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Universitas Tarumanagara

Terakreditasi BAN PT A (Unggul) QS STARS RATING SYSTEM 2019 JABEE CPA AUSTRALIA ICAEW CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UNTAR untuk INDONESIA

Oracle Database Administrator

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PROGRAM STUDI SISTEM INFORMASI

UNIVERSITAS TARUMANAGARA

Creating pluggable database

Purpose

Use the CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement to create a pluggable database (PDB).

This statement enables you to perform the following tasks:

1. Create a PDB by using the seed as a template

Use the ***create_pdb_from_seed*** clause to create a PDB by using the seed in the multitenant container database (CDB) as a template. The files associated with the seed are copied to a new location and the copied files are then associated with the new PDB.

2. Create a PDB by cloning an existing PDB or non-CDB

Use the ***create_pdb_clone*** clause to create a PDB by copying an existing PDB or non-CDB and then plugging the copy into the CDB. The files associated with the existing PDB or non-CDB are copied to a new location and the copied files are associated with the new PDB.

3. Create a PDB by plugging an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB

Use the ***create_pdb_from_xml*** clause to plug an unplugged PDB or a non-CDB into a CDB, using an XML metadata file.

Prerequisites

1. You must be connected to a CDB and the current container must be the root.
2. You must have the **CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE** system privilege.
3. The CDB in which the PDB is being created must be in **READ WRITE** mode.

Creating a PDB by Using the Seed: Example

CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE salespdb

ADMIN USER salesadm IDENTIFIED BY *password*

ROLES = (dba)

DEFAULT TABLESPACE sales

DATAFILE '/disk1/oracle/dbs/salespdb/sales01.dbf' SIZE 250M AUTOEXTEND ON

FILE_NAME_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/dbs/pdbseed/',
'/disk1/oracle/dbs/salespdb/’)

STORAGE (MAXSIZE 2G)

PATH_PREFIX = '/disk1/oracle/dbs/salespdb/';

Cloning a PDB From an Existing PDB: Example

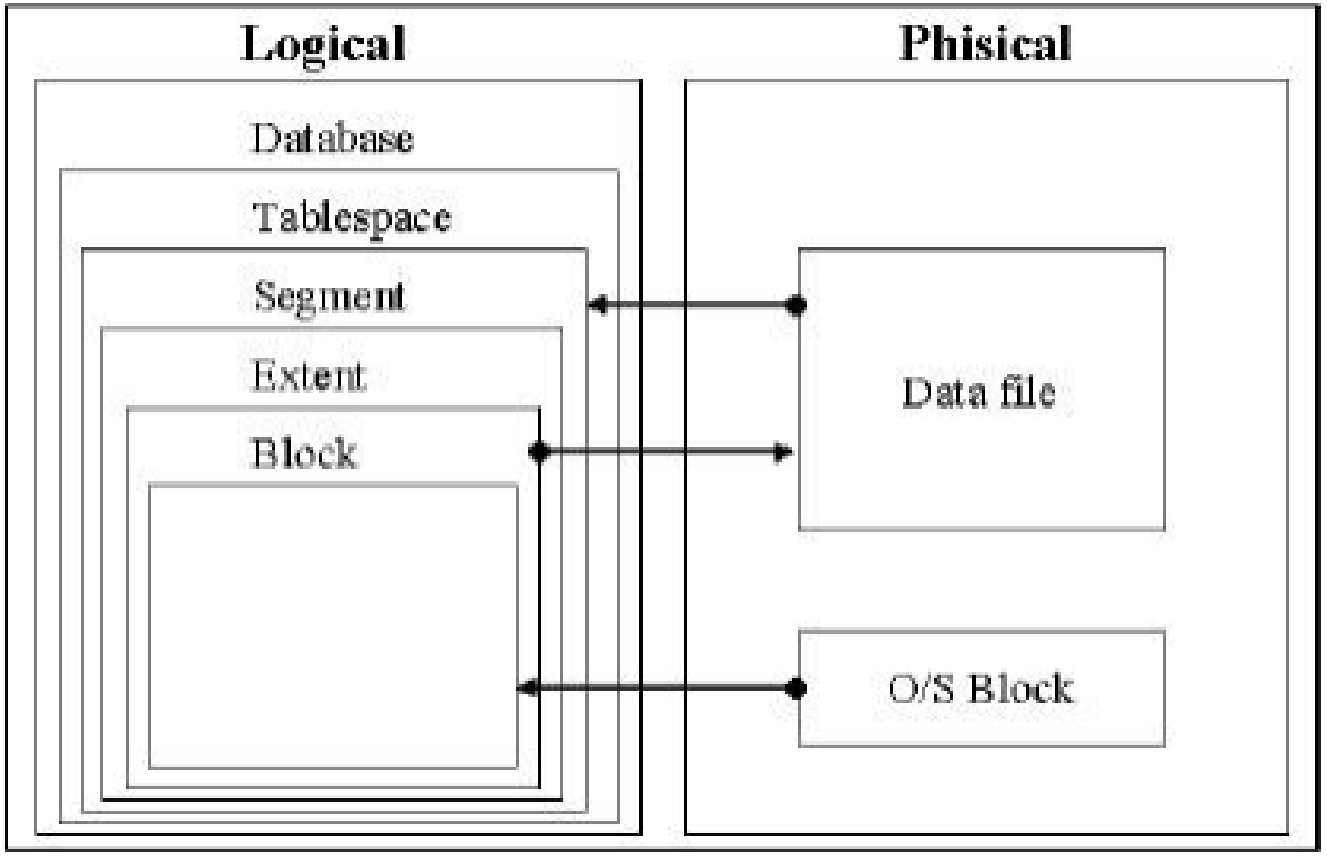
```
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE newpdb
FROM salespdb
FILE_NAME_CONVERT = ('/disk1/oracle/dbs/salespdb/',
'/disk1/oracle/dbs/newpdb/') PATH_PREFIX =    '/disk1/oracle/dbs/newpdb';
```

Creating and managing tablespaces

What is a tablespace?

A database is divided into one or more logical storage units called tablespaces. Tablespaces are divided into logical units of storage called **segments**, which are further divided into **extents**. Extents are a collection of contiguous blocks.

Oracle stores data logically in tablespaces and physically in datafiles associated with the corresponding tablespace.



What is tablespaces used for?

1. Controlling storage size
2. Controlling availability of data
3. Tablespace can be allocated to more than one device, this can improve performance because of the shared resources.
4. Backup or recover data partially

Default Tablespace

1. SYSTEM and SYSAUX
2. USERS
3. UNDOTBS1
4. TEMP

```
desc v$tablespace;
```

```
desc v$datafile;
```

Select

```
select ts#, name from v$tablespace;
```

```
select ts#, name, bytes/1024/1024 from v$datafile;
```

Create

```
create tablespace mytbs datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ORCLCDB/orcl/mytbs01.dbf' size 100m;
```

Drop

```
drop tablespace mytbs including contents and datafiles;
```

Alter

```
alter tablespace mytbs add datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ORCLCDB/orcl/mytbs02.dbf' size 100m;
```

```
alter tablespace mytbs drop datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ORCLCDB/orcl/mytbs02.dbf';
```

```
alter database datafile '/u01/app/oracle/oradata/ORCLCDB/orcl/mytbs01.dbf' resize 200m;
```

etc