Capgemini

Oracle 11g DBA Fundamentals Overview

Lesson 02: Creating an Oracle Database

Lesson Objectives

Deciding How to Create an Oracle Database

Manually Creating an Oracle Database

Understanding the CREATE DATABASE Statement

Initialization Parameters and Database Creation

Dropping a Database

Managing Initialization Parameters Using a Server Parameter File

Viewing Information About the Database

- Using Data Dictionaries
- Using EM

Using DBCA

Deciding How to Create an Oracle Database

Use the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA)

Use the CREATE DATABASE statement

Upgrade an existing database

Manually Creating an Oracle Database

Step 1: Decide on Your Instance Identifier (SID)
Step 2: Establish the Database Administrator Authentication Method
Step 3: Create the Initialization Parameter File
Step 4: Connect to the Instance
Step 5: Create a Server Parameter File (Recommended)
Step 6: Start the Instance
Step 7: Issue the CREATE DATABASE Statement
Step 8: Create Additional Tablespaces
Step 9: Run Scripts to Build Data Dictionary Views
Step 10: Run Scripts to Install Additional Options (Optional)
Step 11: Back Up the Database.

Understanding the CREATE DATABASE Statement

Creates the datafiles for the database

Creates the control files for the database

Creates the redo log files for the database and establishes the ARCHIVELOG mode.

Creates the SYSTEM tablespace and the SYSTEM rollback segment

Creates the SYSAUX tablespace

Creates the data dictionary

Sets the character set that stores data in the database

Sets the database time zone

Mounts and opens the database for use

Initialization Parameters and Database Creation

Determining the Global Database Name

Specifying a Flash Recovery Area

Specifying Control Files

Specifying Database Block Sizes

Managing the System Global Area (SGA)

Specifying the Maximum Number of Processes

Specifying the Method of Undo Space Management

Dropping a Database

To use the DROP DATABASE statement successfully, all of the following conditions must apply:

- **The database must be mounted and closed**
- **The database must be mounted exclusively--not in shared mode**
- **The database must be mounted as RESTRICTED**

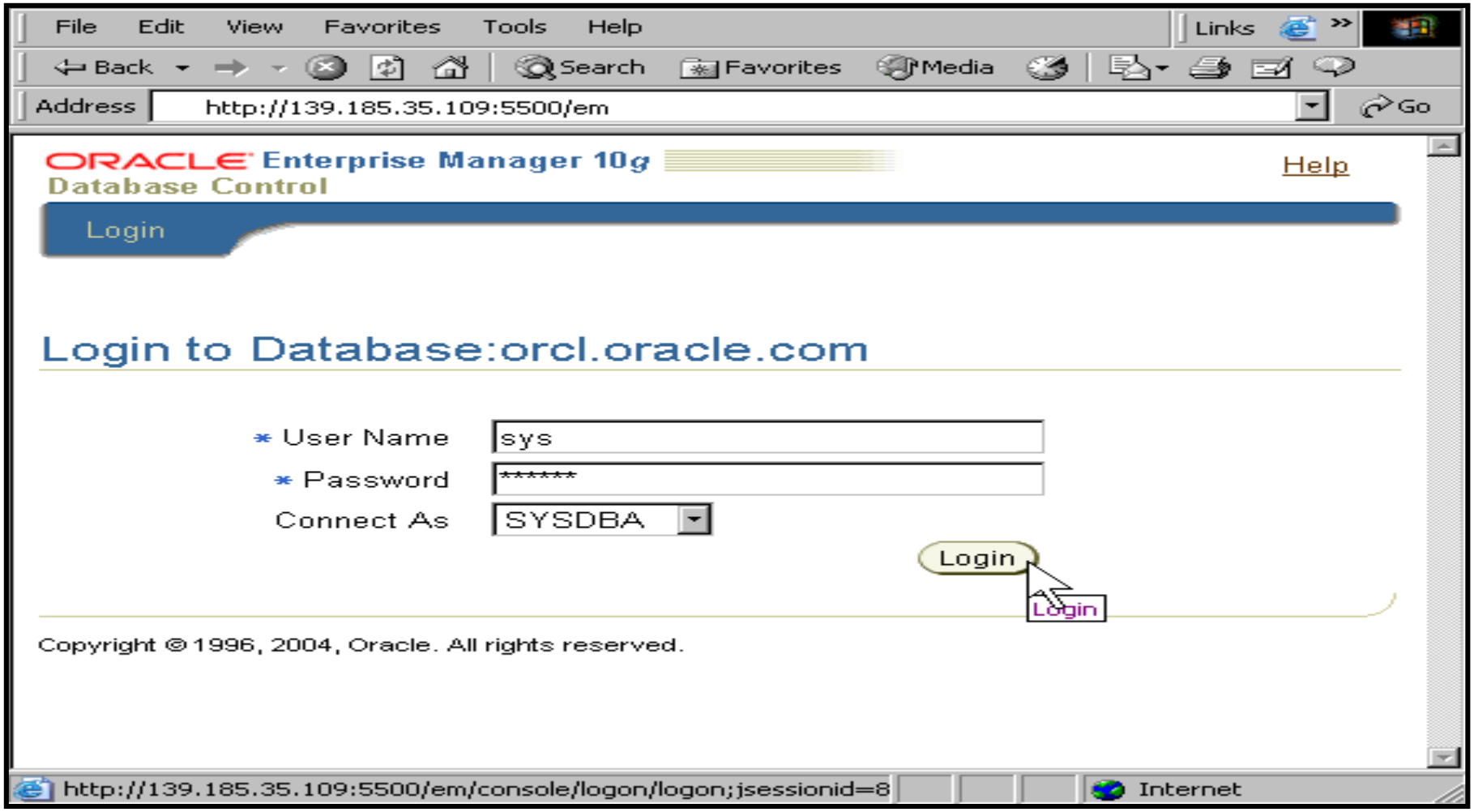
An example of this statement is:

- **DROP DATABASE;**

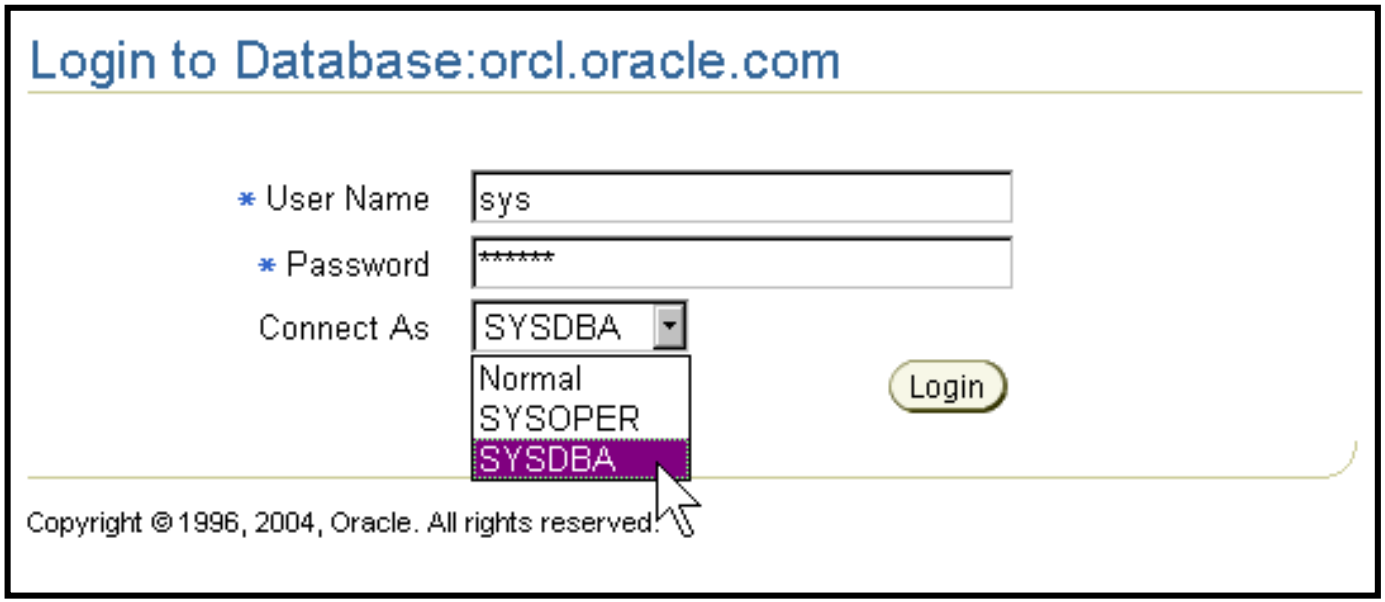
Managing Initialization Parameters Using a Server Parameter File

What Is a Server Parameter File?
Migrating to a Server Parameter File
Creating a Server Parameter File
The SPFILE Initialization Parameter
Managing Initialization Parameters Using a Server Parameter File
Using ALTER SYSTEM to Change Initialization Parameter Values
Exporting the Server Parameter File
Backing Up the Server Parameter File
Errors and Recovery for the Server Parameter File
Viewing Parameter Settings

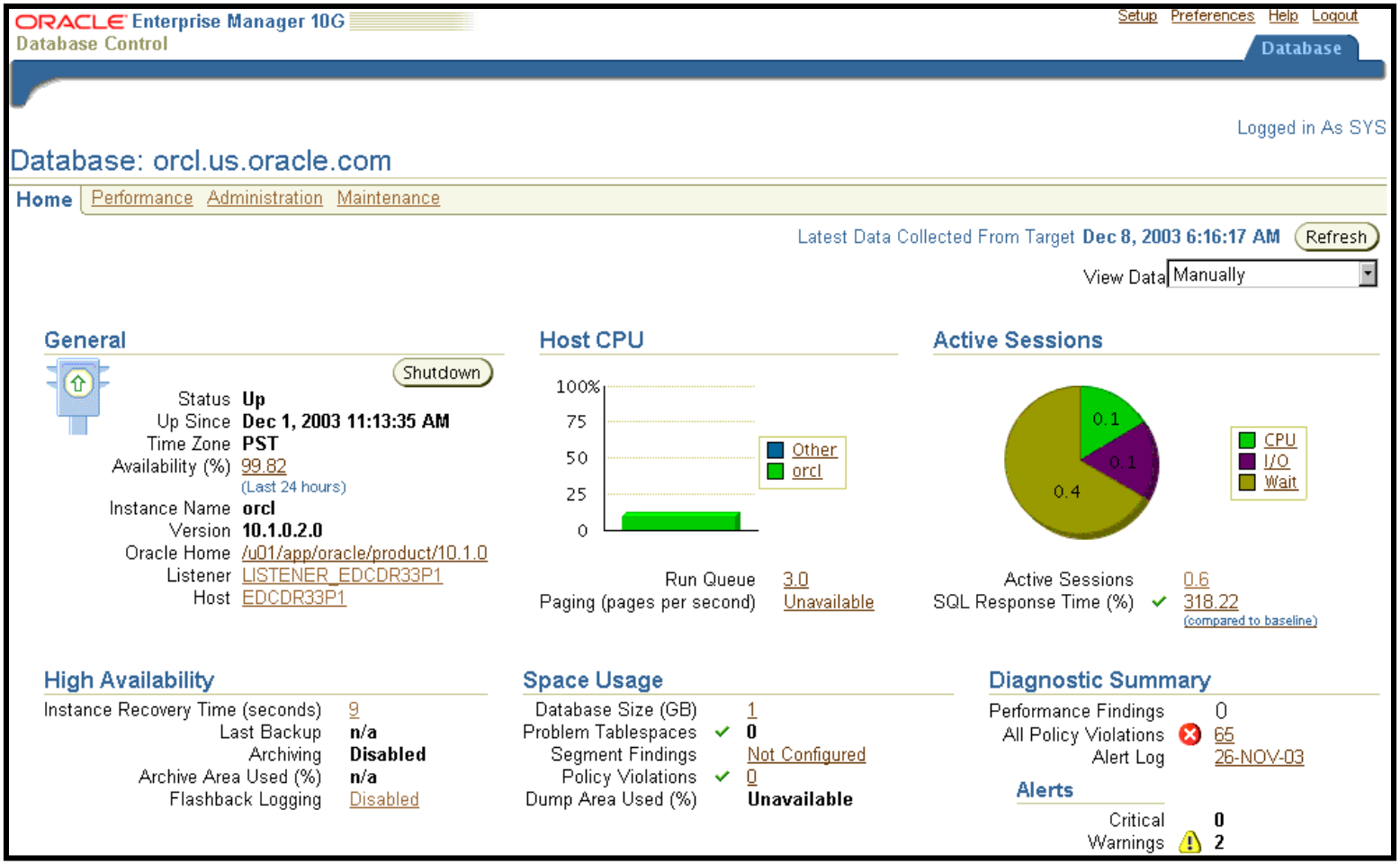
Accessing Database Control



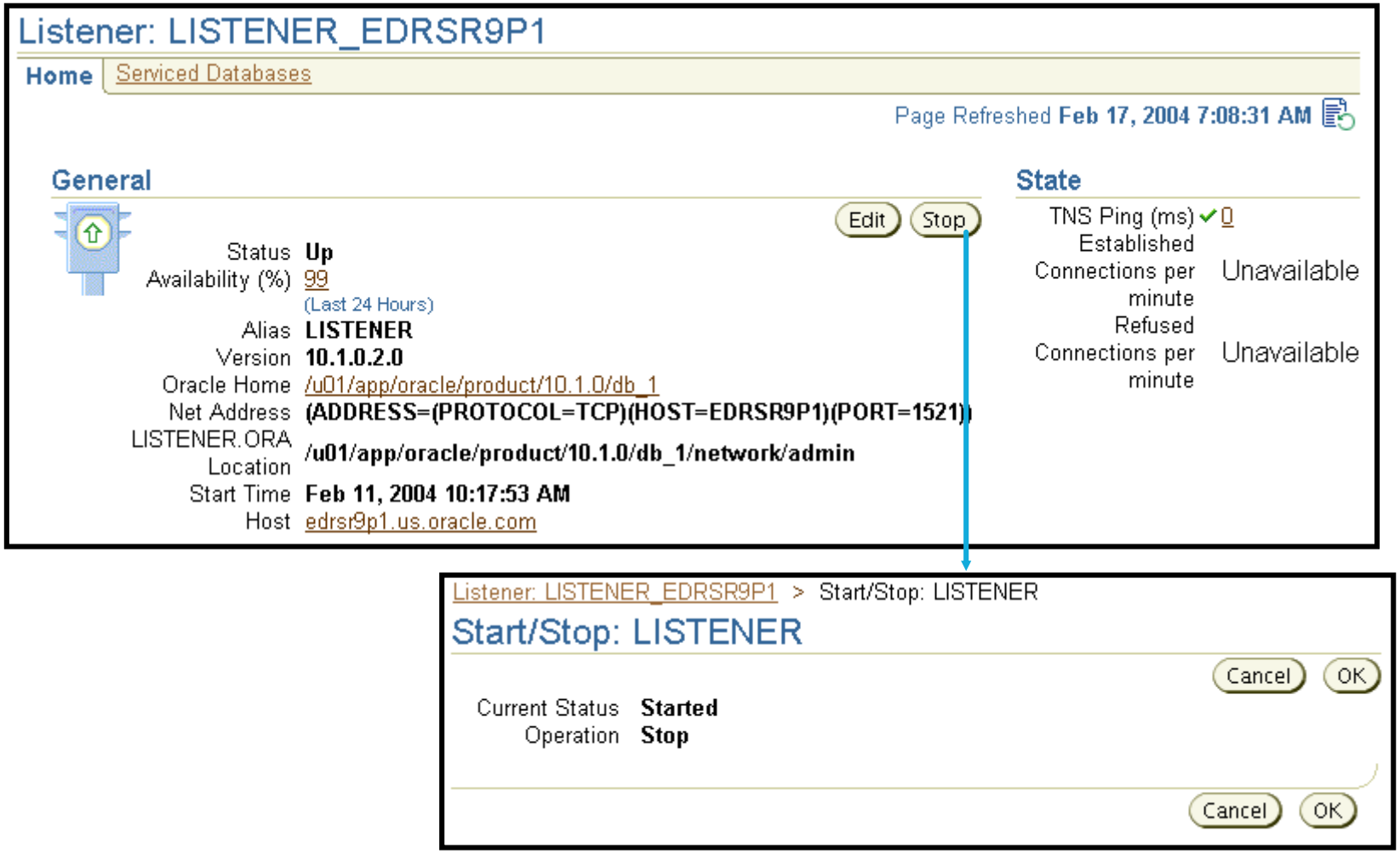
SYSOPER and SYSDBA



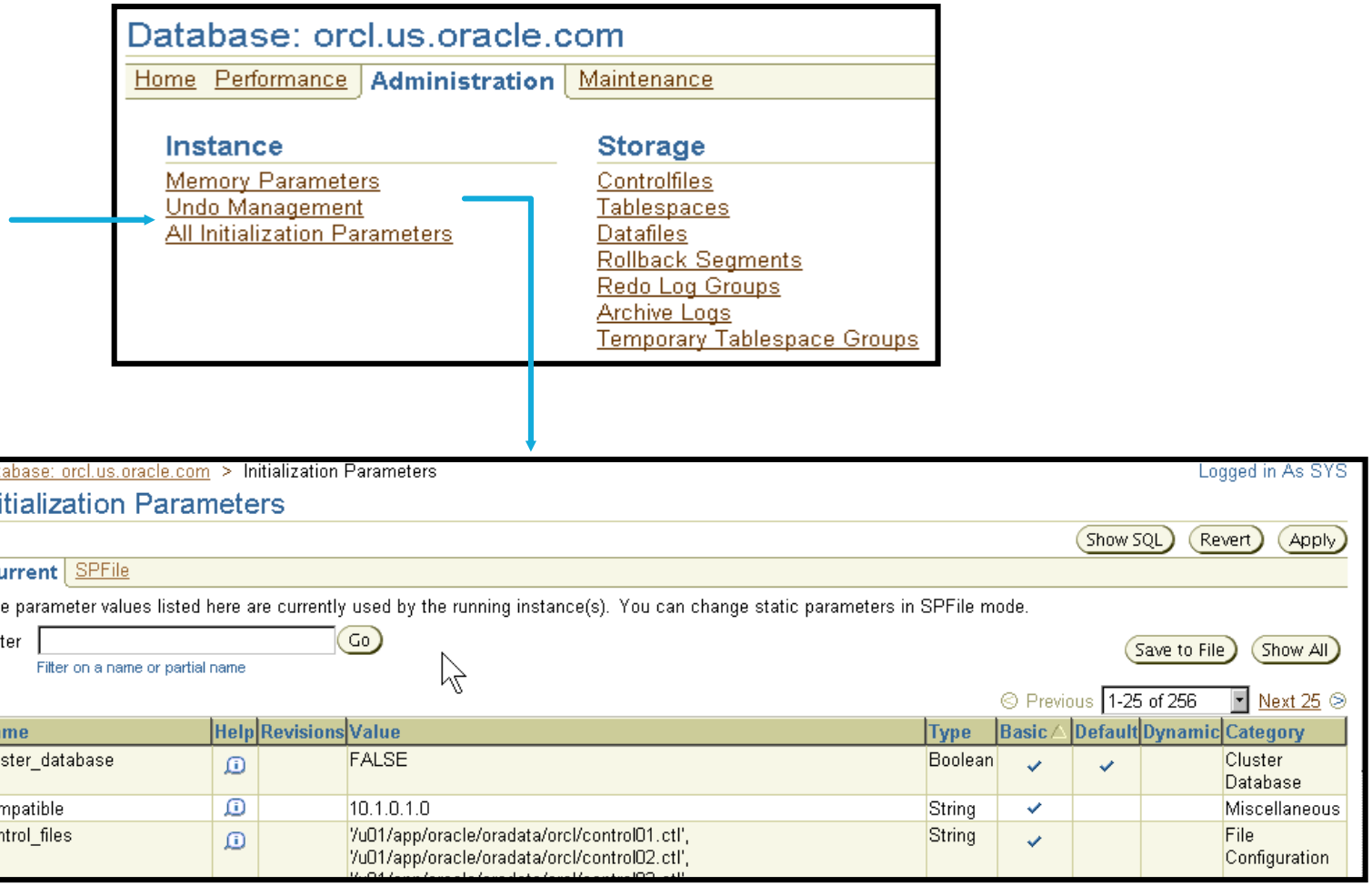
Database Home Page



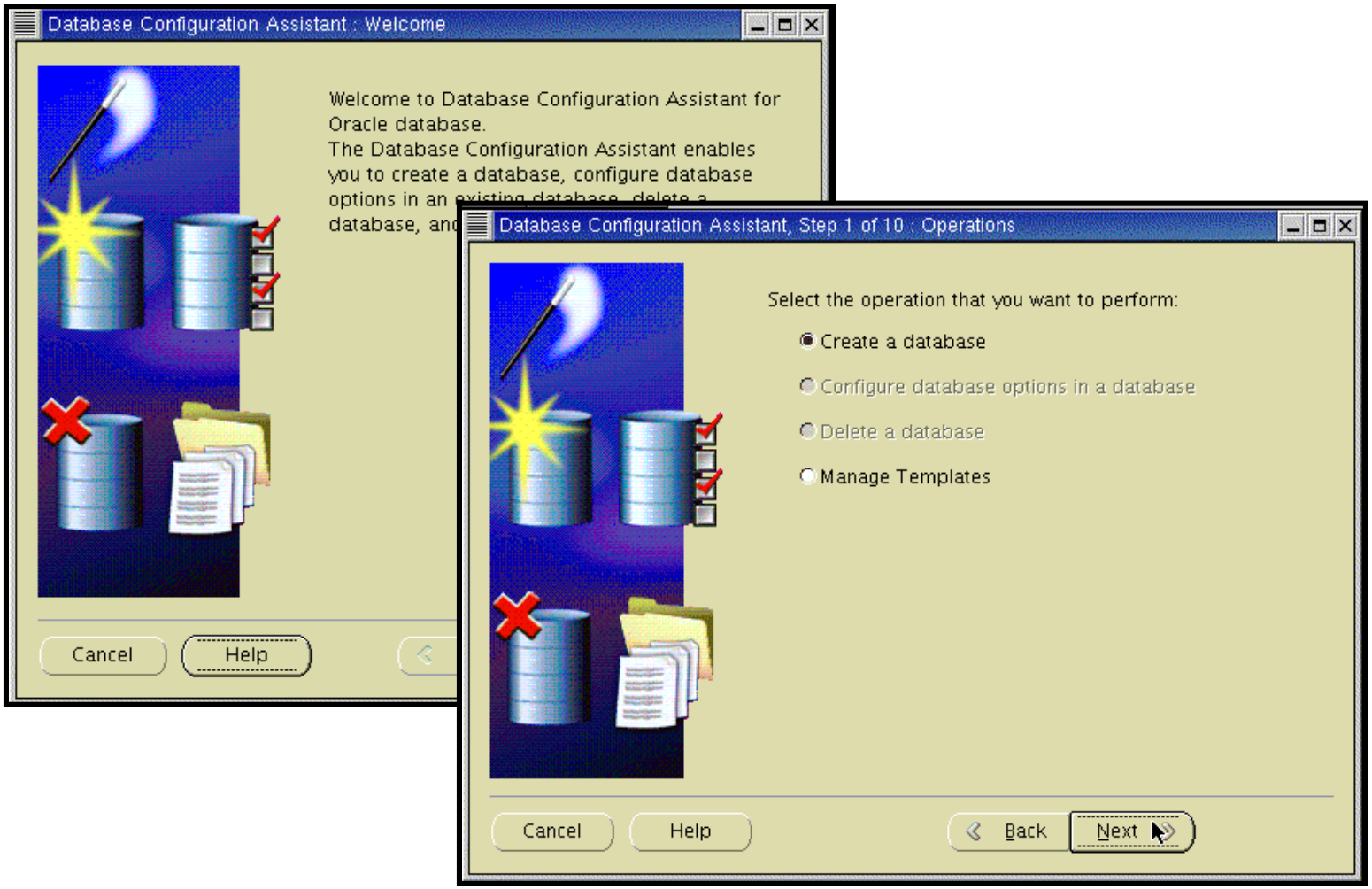
Changing the Listener Status



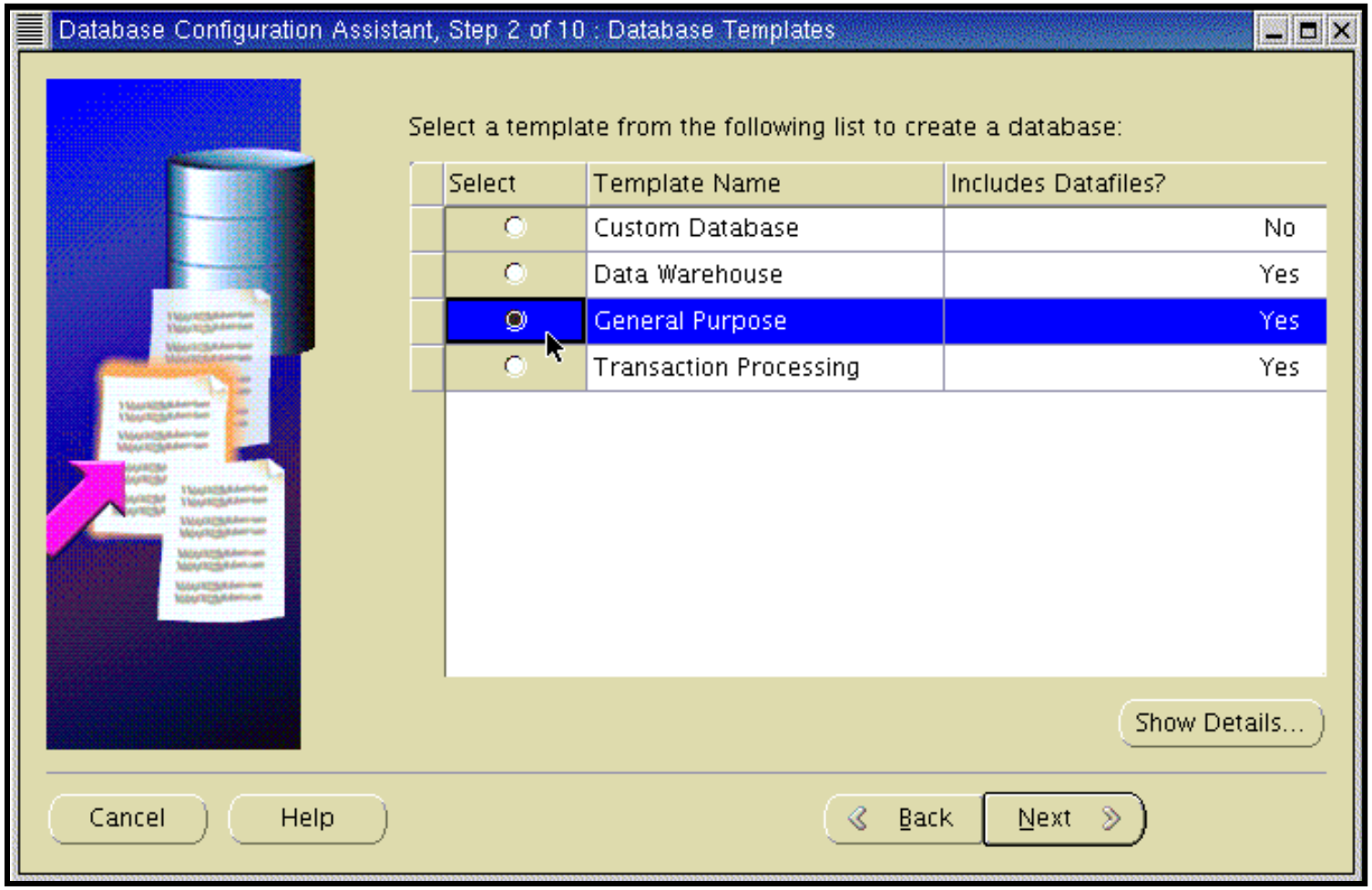
Viewing Initialization Parameters



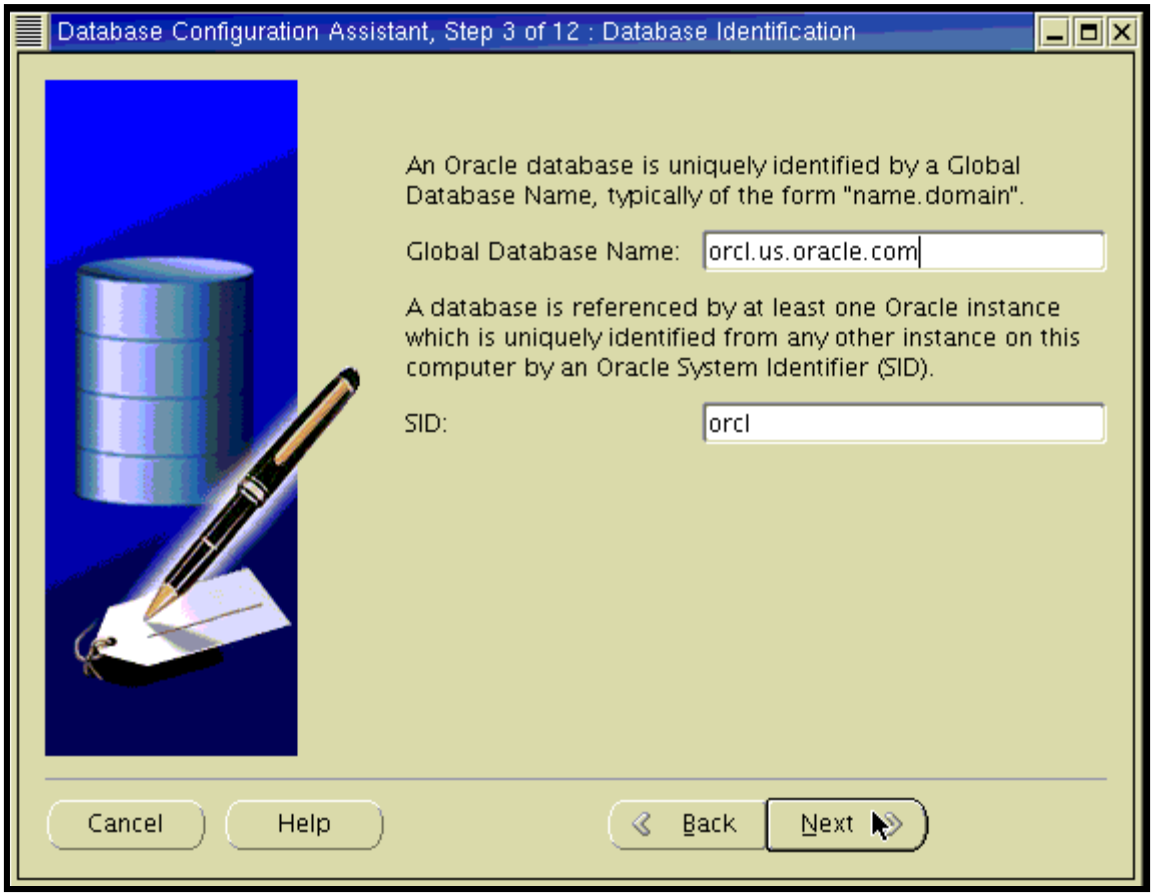
Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) Overview



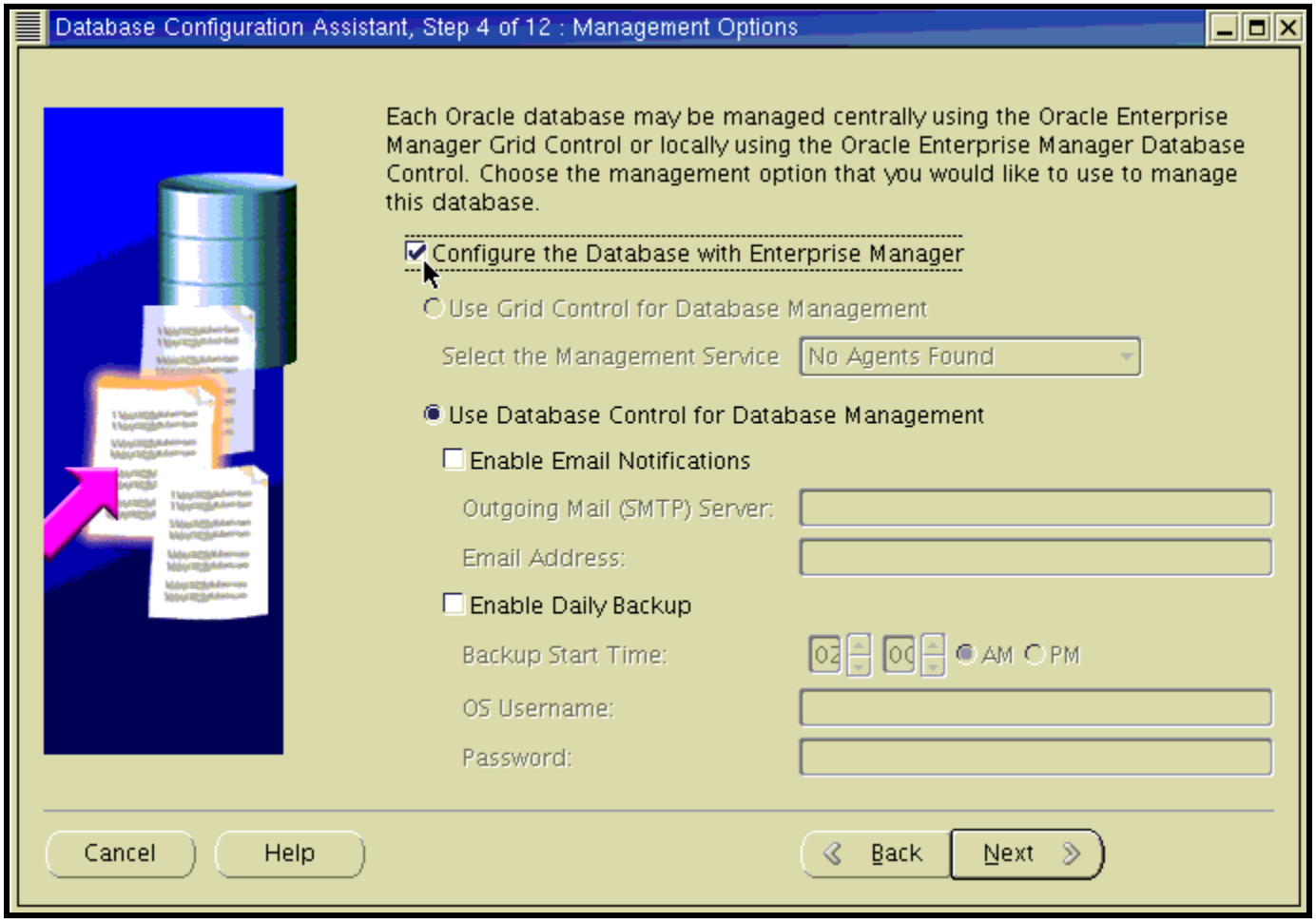
Creating a Database



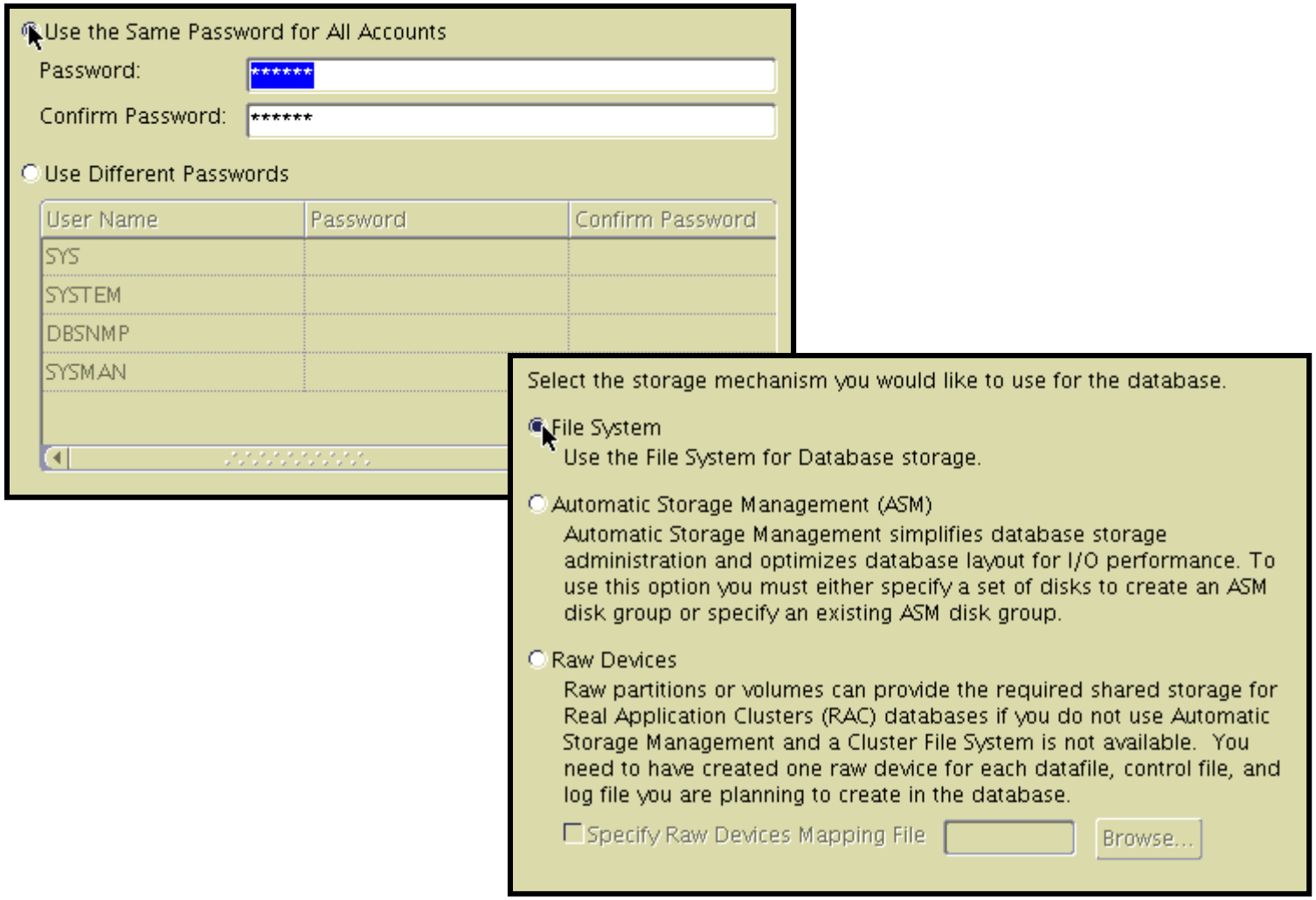
Database Identification



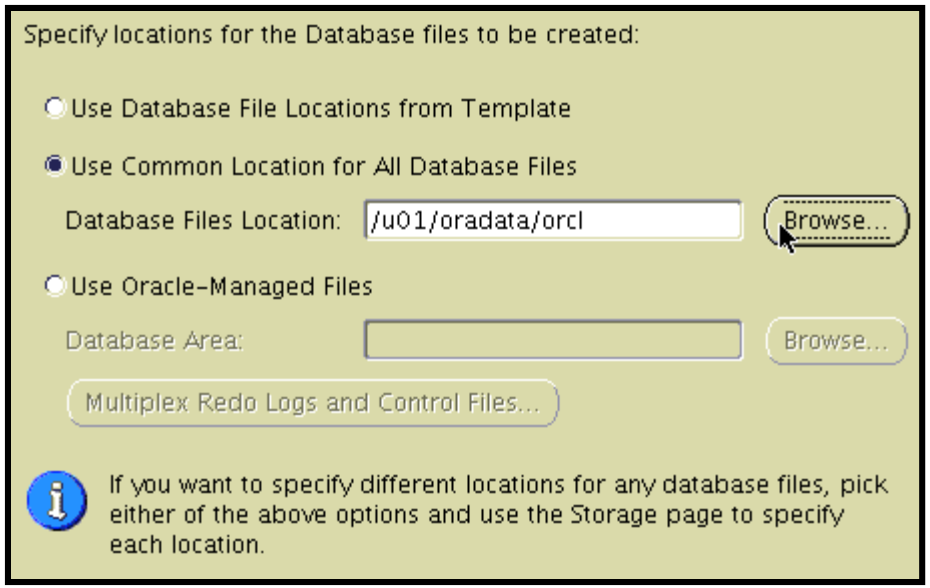
Management Options

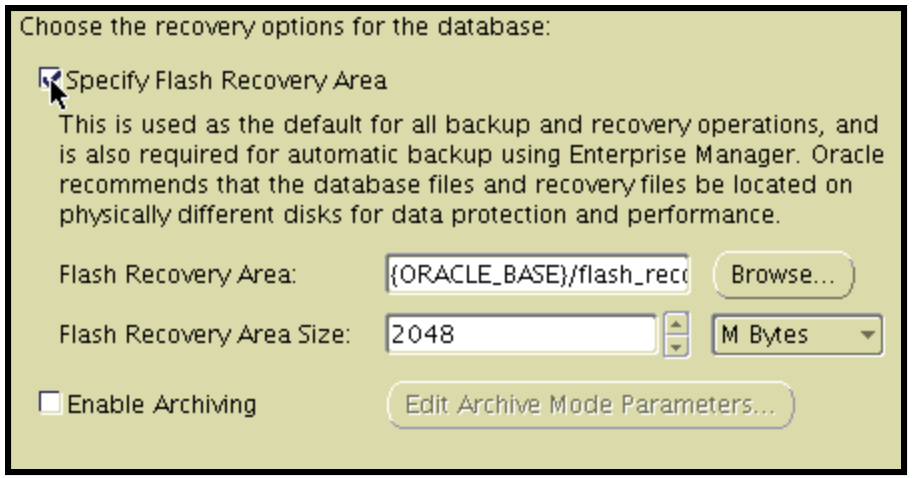


Passwords and Storage

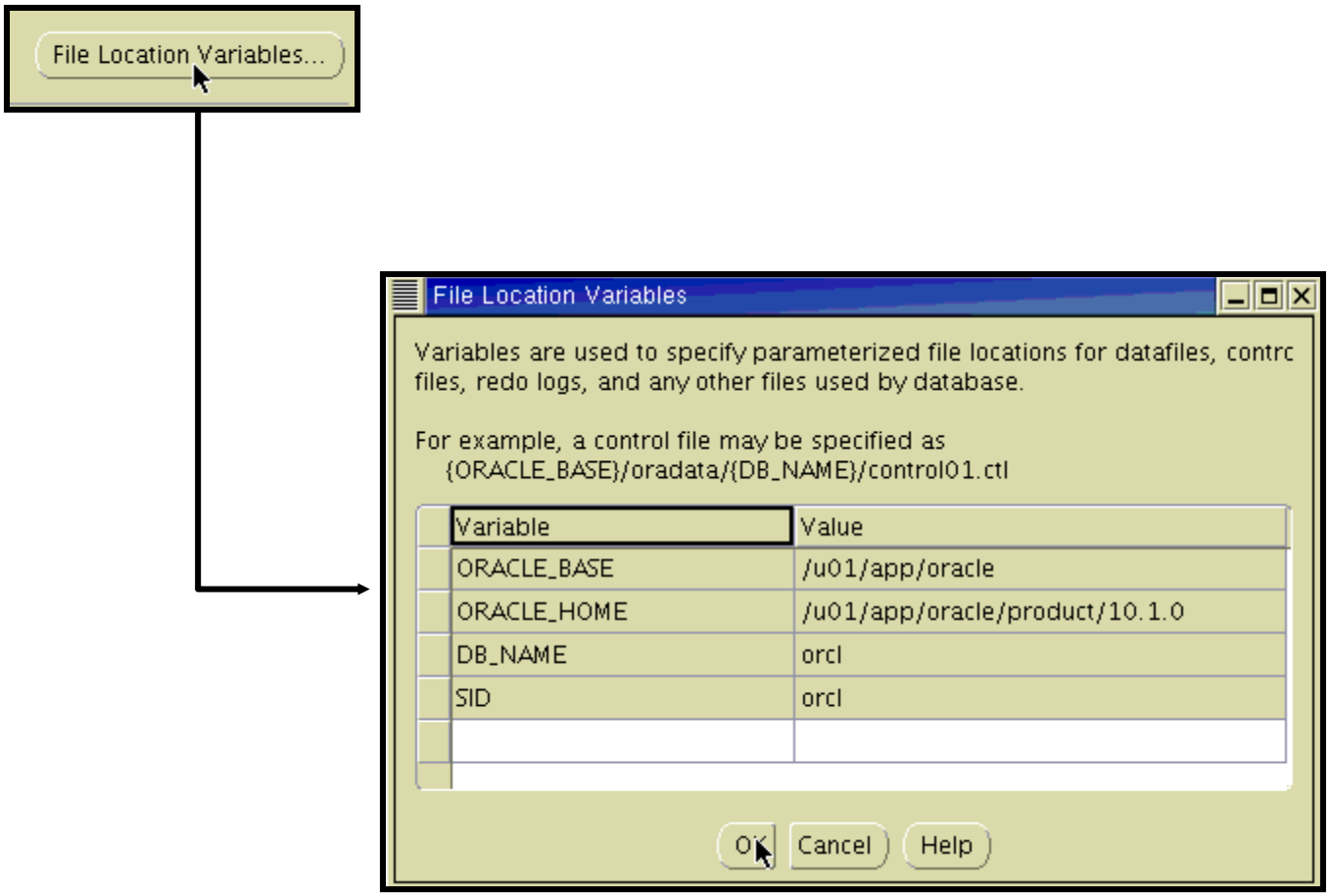


File Locations and Backup Recovery

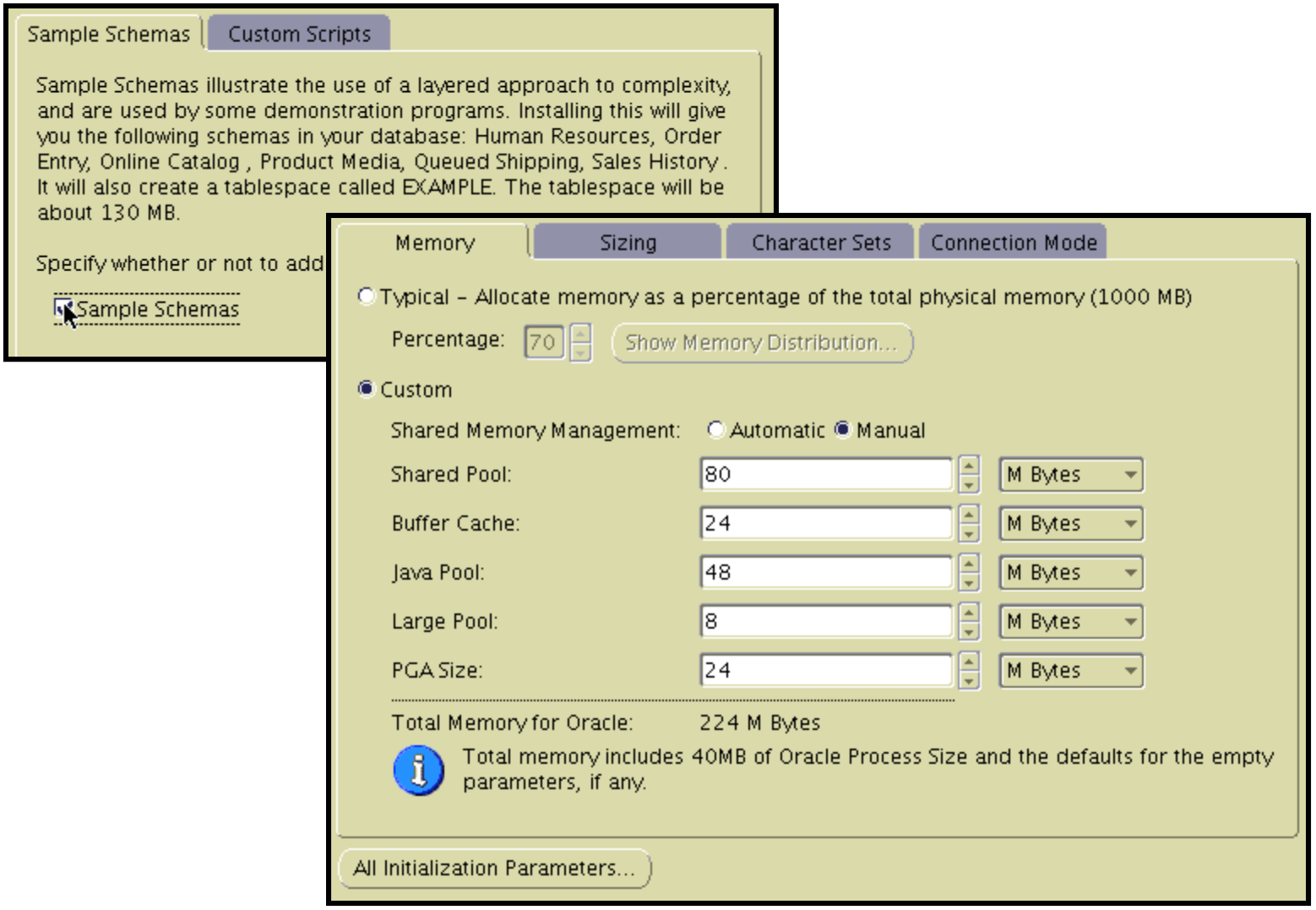




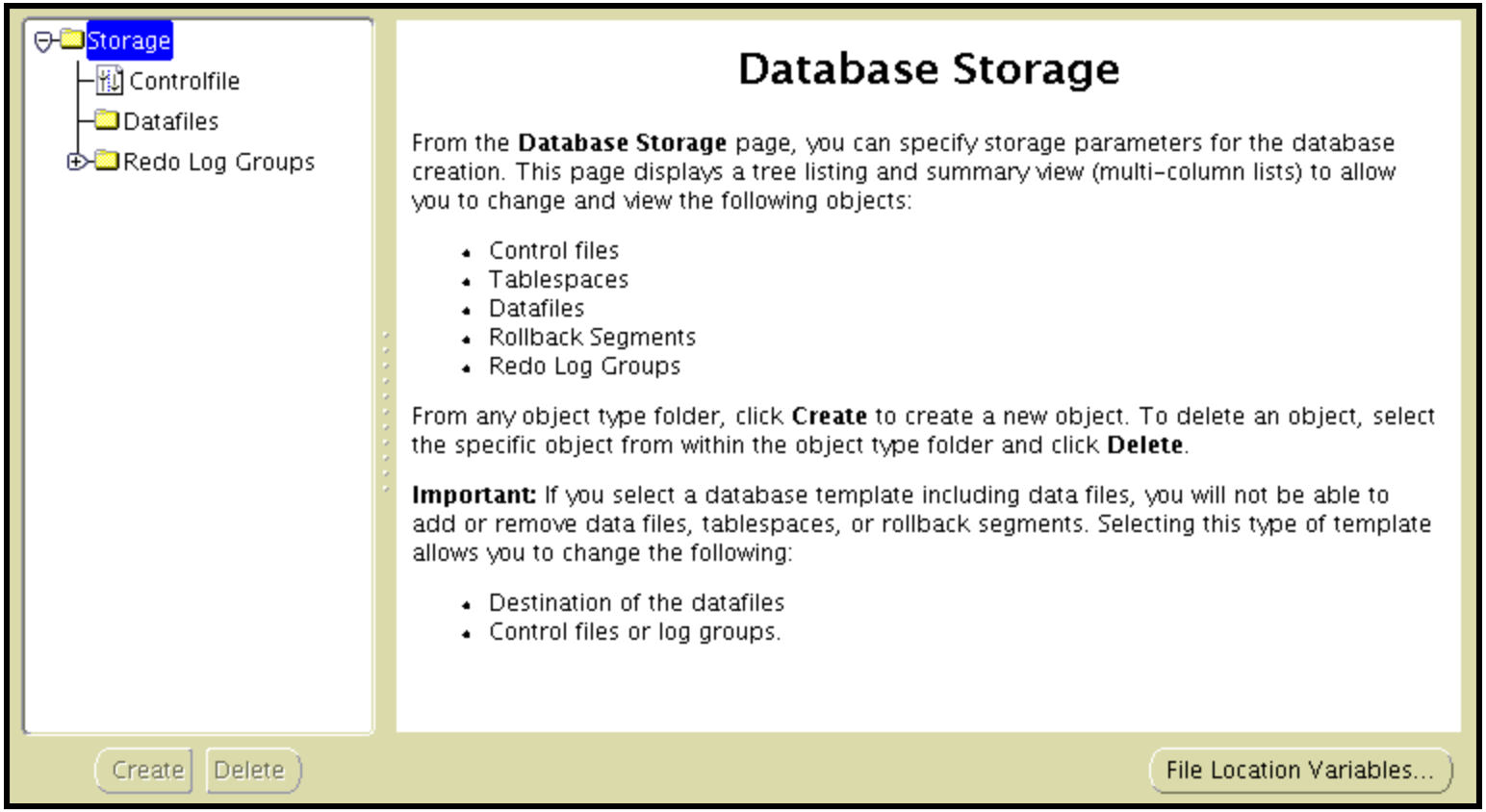
File Location Variables



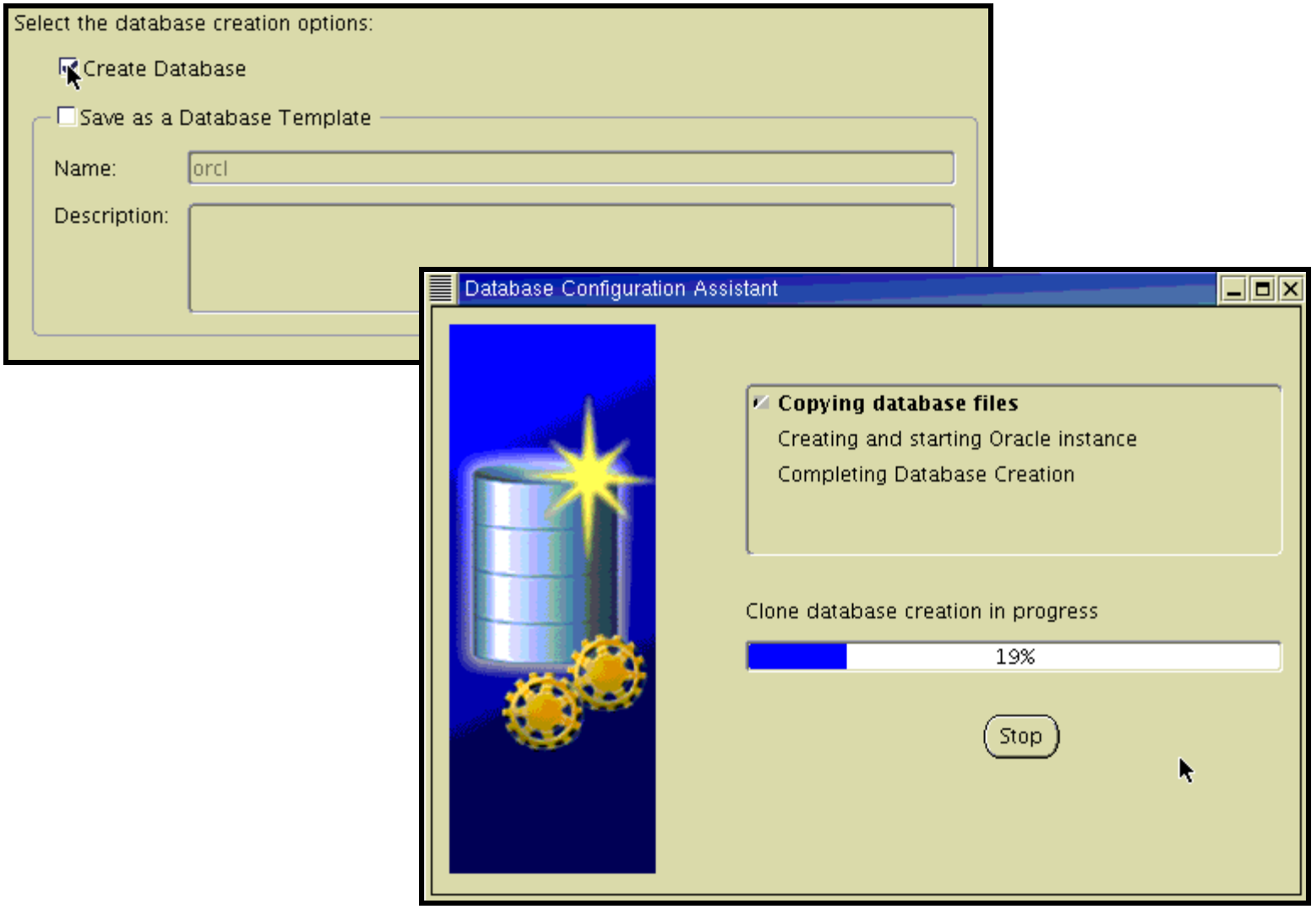
Content and Initialization Parameters



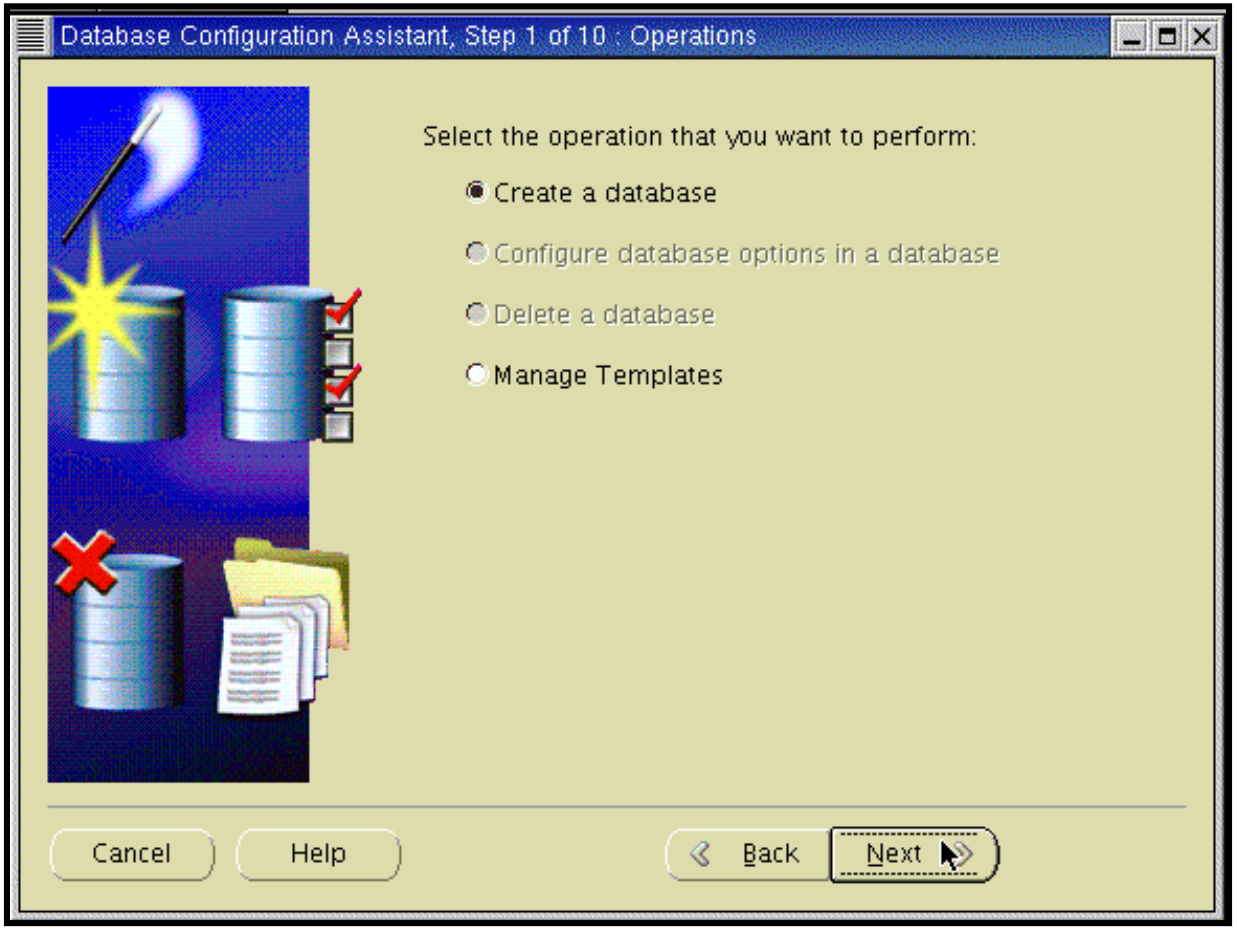
Database Storage



Creation Options and Create



Other Actions with DBCA



Practice 3: Creating an Oracle Database

This practice covers creating an Oracle database by using DBCA.

Lab: Creating an Oracle Database

This practice covers creating an Oracle database manually.

SUMMARY

- Deciding How to Create an Oracle Database
- Manually Creating an Oracle Database
- Understanding the CREATE DATABASE Statement
- Initialization Parameters and Database Creation
- Dropping a Database
- Managing Initialization Parameters Using a Server Parameter File
- Viewing Information About the Database
  - **Using Data Dictionaries**
  - **Using EM**
- Using DBCA