

# Oracle 11g DBA Fundamentals Overview

Lesson 14 Moving Data

# Objectives



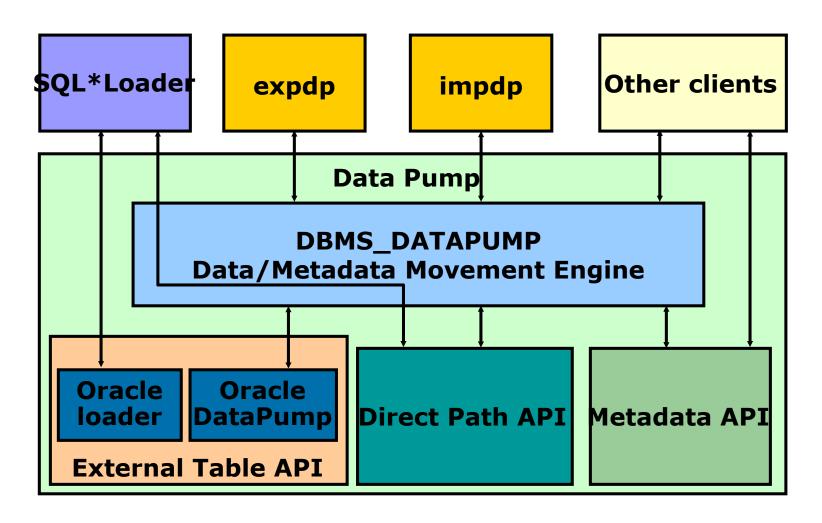
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Describe available ways for moving data
- Create and use directory objects
- Use SQL\*Loader to load data from a non-Oracle database (or user files)
- Explain the general architecture of Data Pump
- Use Data Pump Export and Import to move data between Oracle databases
- Use external tables to move data via platform-independent files



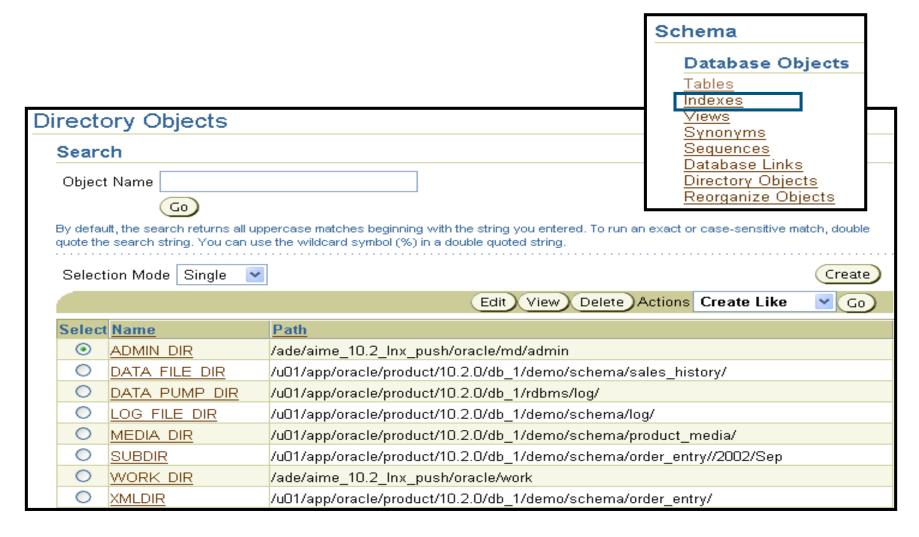
# Moving Data: General Architecture





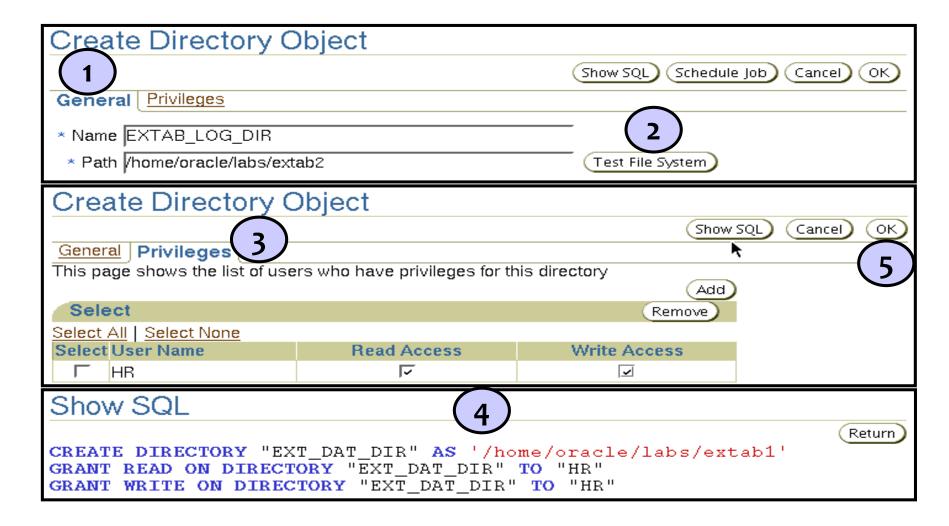






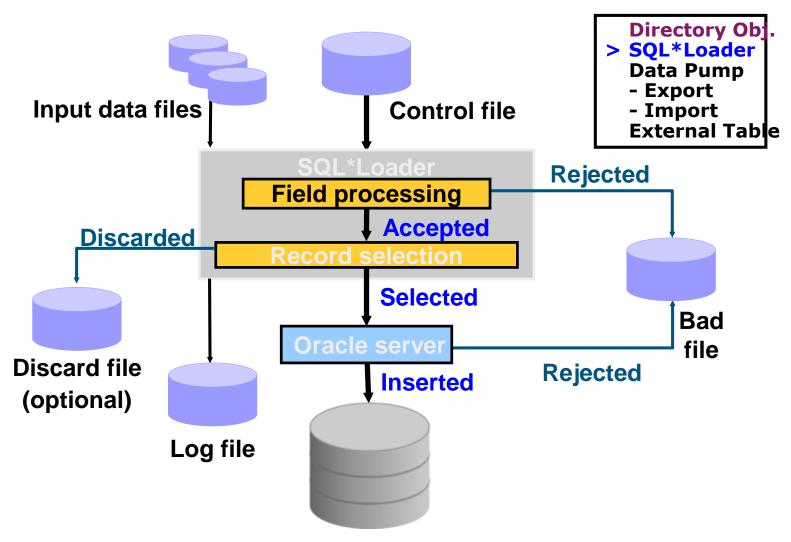
# **Creating Directory Objects**





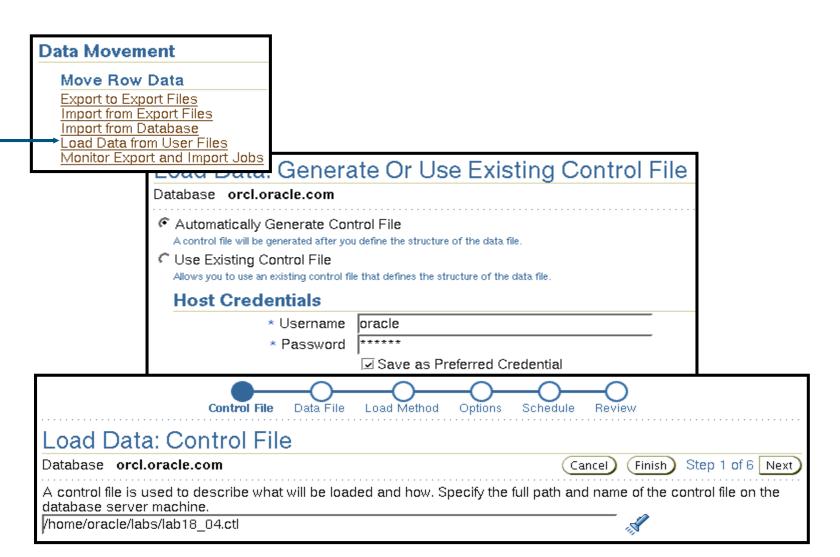
# SQL\*Loader: Overview





# Loading Data with SQL\*Loader





# SQL\*Loader Control File



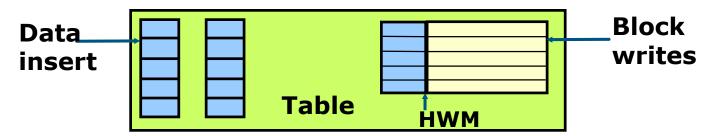
#### The SQL\*Loader control file instructs SQL\*Loader about:

- Location of the data to be loaded
- The data format
- Configuration details:
  - Memory management
  - Record rejection
  - · Interrupted load handling details
- Data manipulation details



# **Loading Methods**





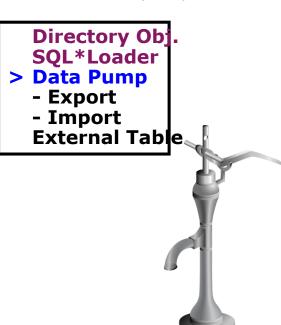
Conventional Load	Direct Path Load	
Uses COMMIT	Uses data saves (faster operation)	
Always generates redo entries	Generates redo only under specific conditions	
Enforces all constraints	Enforces only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, and NOT NULL	
Fires INSERT triggers	Does not fire INSERT triggers	
Can load into clustered tables	Does not load into clusters	
Allows other users to modify tables during load operation	Prevents other users from making changes to tables during load operation	

## Data Pump: Overview



As a server-based facility for high-speed data and metadata movement, data pump:

- Is callable via DBMS DATAPUMP
- Provides the following tools:
  - expdp
  - impdp
  - Web-based interface
- Provides data access methods:
  - Direct path
  - External tables
- Detaches from and reattaches to long-running jobs
- Restarts Data Pump jobs



# Data Pump: Benefits



Fine-grained object and data selection

Explicit specification of database version

Parallel execution

Estimation of the export job space consumption

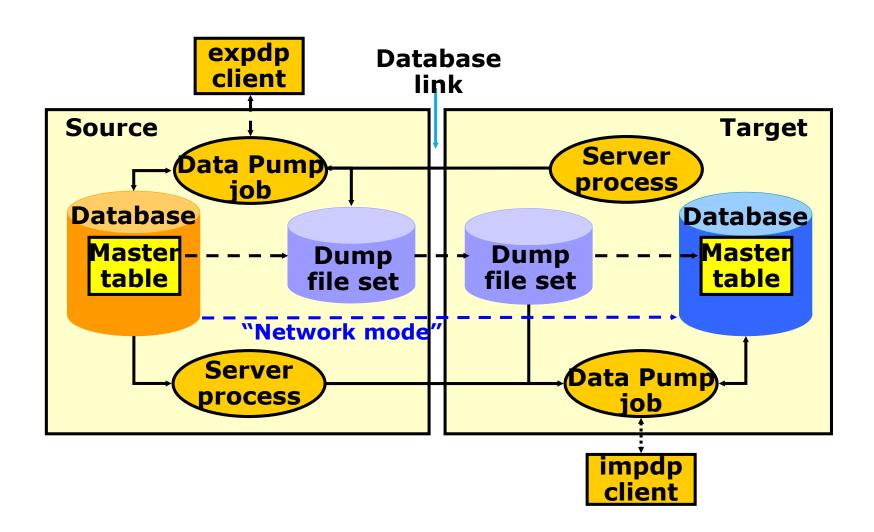
Network mode in a distributed environment

Remapping capabilities during import

Data sampling and metadata compression

## Data Pump Export and Import: Overview





# Data Pump Utility: Interfaces and Modes



#### Data Pump Export and Import interfaces:

- Command line
- Parameter file
- Interactive command line
- Database Control

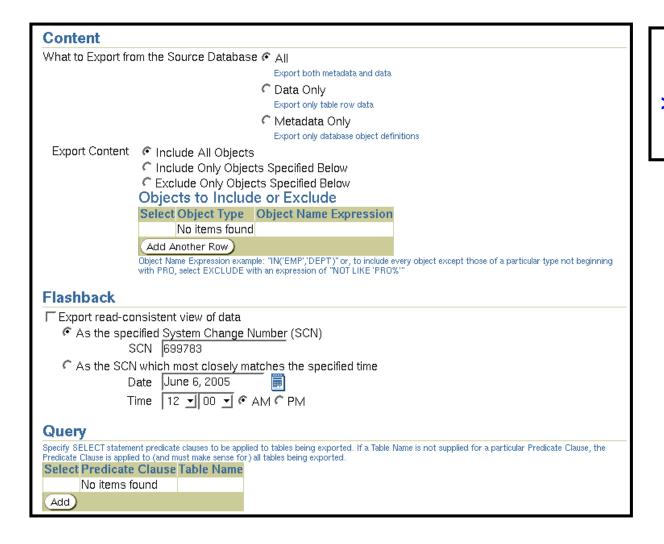
#### Data Pump Export and Import modes:

- Full
- Schema
- Table
- Tablespace
- Transportable tablespace



# Fine-Grained Object Selection





Directory Obj.
SQL\*Loader
Data Pump
> - Export
- Import
External Table

# Advanced Feature: Sampling



Task: Create test data.

Method: Specify a percentage of data to be sampled and unloaded from the source database.

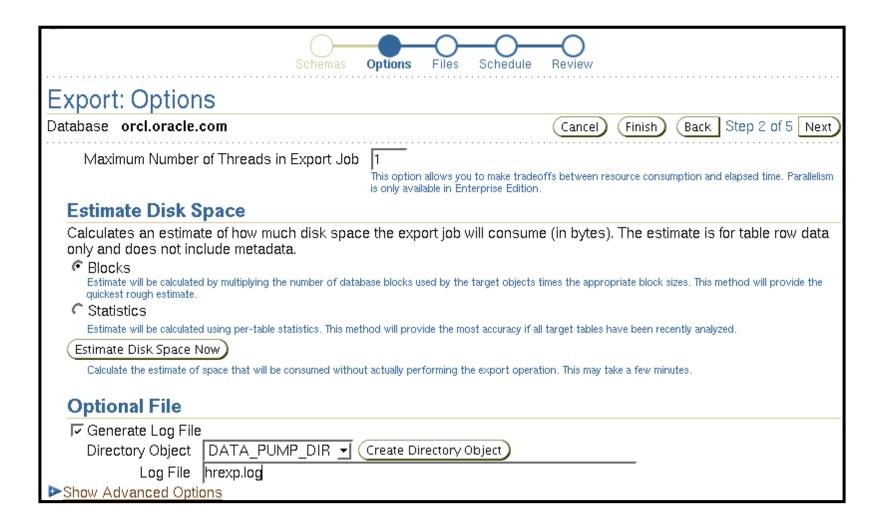
Example to unload 44% of the HR.EMPLOYEES table:

cified):

expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=DATA\_PUMP\_DIR
DUMPFILE=sample1.dmp SAMPLE=30

### **Export Options: Files**



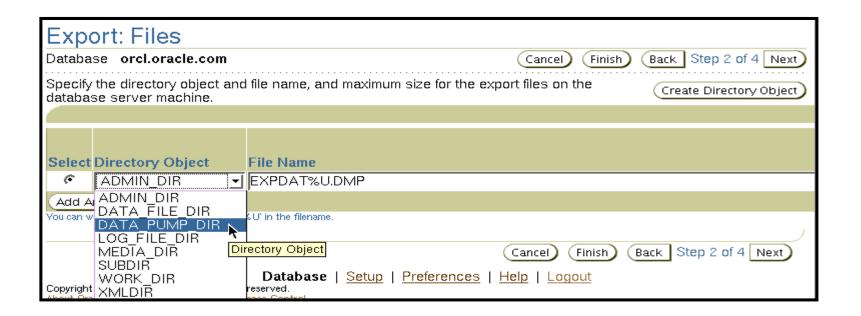






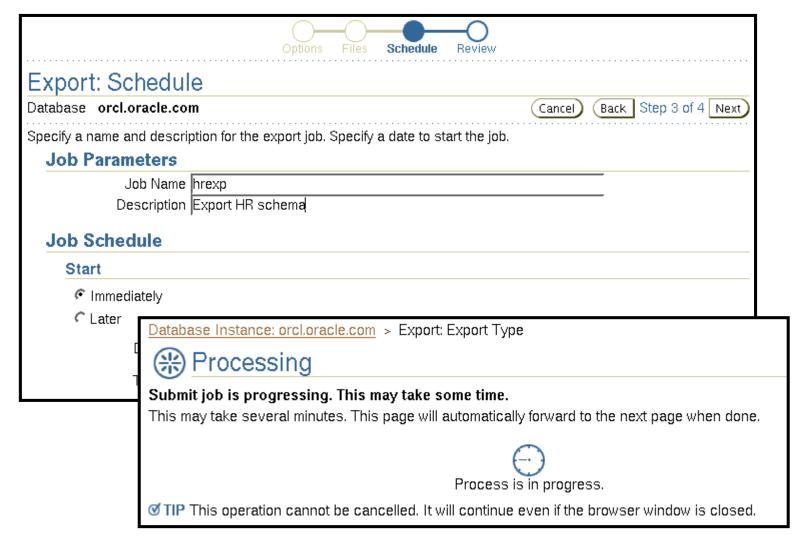
#### The order of precedence of file locations:

- Per-file directory
- The DIRECTORY parameter
- The DATA\_PUMP\_DIR environment variable
- DATA\_PUMP\_DIR directory object



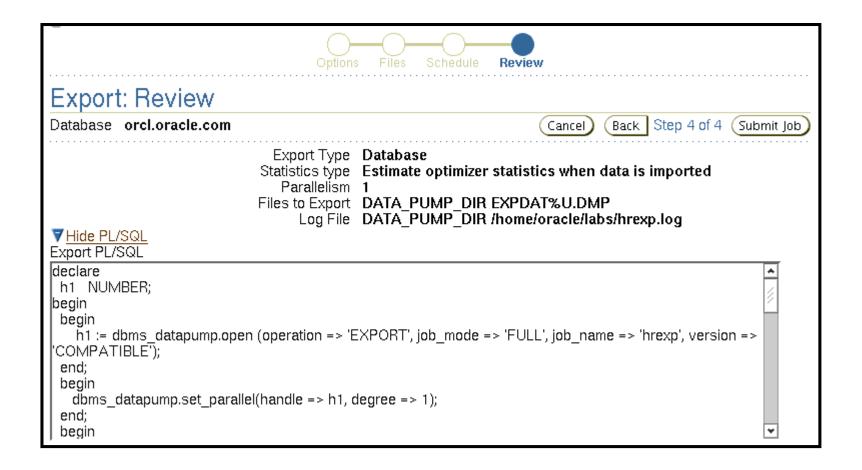
# Scheduling and Running a Job











# Data Pump Import



Directory Obj.
SQL\*Loader
Data Pump
- Export
> - Import
External Table

mport: Files		
Database orcl.oracle.com		Cancel Continue
Database Version of Files to Import	10g or later	sing the original 'exp' command, select
Files		
Specify the directory name and file	name of the import files on the database server machine.	Create Directory Object
		Remove
Select Directory Object Fil	le Name	
C DATA PUMP DIR ▼ E>	KPDAT%U.DMP	
Add Another Row		
You can wildcard a set of dump files using '%U'	in the filename.	
Import Type		
♠ Entire files		
← Schemas		
_	and to import the objects in those schemas.	
Allows you to choose one or more tables to	import from a selected schema.	
Tablespace		
Allows you to import the tables from one or	r more selected tablespaces. Note: the tablespaces themselves will not be imported	and must exist in the database.
Host Credentials		
* Username or	acle	
* Password **	******	
`r	Save as Preferred Credential	

# Data Pump Import: Transformations



#### You can remap:

- Data files by using REMAP\_DATAFILE
- Tablespaces by using REMAP\_TABLESPACE
- Schemas by using REMAP\_SCHEMA

**REMAP\_DATAFILE** = 'C:\oradata\tbs6.f':'/u1/tbs6.f'

# Data Pump Import: Transformations



#### Using TRANSFORM, you can also:

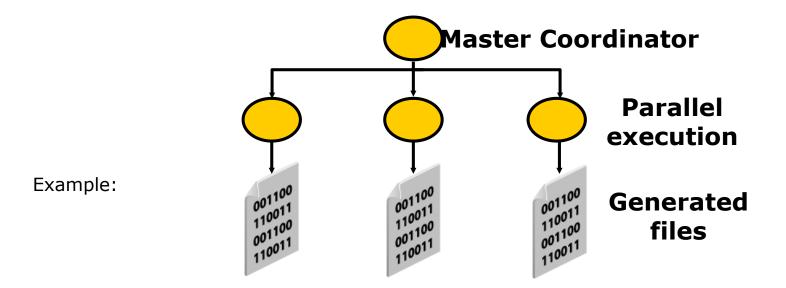
- Exclude from tables and indexes:
  - STORAGE and TABLESPACE clauses
  - STORAGE clause only
- Re-create object identifiers of abstract data types
- Change extent allocations and file size

TRANSFORM = SEGMENT\_ATTRIBUTES|STORAGE|OID|PCTSPACE:{y|n|v}[:object type]

# Data Pump: Performance Consideration



Maximizing job performance with the PARALLEL parameter.



expdp hr/hr FULL=y

DUMPFILE=dp\_dir1:full1%U.dmp, dp\_dir2:full2%U.dmp

FILESIZE=2G PARALLEL=3

LOGFILE=dp\_dir1:expfull.log JOB\_NAME=expfull

#### Performance Initialization Parameters



#### Performance of Data Pump can be affected by:

- DISK ASYNCH IO=TRUE
- DB\_BLOCK\_CHECKING=FALSE
- DB BLOCK CHECKSUM=FALSE
- The following should be set high to allow for maximum parallelism:
- PROCESSES
- SESSIONS
- PARALLEL MAX SERVERS
- The following should be sized generously:
- SHARED\_POOL\_SIZE
- UNDO\_TABLESPACE

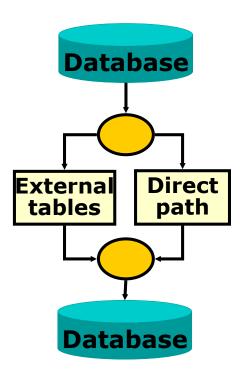






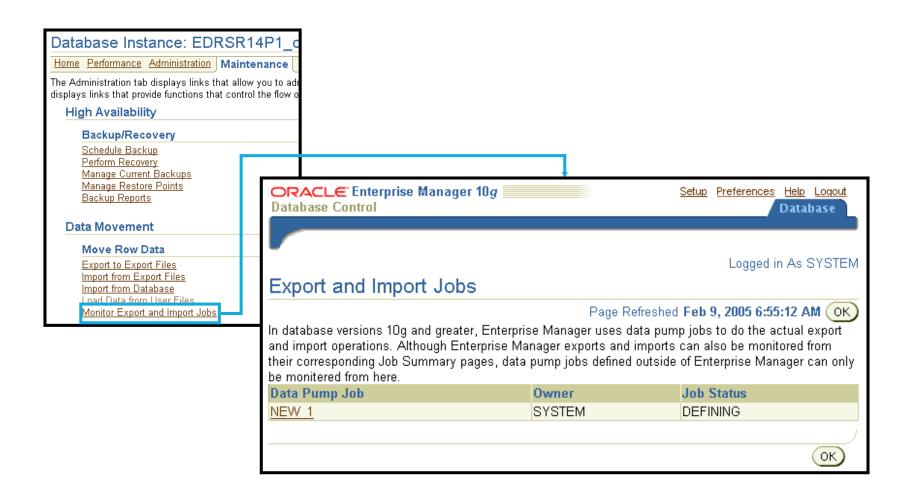
One of the following access paths is automatically selected by Data Pump:

- Direct path
- External tables, if data includes:
  - Encrypted columns
  - Clustered tables
  - Different partition at unload and load time, and others (see Notes)









# **External Table Population**

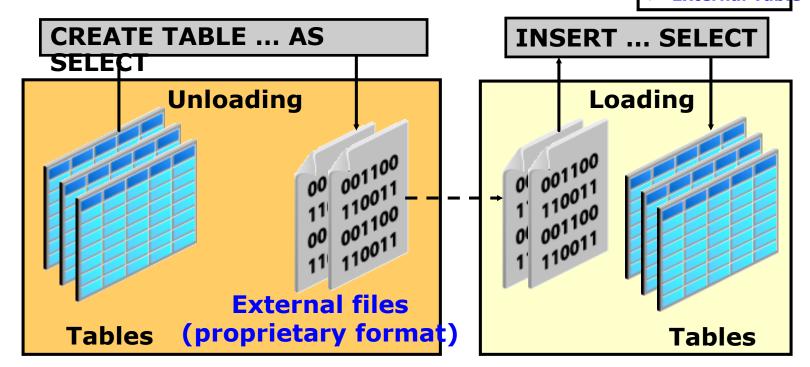


Unloading of data to external files with the ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver

No modifications of external tables

Directory Obj SQL\*Loader Data Pump - Export

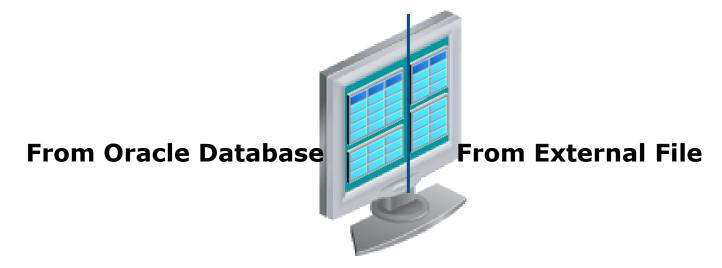
- Import
- > External Table



## Using External Tables



Data can be used directly from the external file or loaded into another database. Resulting files can be read only with the ORACLE\_DATAPUMP access driver. You can combine generated files from different sources for loading purposes.







```
CREATE TABLE emp ext
 (first_name, last_name, department_name)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
  TYPE ORACLE DATAPUMP
  DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext dir
  LOCATION ('emp1.exp','emp2.exp','emp3.exp')
PARALLEI .....
AS
SELECT e.first_name,e.last_name,d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department id = d.department id AND
    d.department name in
             ('Marketing', 'Purchasing');
```





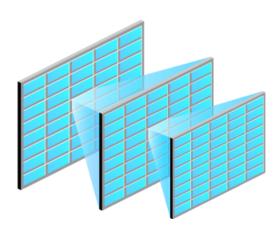
```
CREATE TABLE extab_employees
          (employee_id NUMBER(4),
          first name VARCHAR2(20),
                   last name VARCHAR2(25),
                    hire date
                                 DATE)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
   (TYPE ORACLE LOADER DEFAULT DIRECTORY extab dat dir
   ACCESS PARAMETERS
   ( records delimited by newline
    badfile extab_bad_dir:'empxt%a_%p.bad'
     logfile extab_log_dir:'empxt%a_%p.log'
    fields terminated by ','
    missing field values are null
  (employee id, first name, last name,
    hire_date char date_format date mask "dd-mon-yyyy"))
  LOCATION ('empxt1.dat', 'empxt2.dat') )
  PARALLEL REJECT LIMIT UNLIMITED;
```

# **Data Dictionary**



#### View information about external tables in:

- [DBA| ALL| USER]\_EXTERNAL\_TABLES
- [DBA| ALL| USER]\_EXTERNAL\_LOCATIONS
- [DBA| ALL| USER]\_TABLES, and others



# **SUMMARY**

- In this lesson, you should have learned how to:
  - Describe available ways for moving data
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  - Use SQL\*Loader to load data from a non-Oracle database (or user files)
  - Explain the general architecture of Data Pump
  - Use Data Pump Export and Import to move data between Oracle databases
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