



ARQUITECTURA DE BD ORACLE I



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Oracle Linux







- Launched at Oracle OpenWorld in 2006
- Free source code and binaries, free to distribute
- Low cost, affordable support subscription
- Oracle's base Linux development platform
- Fully compatible with Red Hat Enterprise Linux enabling customers can switch in minutes – no reinstall needed; applications run unchanged









COMANDO CD





NAME

cd - change the current directory

SYNOPSIS cd [-LP] [dir]

DESCRIPTION

Change the current directory to dir. The variable HOME is the default dir.

NAME

ls - list directory contents

SYNOPSIS

Is [OPTION]... [FILE]...







COMANDO PWD

NAME

pwd - print the pathname

SYNOPSIS

pwd [-LP]

DESCRIPTION

Print the absolute pathname of the current working directory.









COMANDO MKDIR

COMANDO RMDIR

NAME

mkdir - make directories

SYNOPSIS

mkdir [OPTION] DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION

Create the DIRECTORY(ies), if they do not already exist.

NAME

rmdir - remove empty directories

SYNOPSIS

rmdir [OPTION]... DIRECTORY...

DESCRIPTION

Remove the DIRECTORY(ies), if they are empty.









COMANDO CP

COMANDO MV

NAME

cp - copy files and directories

SYNOPSIS

cp [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST

cp [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY

NAME

mv - move (rename) files

SYNOPSIS

mv [OPTION]... SOURCE DEST

mv [OPTION]... SOURCE... DIRECTORY

mv [OPTION]... --target-directory=DIRECTORY SOURCE...







Introducción a la tecnología Oracle









Oracle Database Innovation

...continuing with Oracle Database 12c

Private DB Cloud Defense in Depth Information Lifecycle Mgt

Extreme Availability

Flex Clusters

In-Memory caching 121.02

Oracle Grid Infrastructure 7-transferable license to

...with Oracle Database 11g Real Application Testing

Automatic SQL Tuning

Fault Management

Audit Vault Database Vault

Secure Enterprise Search ...with Oracle Grid Computing Database 10g

Automatic Storage Mgmt

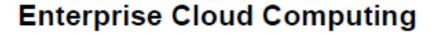
Self Managing Database

XML Database, Oracle Data Guard, RAC, Flashback Query, Virtual Private Database Built-in Java VM, Partitioning Support, Built-in Messaging, Object Relational Support, Multimedia Support

ORACLE!

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RAC clusters for availability



Grids of low-cost hardware and storage





Managing change across the enterprise





ORACLE 12

9i? 10g? 11g?

12c?





World's First "Self-Driving" Database



No Human Labor – Half the Cost No Human Error – 100x More Reliable



•Sin trabajo humano: La base de datos se actualiza; ajusta y obtiene parches automáticamente mientres se ejecuta; automatiza las actualizaciones de seguridad sin ningún margen de tiempo de inactividad.

- •Sin errores humanos: Los acuerdos de nivel de servicios (SLA) garantizarán una fiabilidad y disponibilidad del 99,995 %, reduciendo el tiempo de inactividad previsto e imprevisto a menos de 30 minutos al año.
- •Sin ajustes de rendimiento manuales: La base de datos consume menos recursos de computación y almacenamiento gracias a la compresión y aprendizaje automáticos. En combinación con unos costes de administración manual más bajos, Oracle ofrece ahorros aún mayores en costes.

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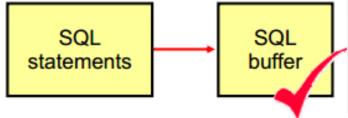
DIFERENCIAS IMPORTANTES





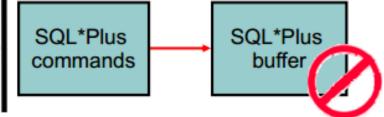
SQL

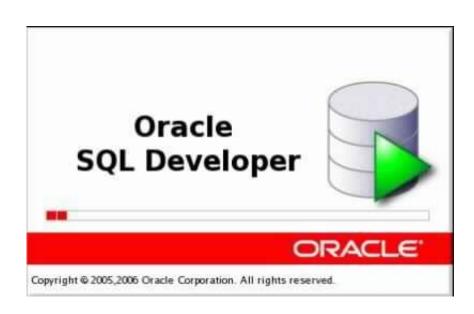
- A language
- ANSI-standard
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated.
- Statements manipulate data and table definitions in the database.



SQL*Plus

- An environment
- Oracle-proprietary
- Keywords can be abbreviated.
- Commands do not allow manipulation of values in the database.





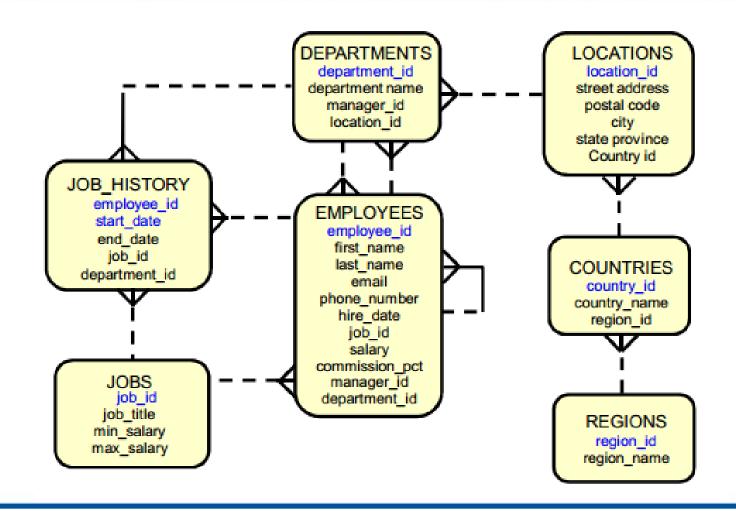




Esquema HR – Human Resources











Arquitectura de una base de datos Oracle

Last Release of the 12.2 family of products

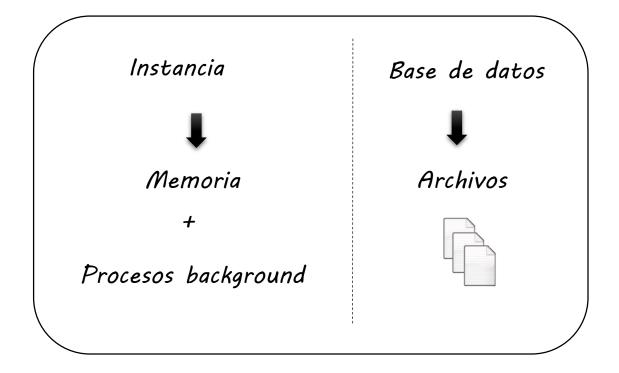




©Oracle Server





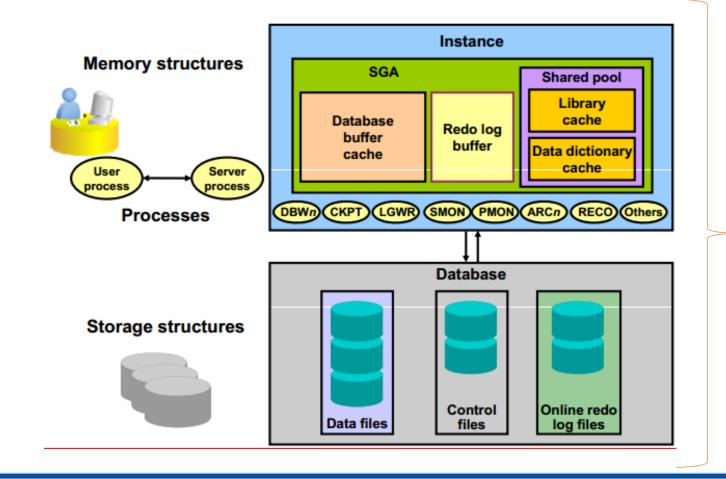


Oracle Server

و Arquitectura.







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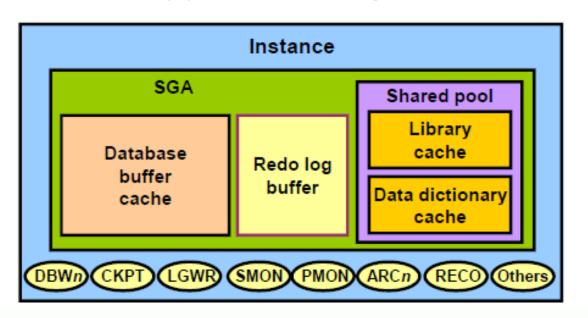


Una instancia Oracle

- Es un medio para acceder a la base de datos Oracle.
- Siempre abre una y solo una base de datos.
- Consiste en estructuras de memoria y procesos background.

Estructuras de Memoria

Procesos Background



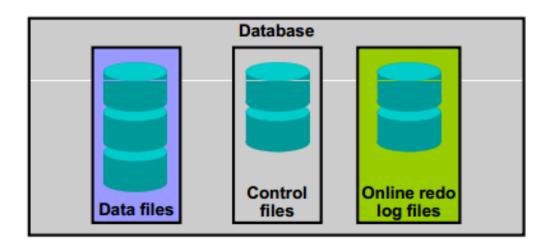


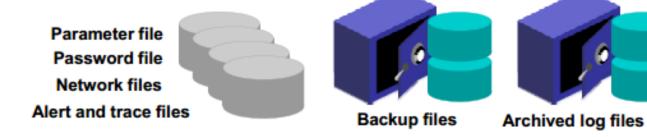
SArquitectura – database files.





- Una base de datos Oracle:
 - Es una colección de datos que son tratados como una unidad.
 - Consiste **básicamente** en tres tipos de archivos.











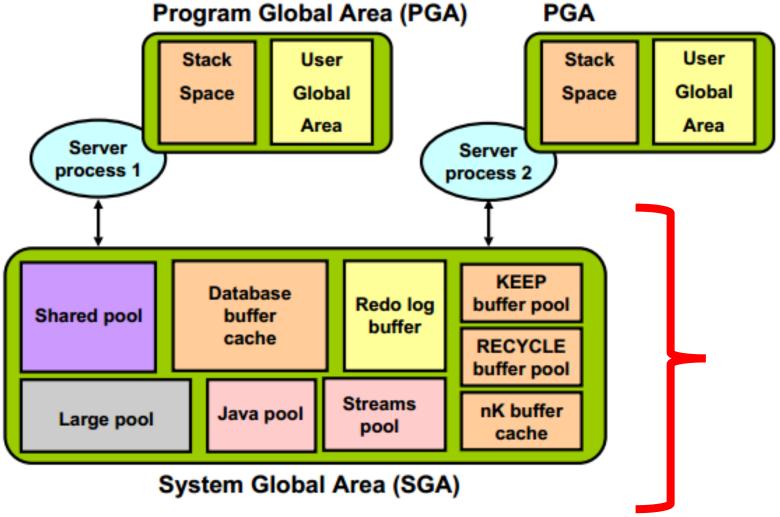
Arquitectura – instancia ESTRUCTURAS DE MEMORIA





Oracle Database Memory Structures





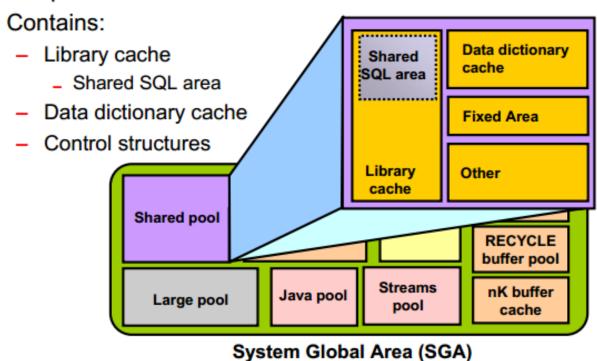


ARQUITECTURA DE LA RACE DE DATOS Shared Pool





Is a portion of the SGA



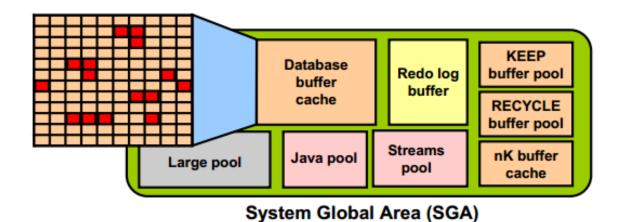






Database Buffer Cache

- Is part of the SGA
- Holds copies of data blocks that are read from data files
- Is shared by all concurrent users



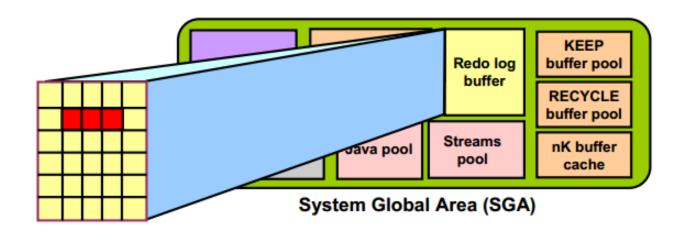






Redo Log Buffer

- Is a circular buffer in the SGA
- Holds information about changes made to the database
- Contains redo entries that have the information to redo changes made by operations such as DML and DDL





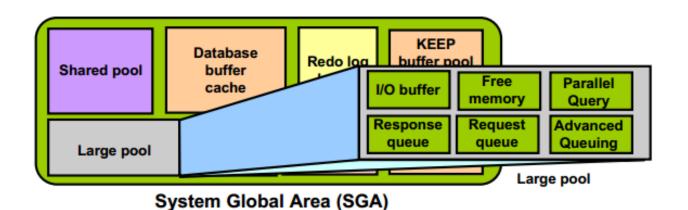
ARQUITECTURA DE LA RACE DE DATOS Large Pool





Provides large memory allocations for:

- Session memory for the shared server and the Oracle XA interface
- I/O server processes
- Oracle Database backup and restore operations



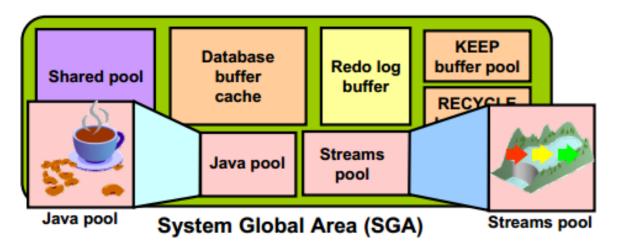






Java Pool and Streams Pool

- Java pool memory is used to store all session-specific Java code and data in the JVM.
- Streams pool memory is used exclusively by Oracle Streams to:
 - Store buffered queue messages
 - Provide memory for Oracle Streams processes











Arquitectura – instancia PROCESOS BACKGROUND

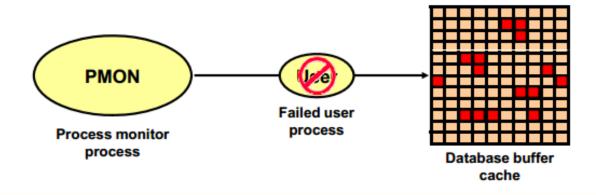






Process Monitor Process

- Performs process recovery when a user process fails:
 - Cleans up the database buffer cache
 - Frees resources used by the user process
- Monitors sessions for idle session timeout
- Dynamically registers database services with listeners



- Es responsable de:
 - Deshacer la transacción del usuario, liberar bloqueos de tablas o filas y liberar otros recursos en caso de perder la conexión.
 - Monitorea otros procesos background y los reinicia en caso de crash.
 - En caso de problemas serios (ej. DBWR no está trabajando) hace un shutdown a la BD.





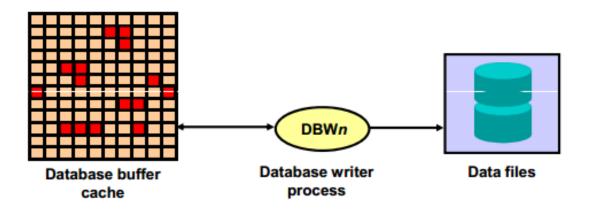




Database Writer Process

Writes modified (dirty) buffers in the database buffer cache to disk:

- Asynchronously while performing other processing
- Periodically to advance the checkpoint



- DBWn escribe cuando uno de los siguientes eventos ocurre:
 - Checkpoint
 - Dirty buffers alcanza el límite
 - No hay buffers libres
 - Timeout
 - RAC ping request is made
 - Tablespace OFFLINE
 - Tablespace READ ONLY
 - Table DROP o TRUNCATE
 - Tablespace BEGIN BACKUP



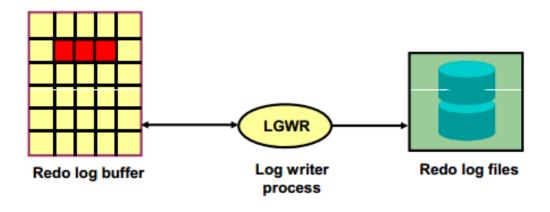






Log Writer Process

- Writes the redo log buffer to a redo log file on disk
- LGWR writes:
 - When a process commits a transaction
 - When the redo log buffer is one-third full
 - Before a DBWn process writes modified buffers to disk



- LGWR escribe:
 - Cada tres segundos.
 - Cuando hay COMMIT.
 - Cuando se llena 1/3 o 1 MB del redo log buffer.
 - Antes que el DBWn escriba.





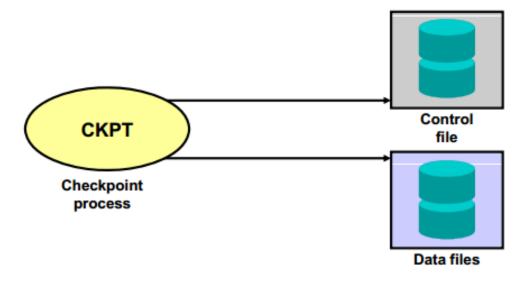




Checkpoint Process

Records checkpoint information in:

- The control file
- Each datafile header



- Responsable de:
 - Indicar al DBWn que grabe los dirty buffers en los archivos. (checkpoints)
 - Genera un SCN y actualiza los encabezados de archivos de datos con información de punto de control.
 - Actualización de archivos de control con la información del punto de control.



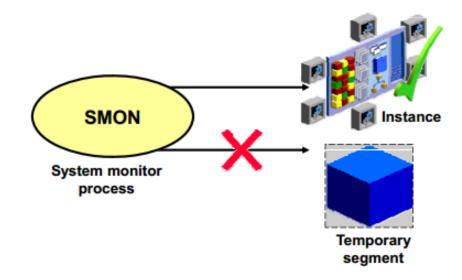






System Monitor Process

- Performs recovery at instance startup
- Cleans up unused temporary segments



- Responsabilidades:
 - Une los espacios libres
 - Recuperación de la instancia
 - Pone al día los cambios en los redo log.
 - Abre la base de datos para el acceso de los usuarios.
 - Revierte transacciones no confirmadas (uncommitted).
 - Desasigna segmentos temporales









Archiver (ARCn)

- Es un proceso background opcional.
- Archiva automáticamente los archivos redo cuando el modo ARCHIVELOG está configurado.
- Mantiene el registro de todos los cambios realizados en la base de datos.

