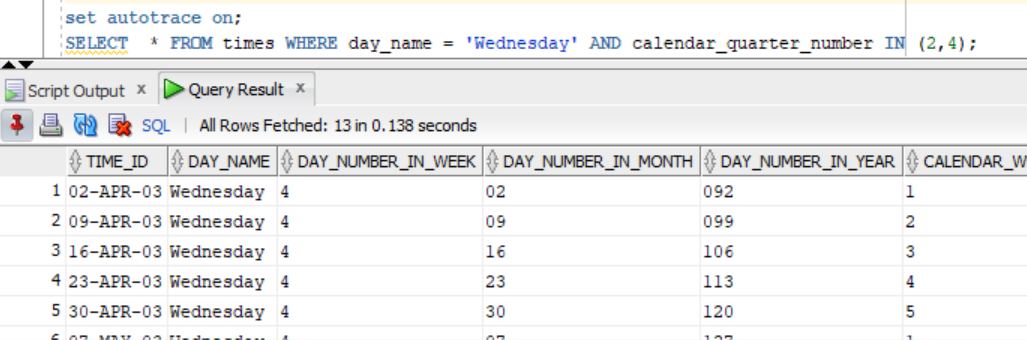
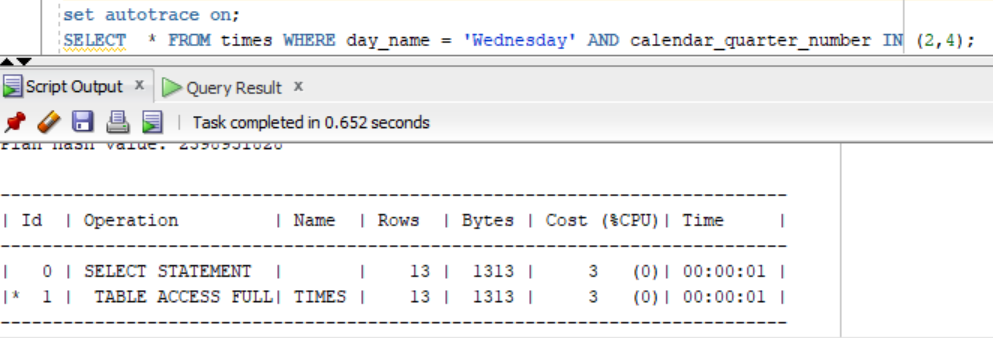
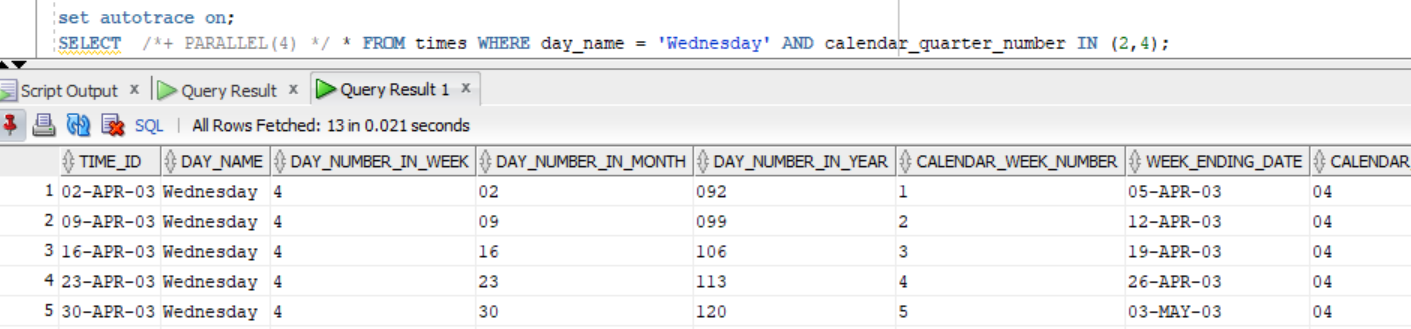
# 2. Oracle Architecture - Parallel execution

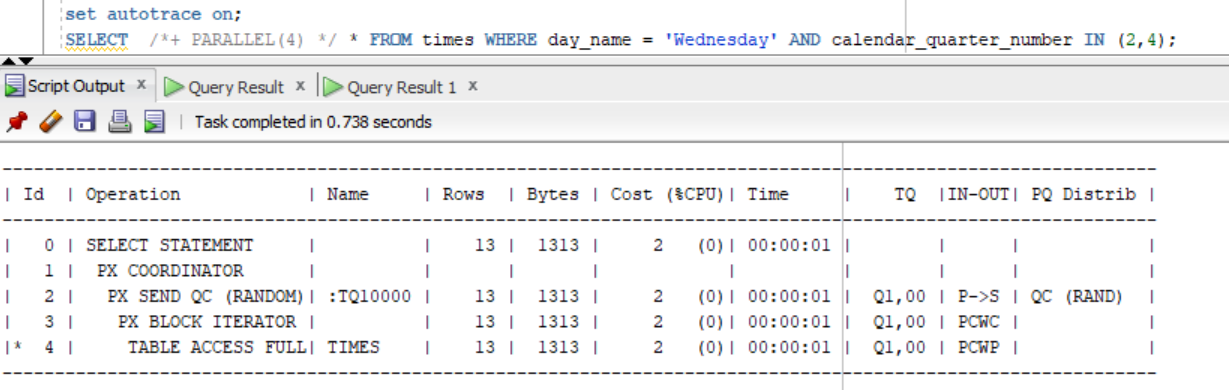
## 2.1. Task 01: CREATE Example of Select Parallel execution

****

****

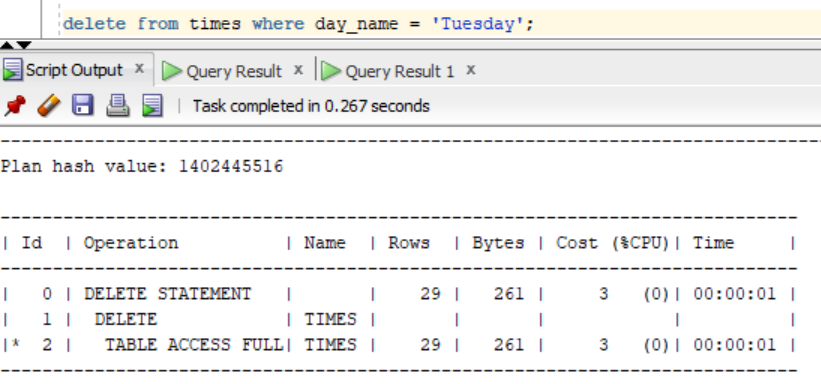
**parallel**

****

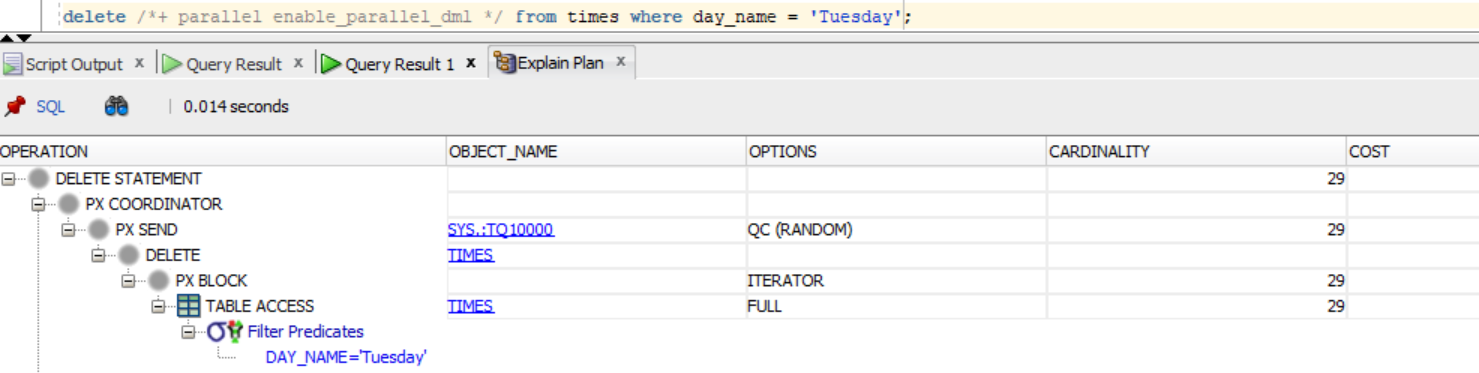
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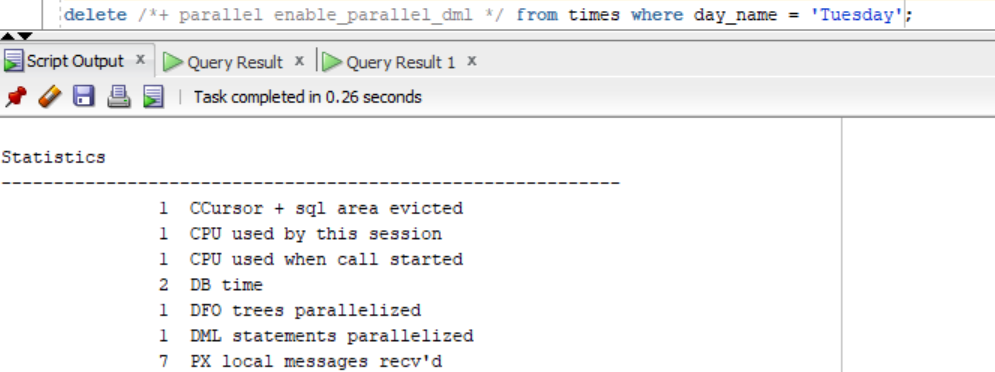
|  | SELECT | SELECT with PARALLEL execution |
| --- | --- | --- |
| time of the same operations | 0.652 | 0.021 |

## 2.2. Task 02: CREATE Example of Parallel DML



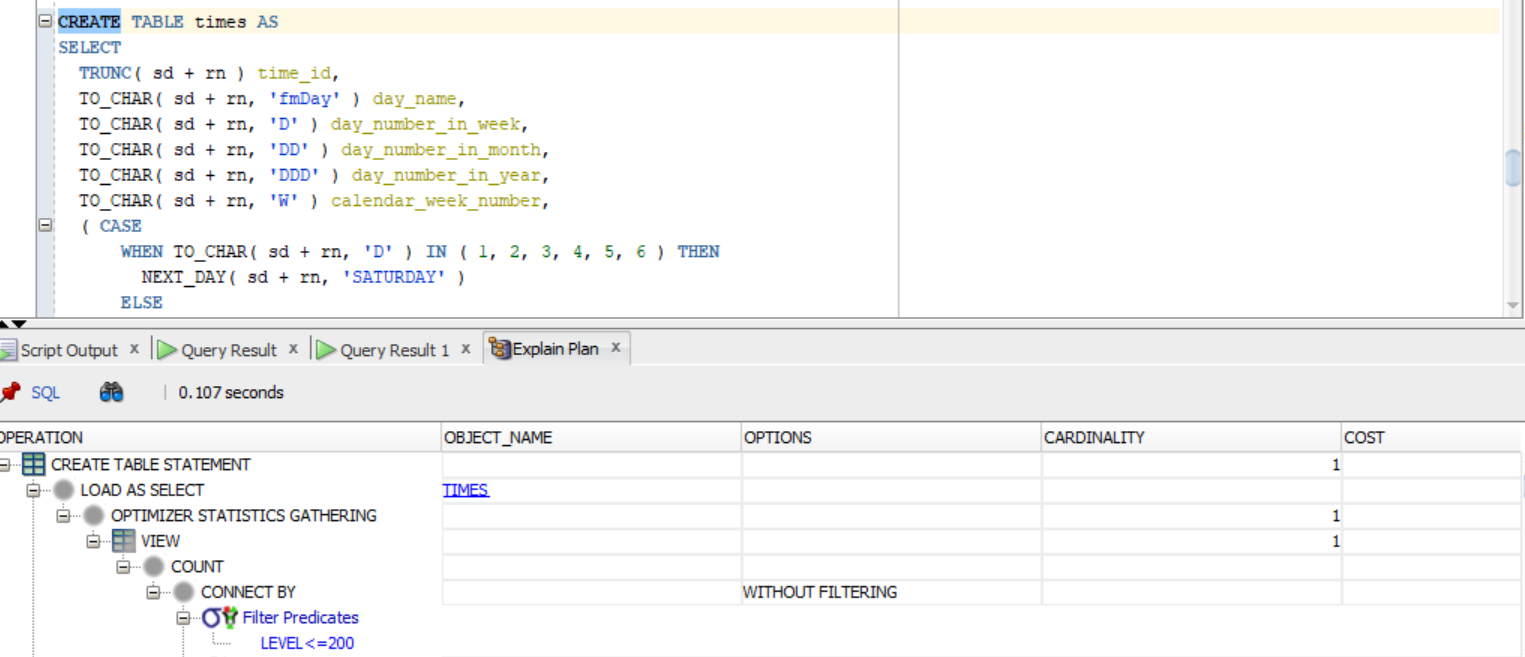
**parallel**

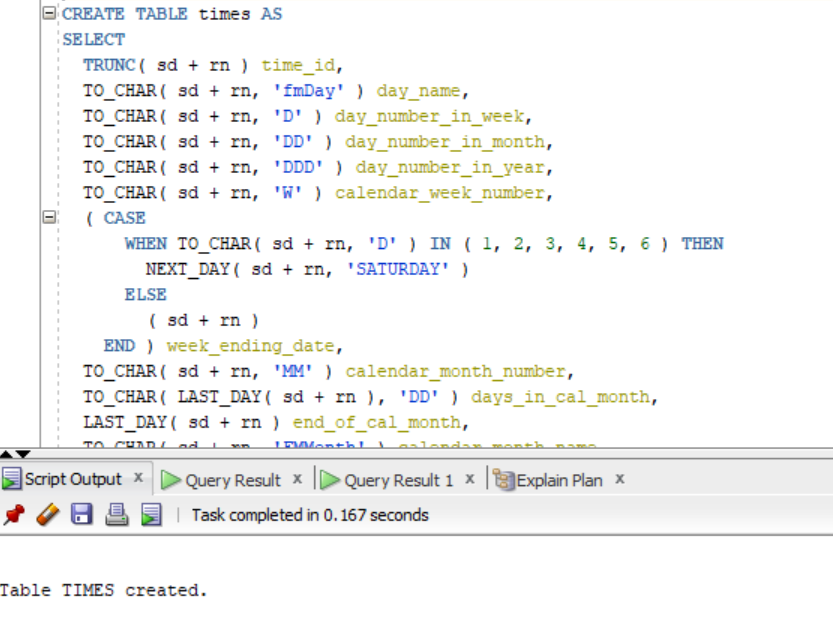




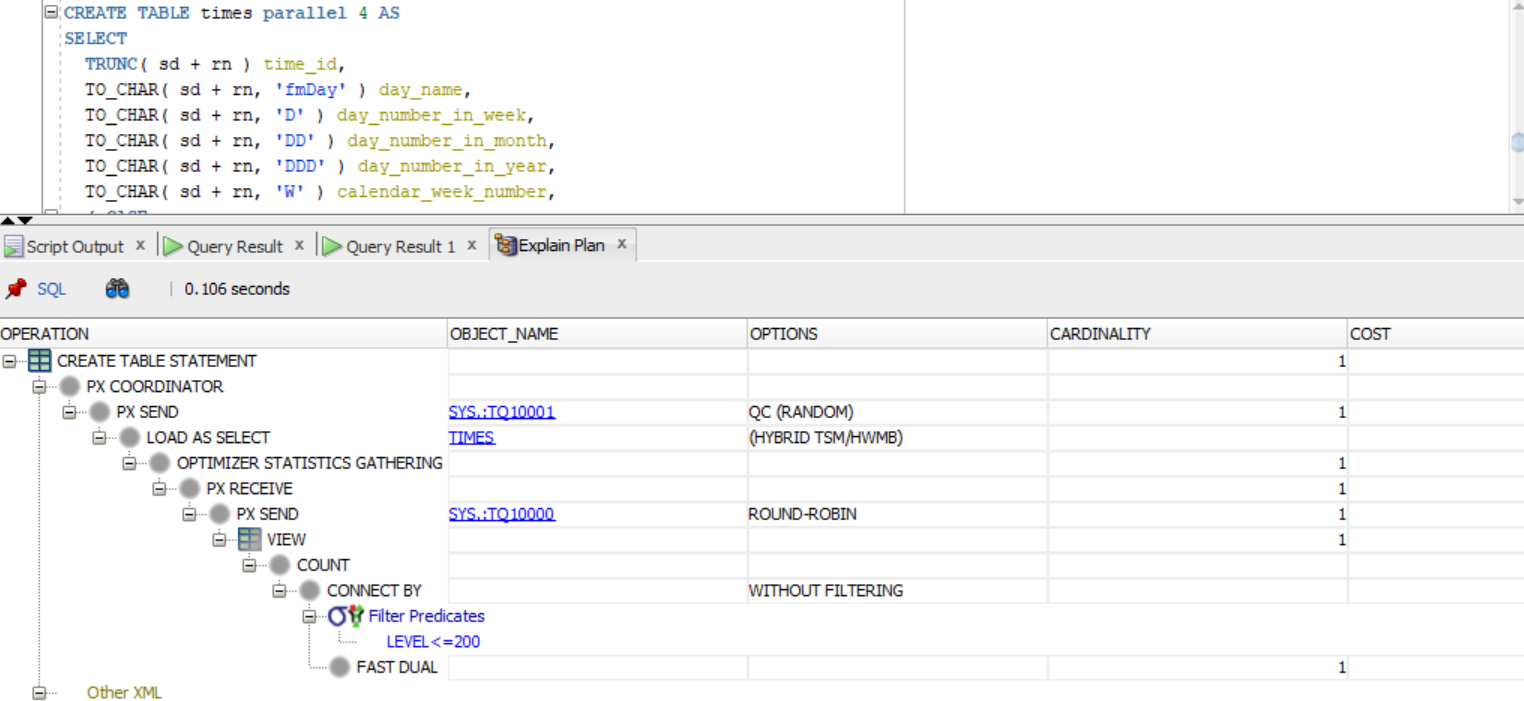
|  | DELETE | DELETE with PARALLEL execution |
| --- | --- | --- |
| time of the same operations | 0.267 | 0.26 |

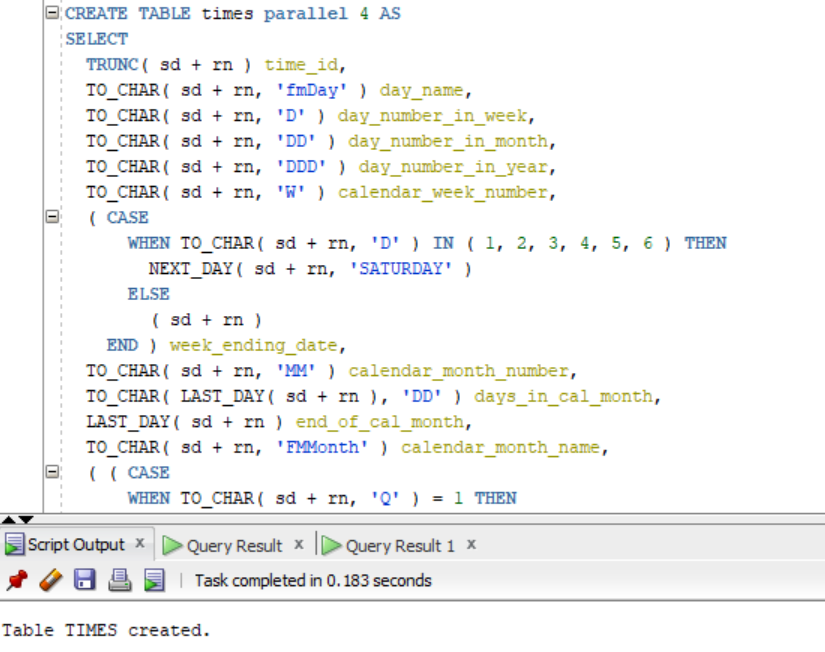
## 2.3. Task 03: CREATE Example of Parallel DDL

****

****

**parallel**

****

****

|  | CREATE | CREATE with PARALLEL execution |
| --- | --- | --- |
| time of the same operations | 0.167 | 0.183 |

Because of the small amount of data, the parallelization does not improve the results. To benefit from parallel query execution, we need to work with a large amount of information.

# 3. Business Task - Parallel execution

## 3.1. Task 03: CREATE Strategy of Parallel execution

In our data warehouse system, the large FCT\_SALES, DIM\_PIZZAS\_SCD, DIM\_CUSTOMERS, and DIM\_GEN\_PERIOD tables must be updated occasionally with new or updated data from the production system. We can do this efficiently by using parallel DML