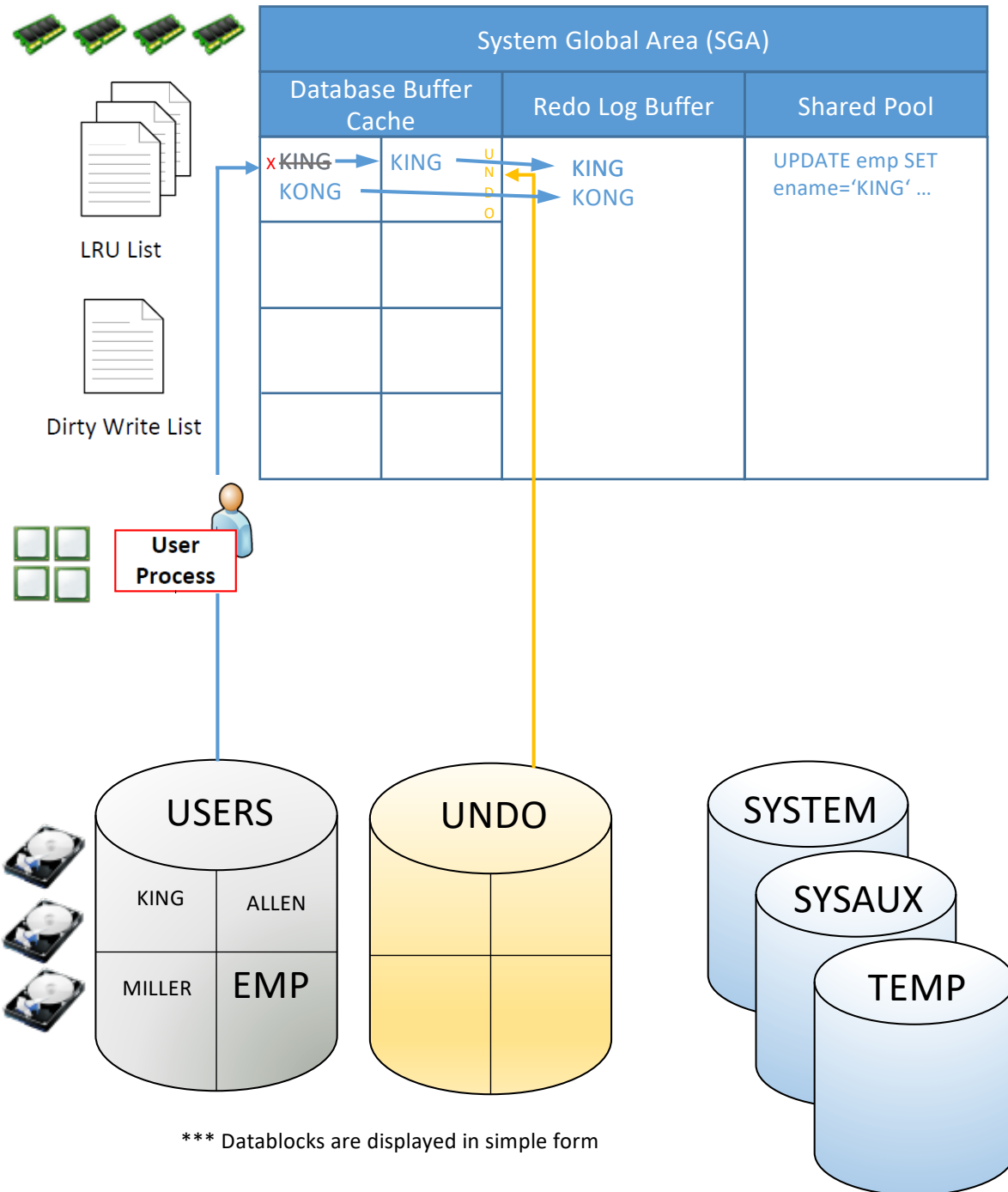


3. Data Dictionary



Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

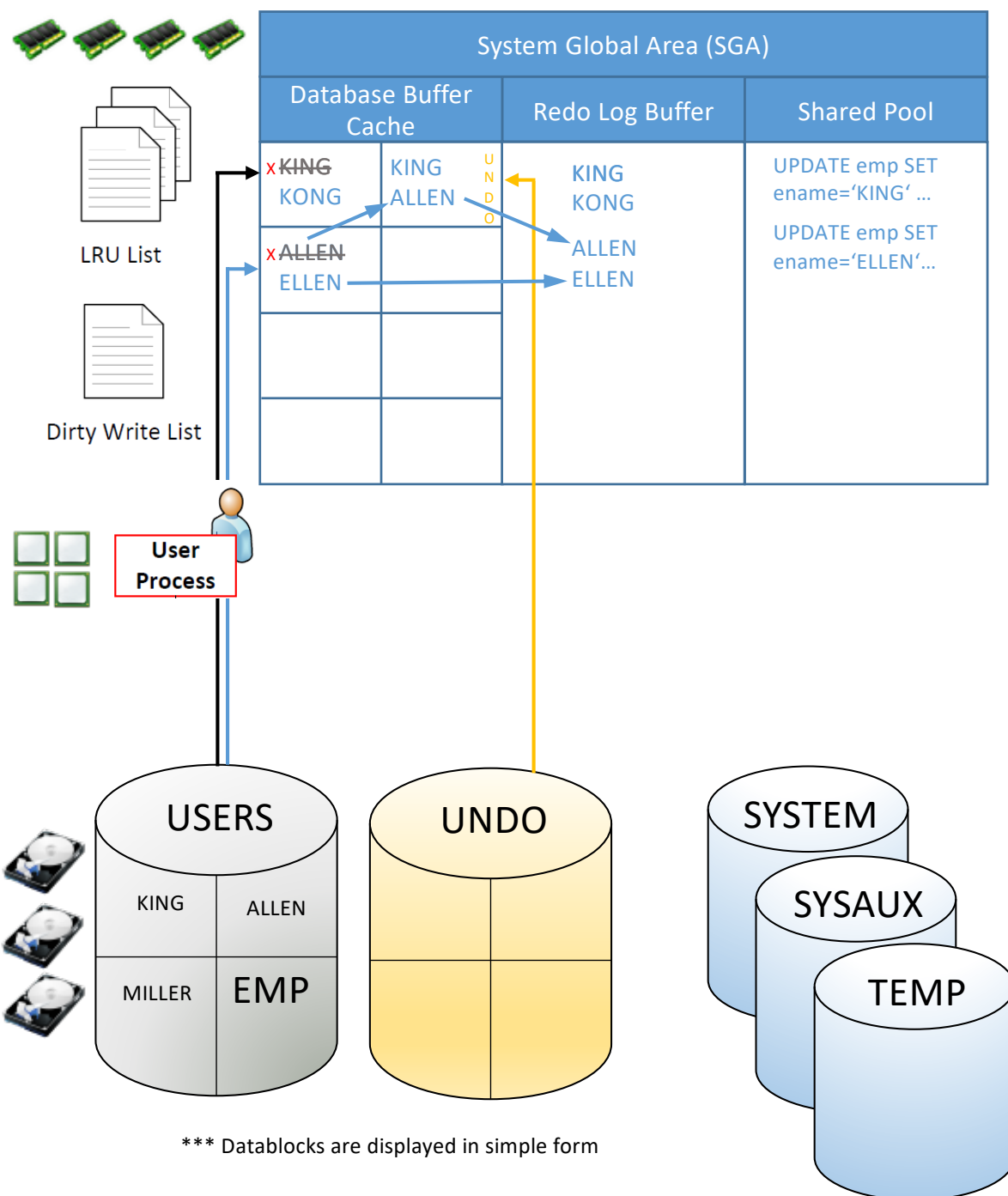
SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';



Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='ELLEN' WHERE ename='ALLEN';

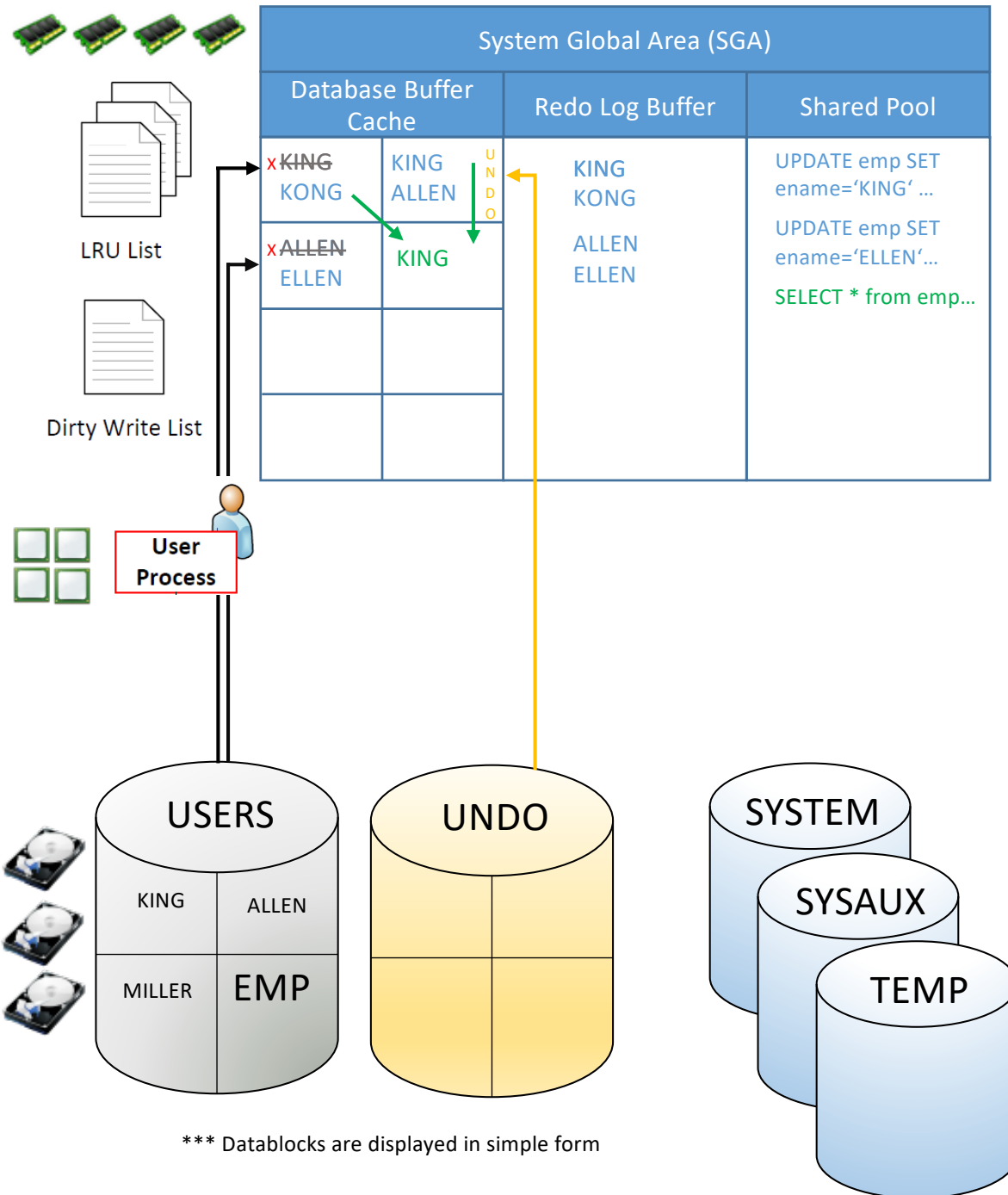


Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='ELLEN' WHERE ename='ALLEN';

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename = 'KING';



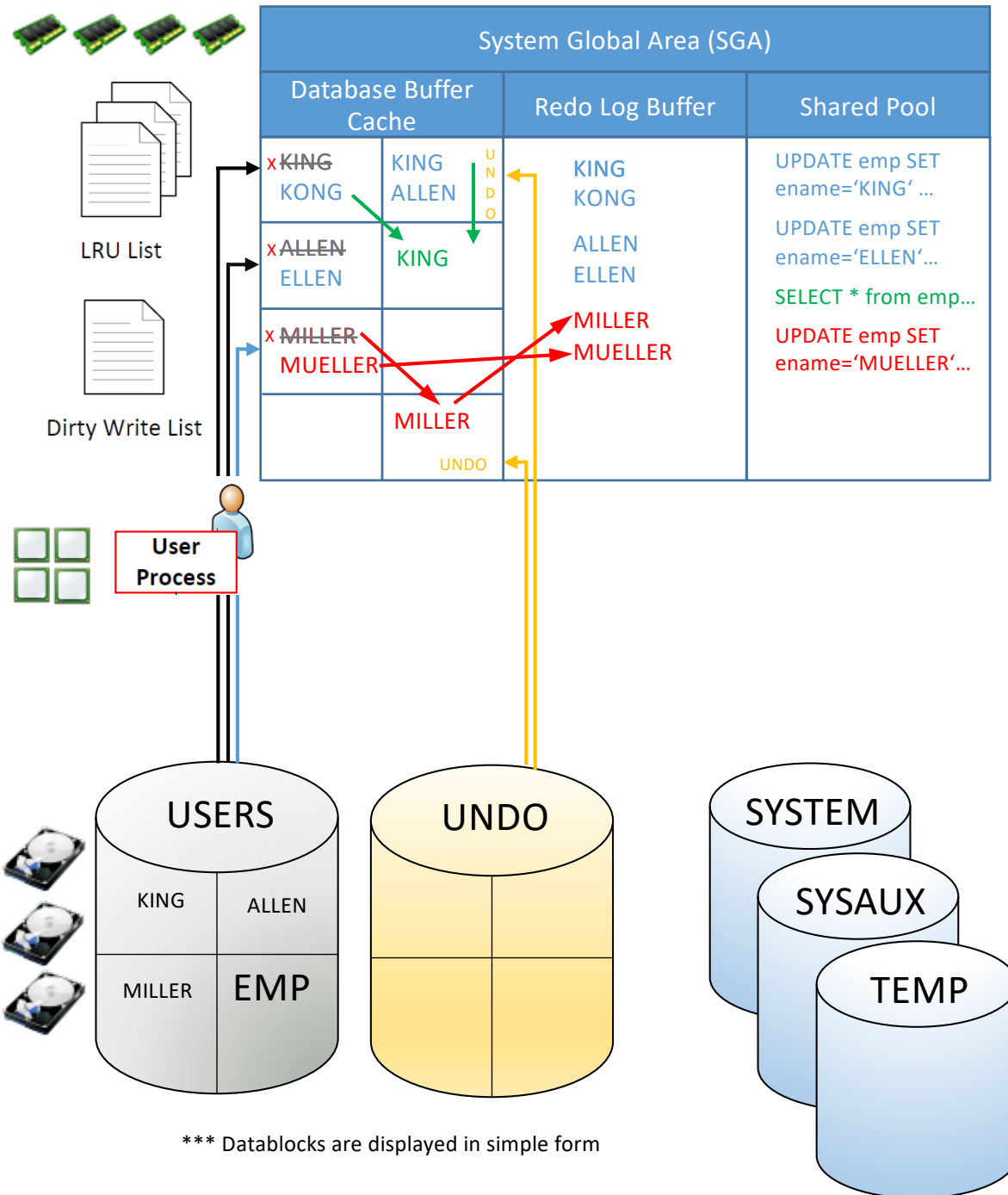
Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

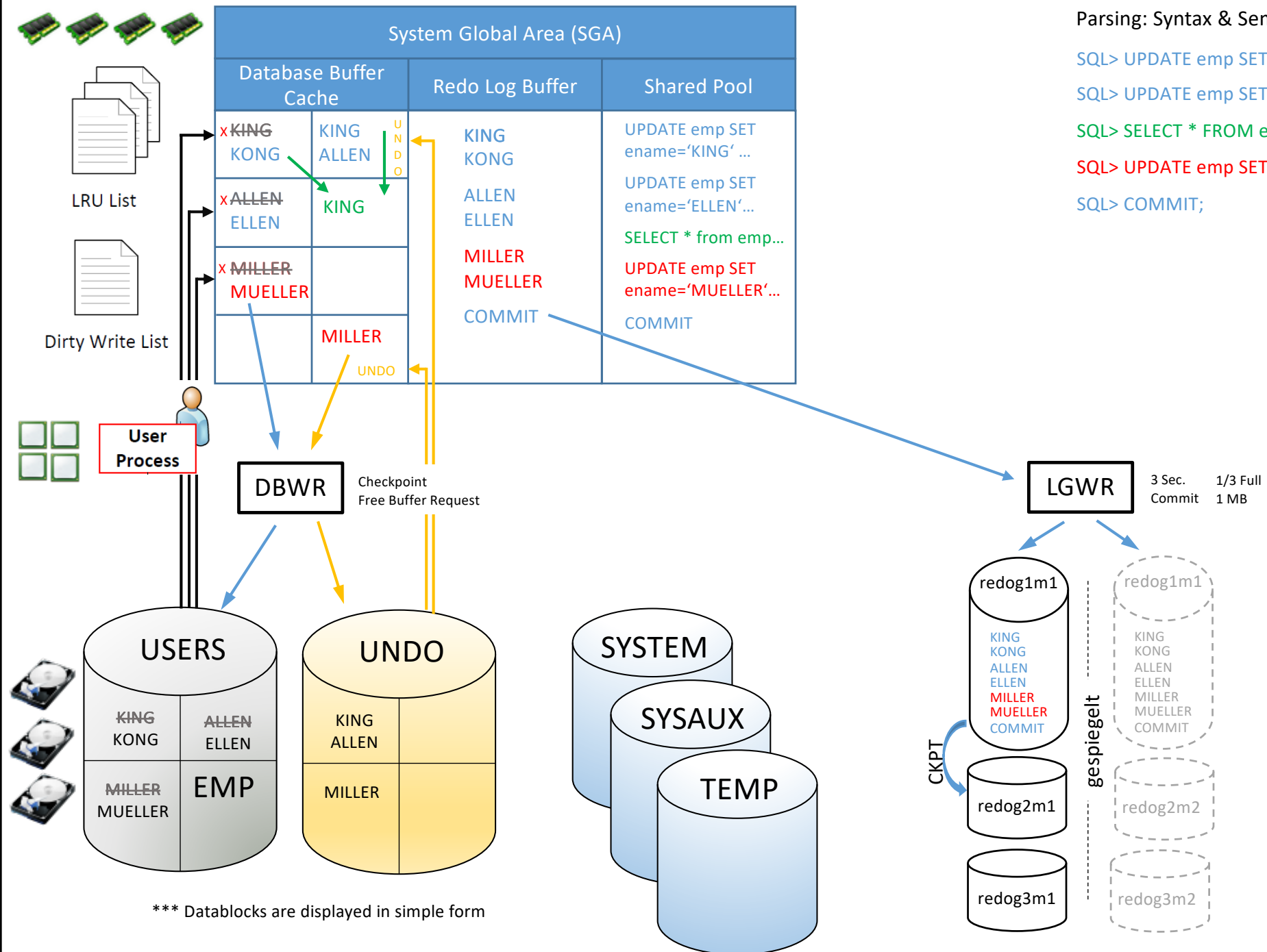
SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='ELLEN' WHERE ename='ALLEN';

SQL> SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename = 'KING';

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='MUELLER' WHERE ename = 'MILLER';





Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

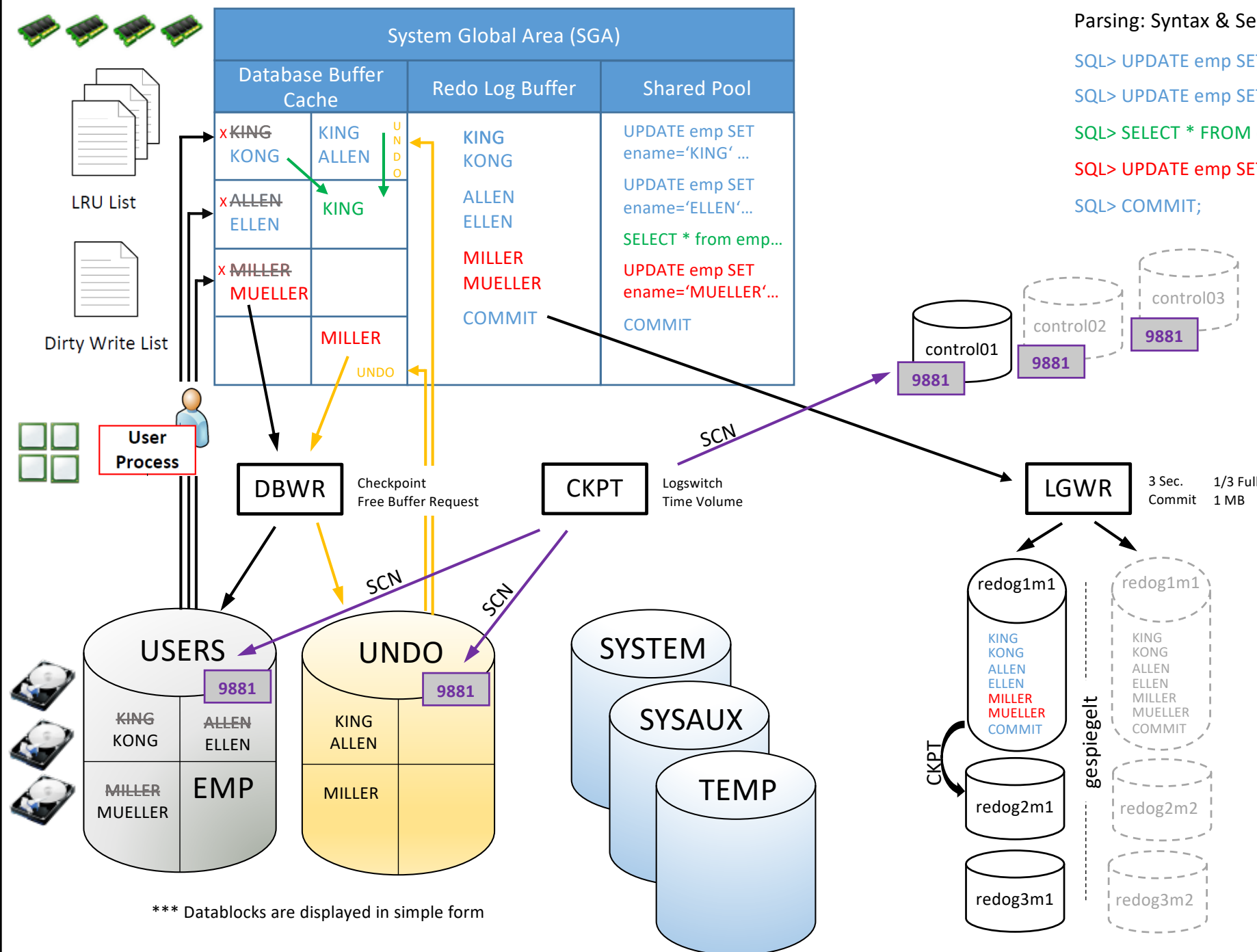
SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';

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SQL> SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename = 'KING';

SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='MUELLER' WHERE ename = 'MILLER';

SQL> COMMIT;



Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

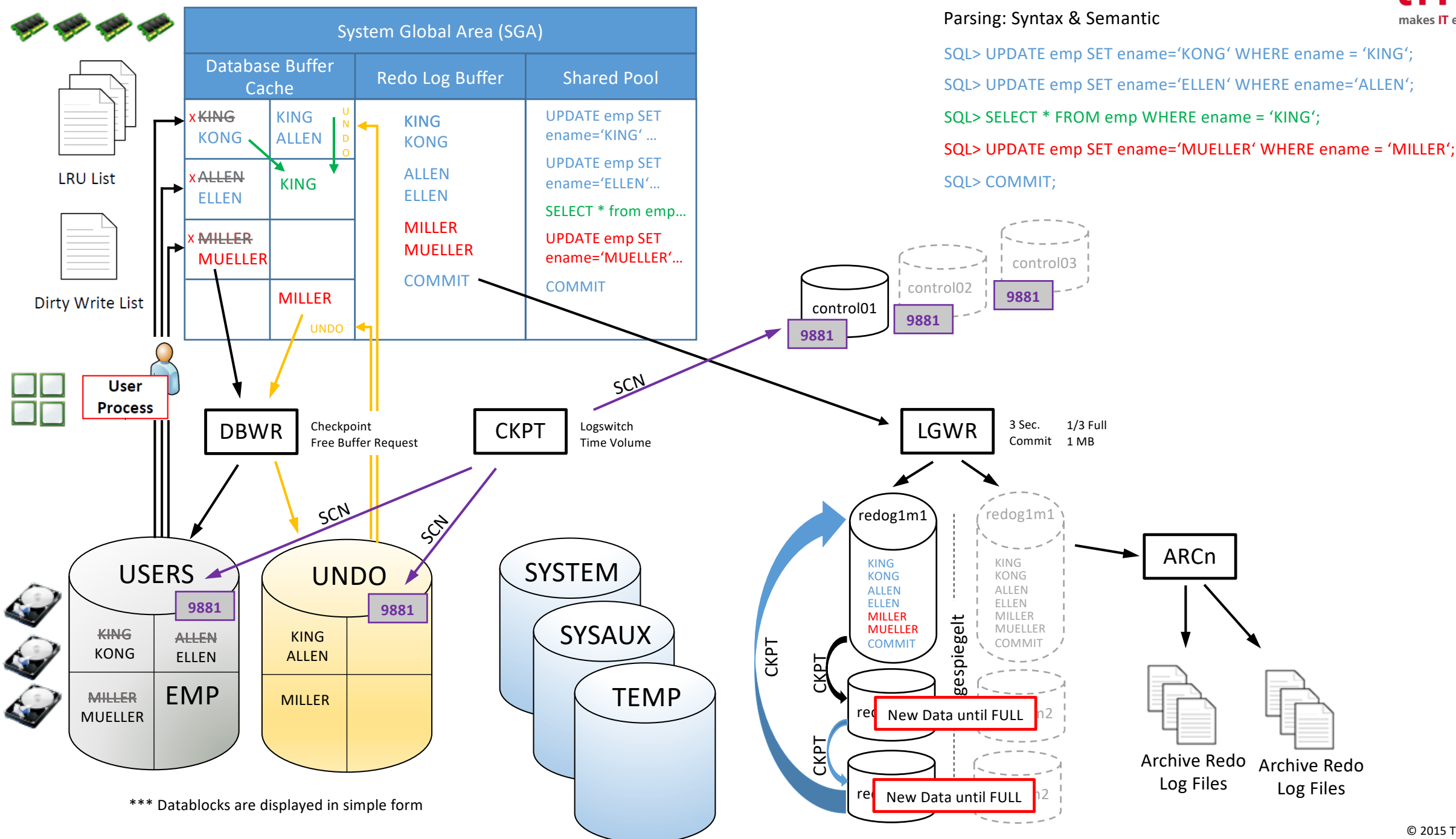
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SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='MUELLER' WHERE ename = 'MILLER';

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Parsing: Syntax & Semantic

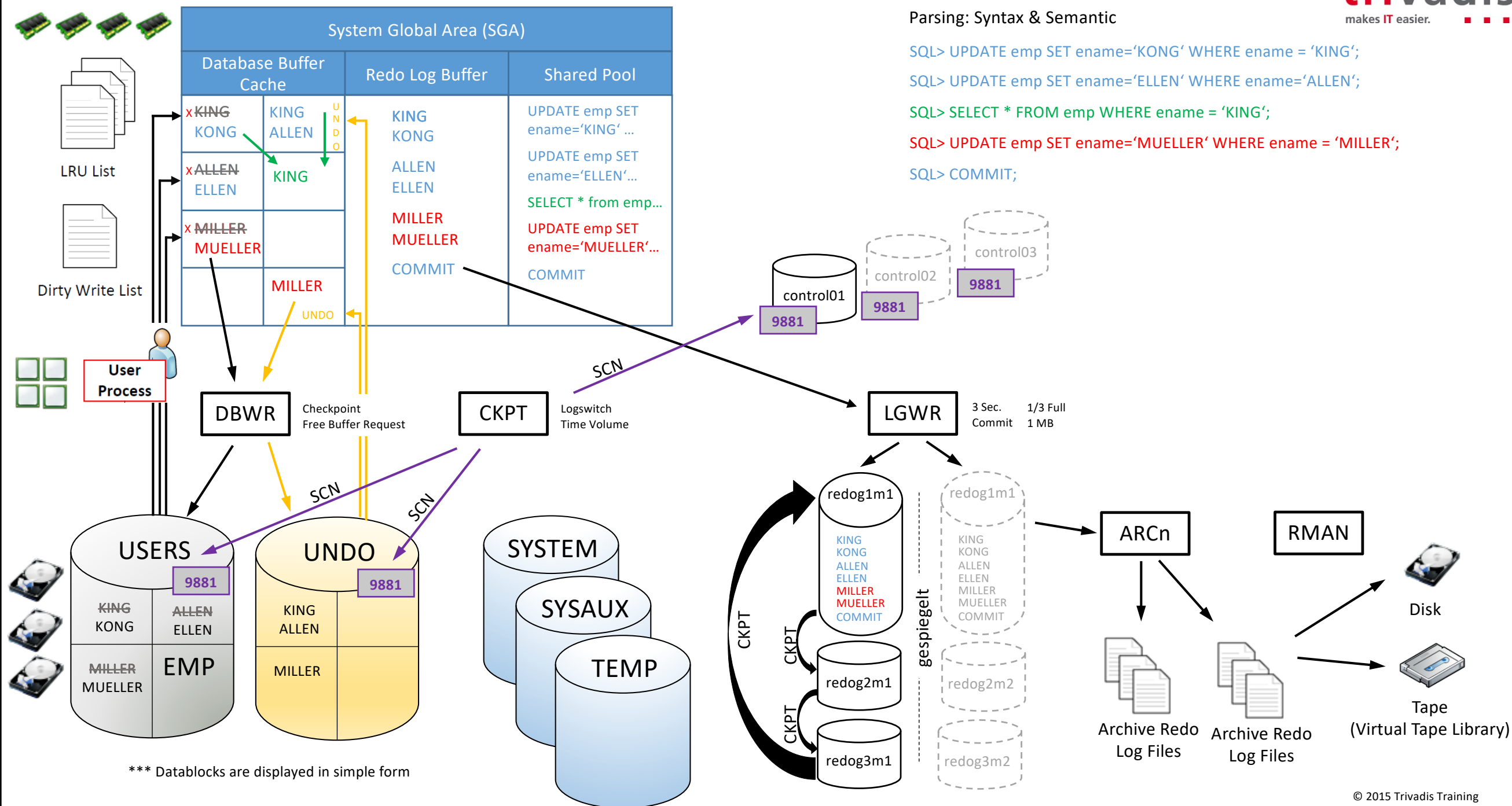
SQL> UPDATE emp SET ename='KONG' WHERE ename = 'KING';

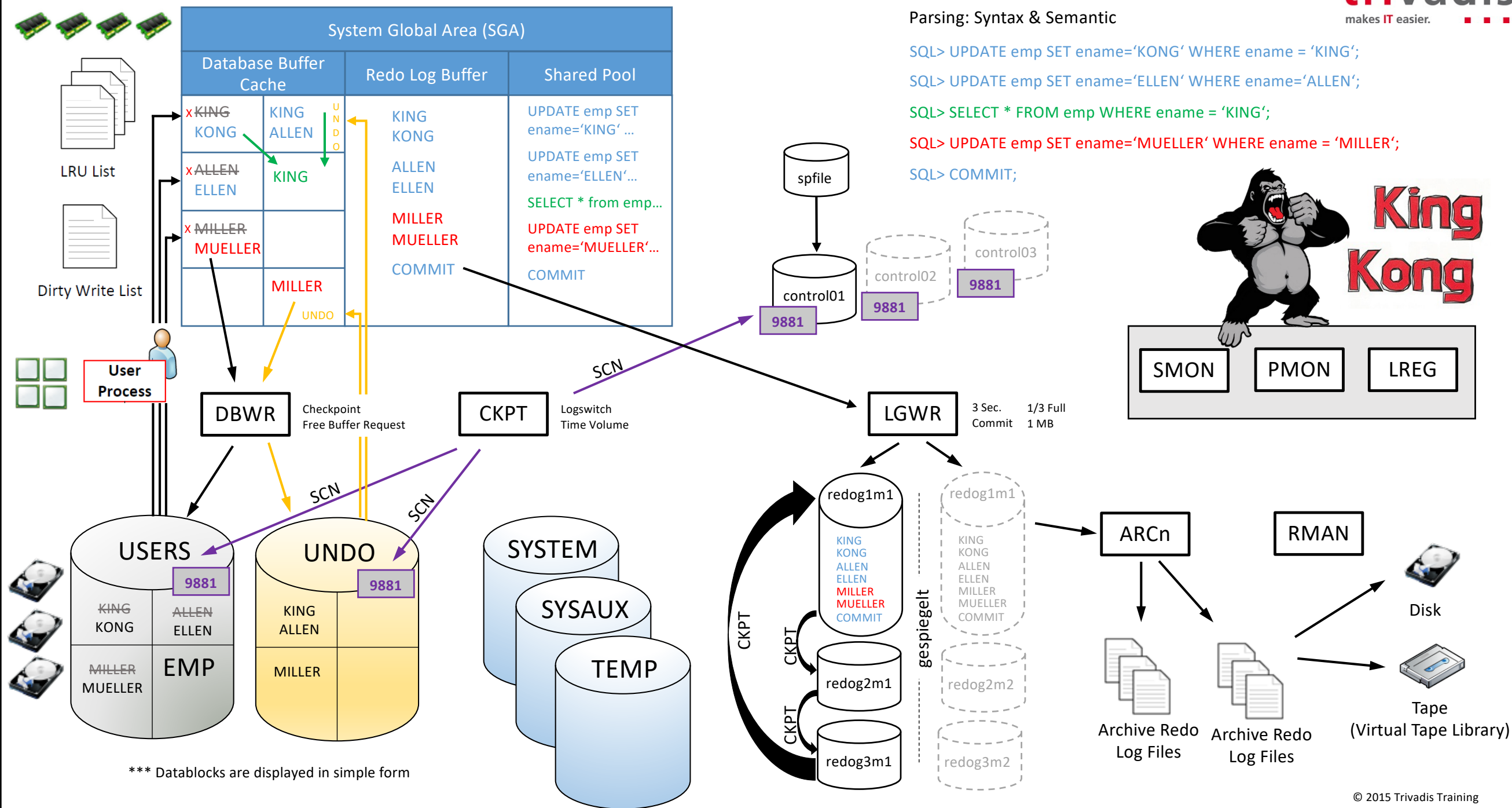
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SQL> SELECT * FROM emp WHERE ename = 'KING';

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SQL> COMMIT;

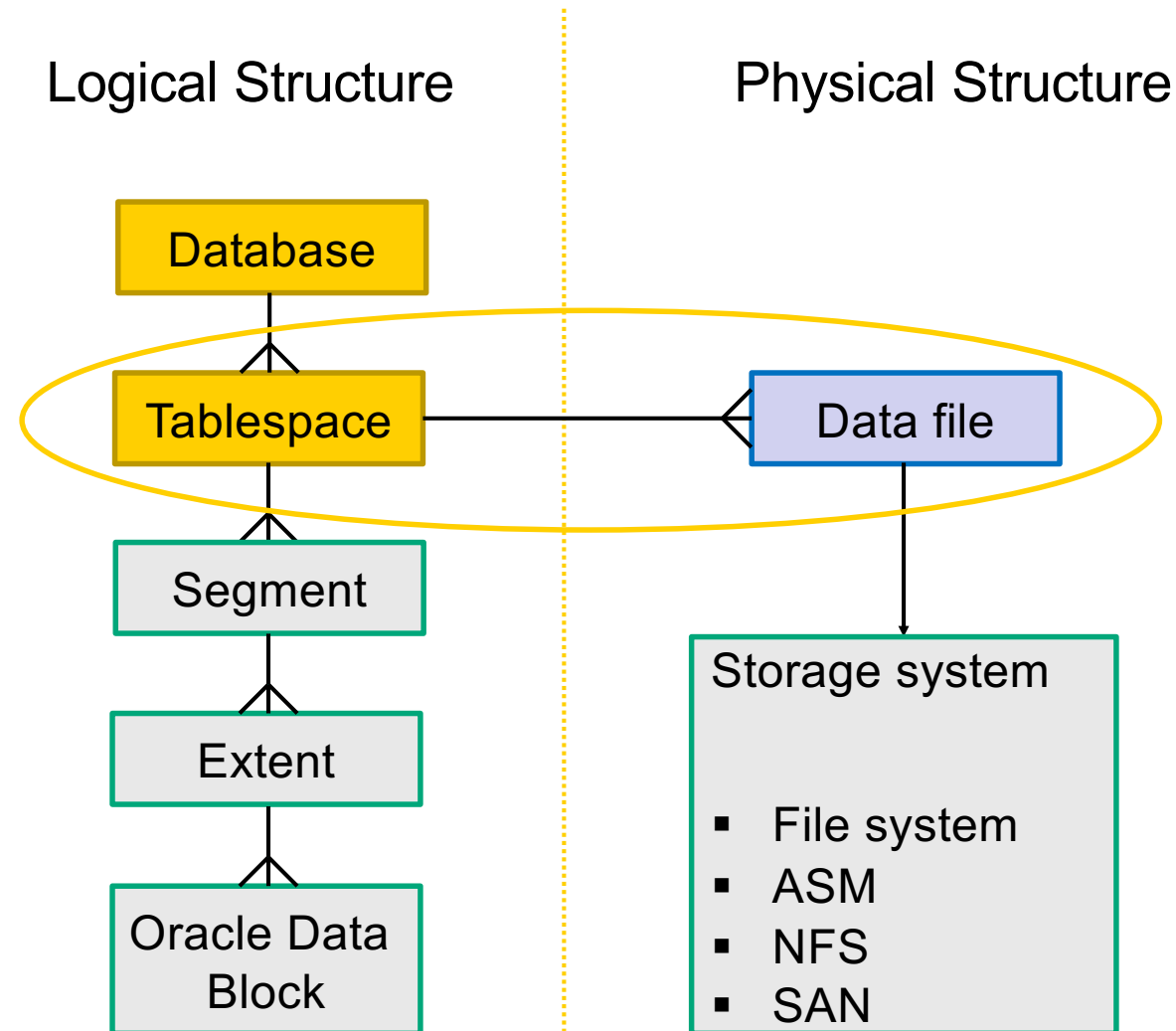




TABLESPACES & DATA FILES

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Database Files

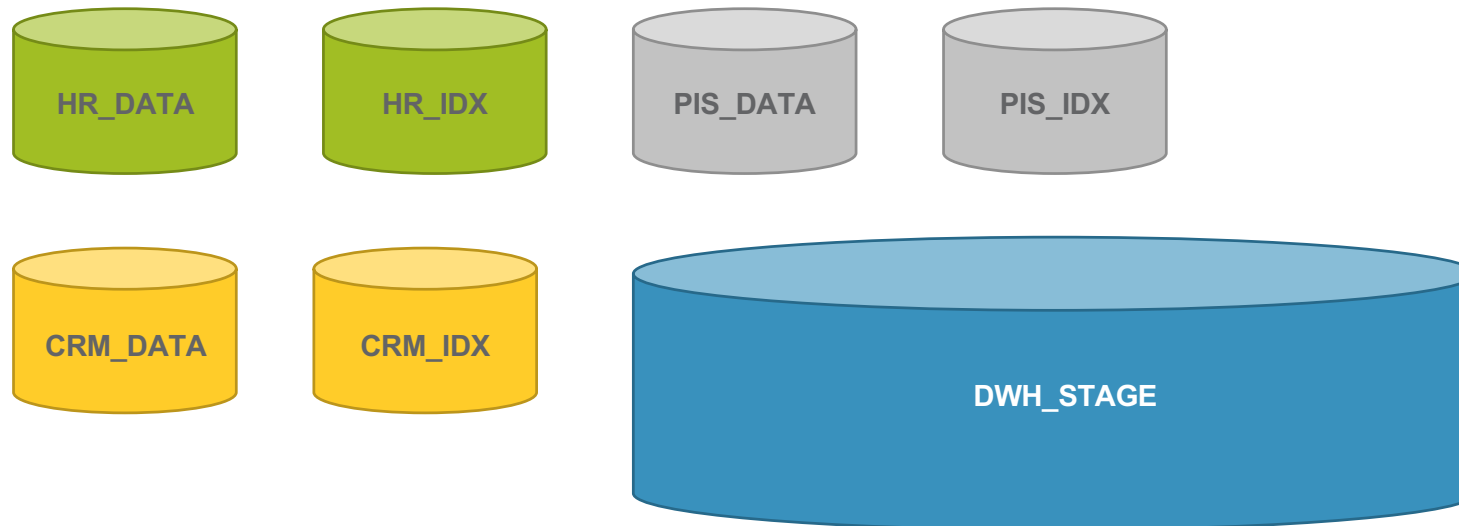


Example: Tablespace Layout

Standard Tablespaces



Application Tablespaces - Example



Creating Tablespaces

Examples:

- Create tablespace with fixed size

```
CREATE TABLESPACE hr_data  
DATAFILE '/u01/oradata/TVD12/hr_data01TVD121.dbf' SIZE 4G;
```

- Create tablespace with extendable size (AUTOEXTEND)

```
CREATE TABLESPACE crm_data  
DATAFILE '/u01/oradata/TVD12/crm_data01TVD121.dbf'  
SIZE 500M AUOTEXTEND ON NEXT 100M MAXSIZE 4G;
```

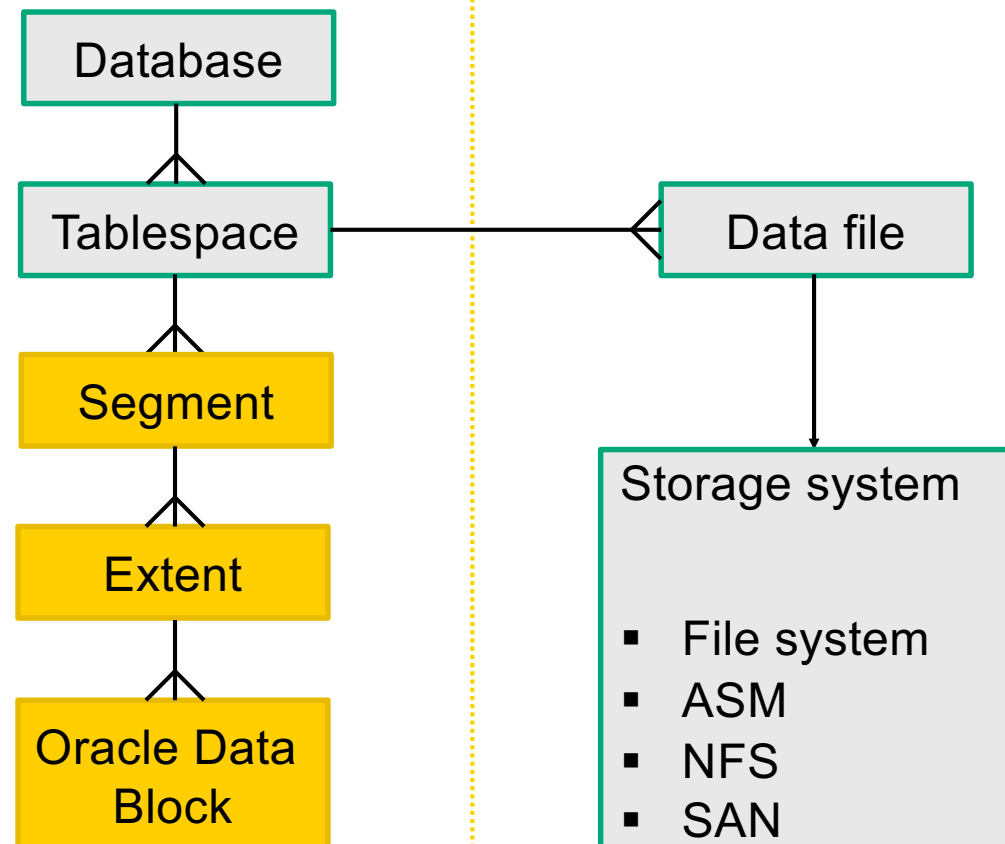
- Create tablespace with Oracle Managed Files (OMF)

```
CREATE TABLESPACE dbarc_data;
```

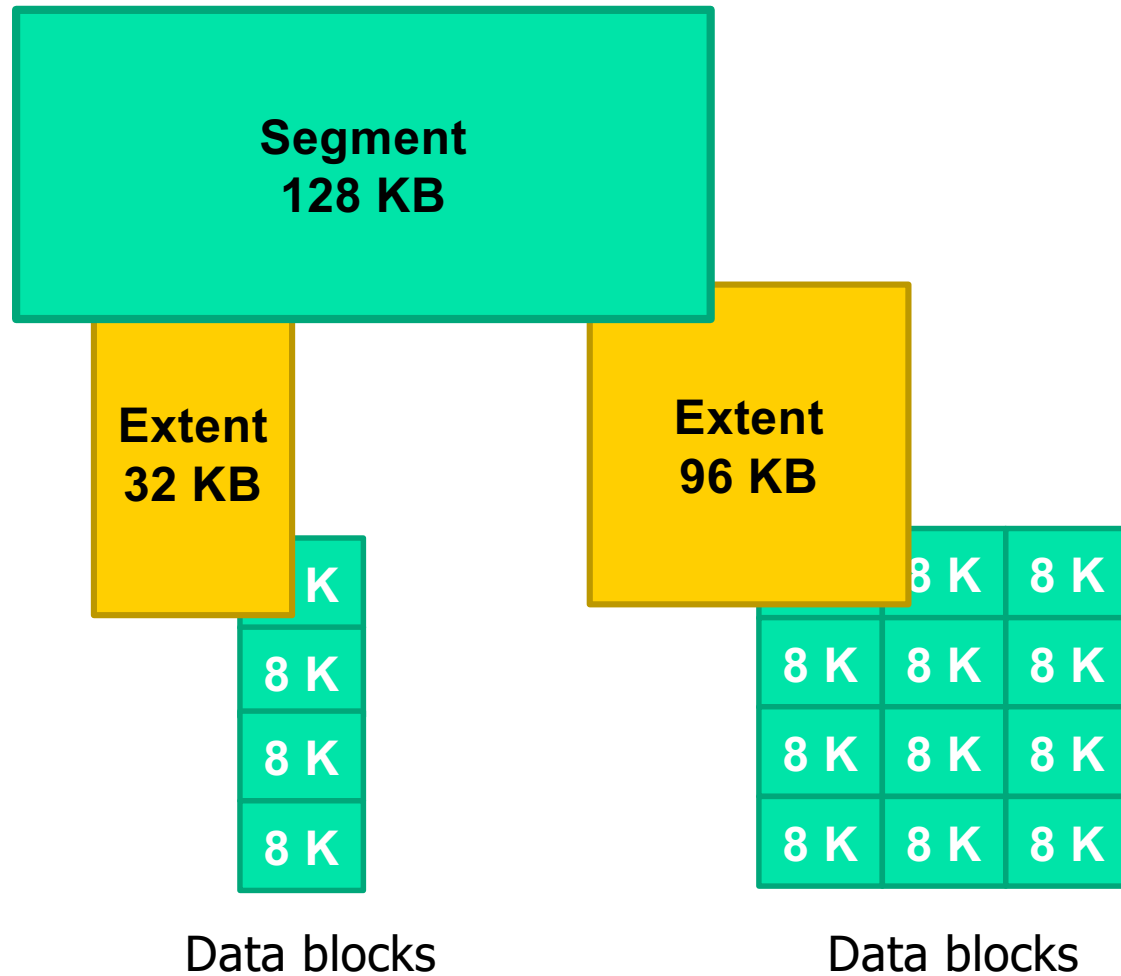
Segments, Extents, Blocks

Logical Structure

Physical Structure




Segments, Extents, Blocks




Segment:

- Table
- Index
- Table Partitions
- Index Partitions
- Materialized View
- LOB Index
- LOB Segment
- etc.


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The Spoken Nerd


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How does SELECT * FROM TABLE find its data? Back to basics with datafiles, segments and extents

Saturday Jan 16, 2021

The beauty of databases is they we just throw SQL at it, and it handles all the heavy lifting of working out where your data is, and how best to find it. But even for the novice, it is useful to know the fundamental mechanisms in which data is stored. In this episode, I cover **datafiles**, **segments**, **extents** and how your queries translate to the data physically stored on disk. Finally I'll go through how all of that applies when it comes running a basic SELECT statement to scan a table - how does the database locate your data? Catch me on twitter https://twitter.com/connor_mc_d if you have questions.

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keen on database tech, keen on coffee, keen on gin, keen Dad

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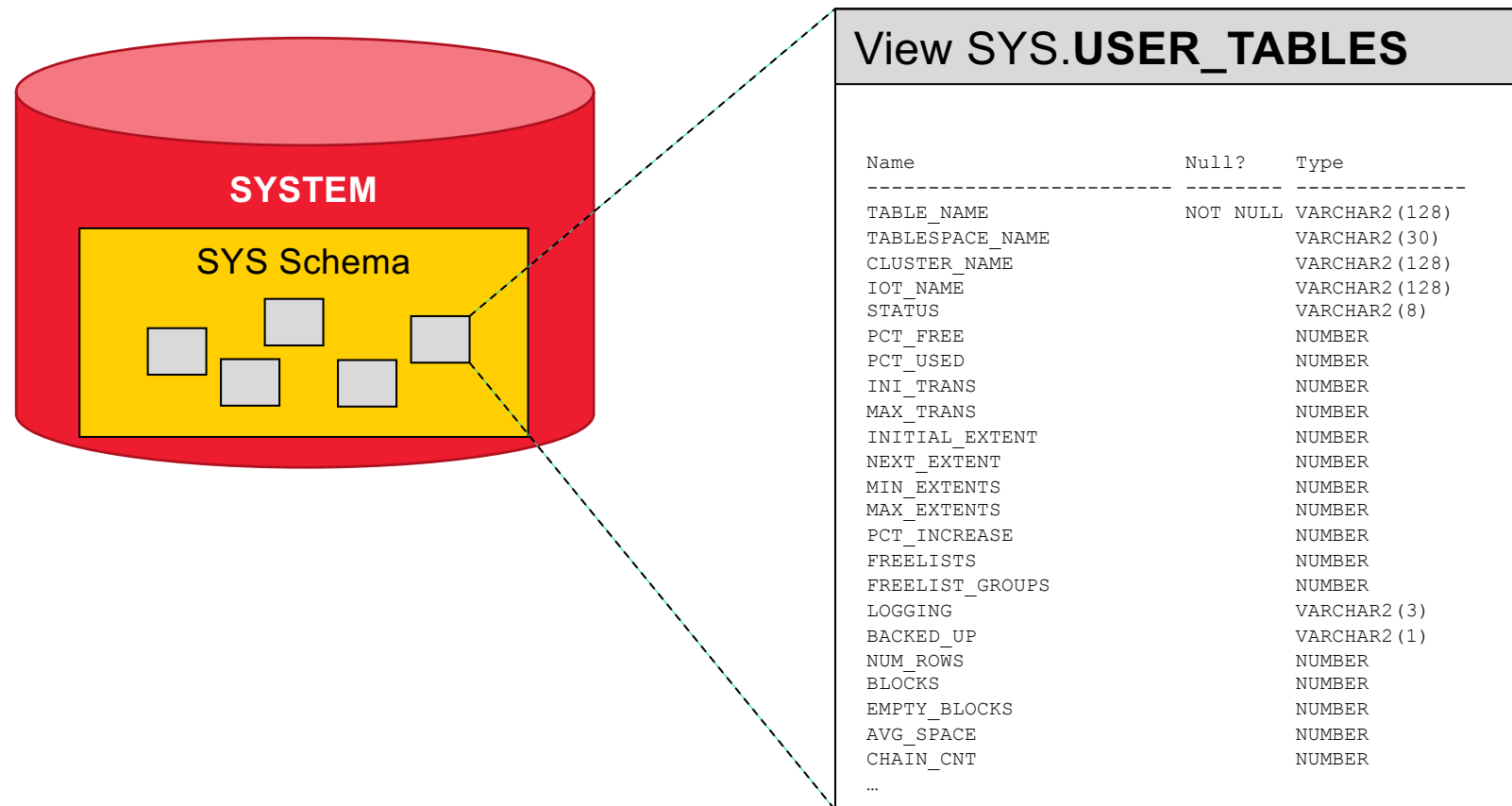
“The Spoken Nerd” Podcast of Connor McDonald (<https://connormcdonald.podbean.com>)

- How does SELECT * FROM TABLE find its data? Back to basics with datafiles, segments and extents
<https://connormcdonald.podbean.com/e/datafiles-segments-extents/>
- Back to basics: The evolution of tablespaces
<https://connormcdonald.podbean.com/e/tablespaces/>
- Back to basics: Once around the block! A look at block internals
<https://connormcdonald.podbean.com/e/back-to-basics-once-around-the-block-a-look-at-block-internals/>

DATA DICTIONARY

Architektur von Datenbanksystemen

Oracle Data Dictionary



Data Dictionary Views

Database Reference, Part II Static Data Dictionary Views

<https://docs.oracle.com/en/database/oracle/oracle-database/21/refrn/static-data-dictionary-views.html>

- **USER_***
 - View of the objects that the user owns
 - Example: USER_TABLES
- **ALL_***
 - View of objects that a user owns, i.e. has access to
 - Example: ALL_TABLES
- **DBA_***
 - View of all database objects of all users (incl. SYS)
 - Example: DBA_TABLES
- **CDB_***
 - All objects in the root container and all PDBs, relevant for multi-tenant only