## Index

A	application containers
	about, <i>3-1</i>
access drivers, external table, 4-58	application common objects, 3-7–3-9, 4-10
access paths, data, 5-2, 5-28, 10-12, 10-16	application PDBs, 3-6
accounts, user, 9-1	application roots, 3-5
ACID properties, 13-1	application seeds, 3-6
active transactions, 13-10	container maps, 3-14
ADDM (Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor),	naming rules, 2-8
22-34	purpose, 3-2–3-4
administrative accounts, 4-7, 9-3	application contexts, auditing, 20-10
administrator privileges, 4-7, 16-10, 19-21, 20-3	Application Continuity, 13-20, 20-17
ADR, 16-28	architecture, 13-22
advanced index compression, 5-20	benefits, 13-20
Advanced Queuing, 20-36	planned maintenance, 13-21
aggregate function, 20-31	use case, <u>13-21</u>
alert logs, 16-31, 18-18	application data usage
ALL_ data dictionary views, 9-8	schema annotations, 8-3
ALTER DATABASE statement	application developers
application roots, 3-5	duties of, 23-1
RECOVER clause, 3-16	tools for, 23-2
ALTER TABLE statement, 4-21	topics for, 23-4
analytic functions, 20-31	application domain indexes, 5-29
analytic views, 20-32	application PDBs, 3-6
anonymous PL/SQL blocks, 11-3	naming rules, 2-8
ANSI/ISO standard, 10-3	synchronization, 3-14
APIs (application program interfaces), 19-22	application processes, 18-5
client-side, 23-8	application program interface
embedded SQL statements, 10-11	See API
external tables, 4-58	application roots, 3-5
Java, 11-16, 23-10	application seeds, 2-6, 3-6
JDBC, 10-11, 13-22, 23-10	application servers, 1-19, 11-17
network services, 19-8	about, 19-5
OCI/OCCI, 23-9	applications
	in a CDB
ODBC, 10-11, 23-10 Oracle Data Ruma, 23.8	metadata-linked common objects, 3-10
Oracle Data Pump, 22-8	upgrades, 20-21
Oracle Database Advanced Queuing, 20-37	archived redo log files, 14-15, 14-20, 22-18
application and networking architecture, 1-19,	
19-1	ARCHIVELOG mode, 18-21
application common objects, 3-7, 4-10	archiver process (ARCn), 18-21
creation, 3-9	ascending indexes, 5-17
data-linked, 2-9, 3-12	ASSM tablespace, 15-6
extended data-linked objects, 3-13	asynchronous notifications, 20-37
metadata links, <i>3-11</i>	atomicity, statement-level, 13-6
metadata-linked common objects, 3-10	attribute-clustered tables
naming rules, 3-8	benefits, 4-47
	dimensional hierarchies 4-53

attribute-clustered tables (continued)	backups (continued)
interleaved ordering, 4-53	partial database, 22-15
join attribute clustering, 4-48	Recovery Manager, 22-12
linear ordering, 4-52	technique comparisons, 22-12
overview, 4-46	whole database, 22-15
zone maps, 4-48, 4-49	big table cache, 17-12
AUDIT statement, 10-4	BINARY_DOUBLE data type, 4-26
auditing, 9-1, 9-9, 10-4, 11-25, 14-3, 16-13, 20-10	BINARY FLOAT data type, 4-26
application contexts, 20-10	bitmap indexes, 5-21
Audit Administrator role, 20-12	bitmap joins, 5-24
audit policies, 20-9, 20-11	locks, 5-21
audit records, 20-12	mapping table, 5-36
fine-grained, 20-10	single-table, 5-22
Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall,	storage, 5-26
20-13	bitmap tablespace management, 15-5
Oracle Database Vault, 20-8	blocking transactions, 12-10
Oracle Label Security, 20-9	blocks, data
standard, 20-10	See data blocks
unified audit trail, 19-5, 20-9, 20-12	BOOLEAN data type, 4-23, 4-30, 5-12, 10-6,
authentication, database, <i>10-10</i> , <i>18-6</i> , <i>20-5</i>	11-27
automated indexes, 5-2, 5-7	branch blocks, index, 5-10
automatic big table caching, 17-9, 17-12	buffer cache, database
Automatic Database Diagnostic Monitor	See database buffer cache
See ADDM	buffers
Automatic Diagnostic Repository (ADR), <i>16-28</i> ,	See database buffers
16-31	business rules, enforcing, 7-1, 7-2
automatic maintenance tasks, 22-32	3, ,
automatic memory management, 22-23, 22-24	
· · ·	С
automatic segment space management (ASSM), 15-6	cache fusion, 12-4
	cardinality, column, 5-21, 10-15
automatic undo management, 15-33, 15-46	Cartesian joins, 10-7
AutoTack 23 23	· ·
AutoTask, 22-32	cartridges, 5-29 cascading deletions, 7-11
AWR See Automatic Workland Denocitory (AWD)	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
See Automatic Workload Repository (AWR) AWR reports, 22-32	catalog.sql script, 9-13
AWK Teports, 22-32	CDBs, 1-10, 14-2
_	application common objects, 3-7–3-9
В	application containers, 3-1–3-4
	application common objects, 2-9
B-tree indexes, 4-33, 4-40, 5-8	application PDBs, 3-6
branch level, 5-10	application seeds, 3-6
height, 5-10	character sets, 2-4
prefix compression, 5-18	common objects, 2-9, 4-10
reverse key, 5-17	common users, 4-2, 4-4
background process (BGnn), 18-20	naming rules, 3-8
background processes, 1-18, 18-12	container data objects, 9-5
mandatory, 18-12	container maps, 3-14
optional, 18-20	containers, 2-1
PMAN, 18-15	cross-container operations, 3-16
backup and recovery	current container, 18-7
definition, 22-11	data links, 9-10
incremental-forever strategy, 22-20	files, 15-41
techniques, 22-12	local users, 4-2, 4-8
backups, 22-11	metadata links, 9-10
backup sets, 22-16	Oracle Flashback Technology, 22-17
image copies, 22-16	root container, 2-4

CDBs (continued)	columns (continued)
seed PDBs, 2-6	prohibiting nulls in, 7-4
services, 19-11	virtual, <i>4-17</i> , <i>4-32</i> , <i>5-28</i>
system container, 2-4	COMMENT statement, 10-4
temp files, 15-41	COMMIT statement, 10-9
undo mode, 15-41	committing transactions
chaining, rows	COMMIT statement, 10-9
See row chaining	defined, <b>13-1</b>
CHAR data type, 4-24	ending transactions, 13-4
character data types, 4-24	fast commit, 18-18
VARCHAR2, 4-24	group commits, 18-18
character sets, 4-24	implementation, 18-18
ASCII, 4-24	implicit commits, 10-4
client, 23-12	lost commit problem, 13-18
database, 23-12	two-phase commit, 13-25
EBCDIC, 4-24	common objects, 4-10
Unicode, 4-24, 23-12	common user accounts, 2-1, 4-2
check constraints, 7-2, 7-12	naming rules, 3-8
checkpoint process (CKPT), 18-19	common users, 4-4
checkpoints	commonality, principles of, 3-8
control files, 14-14	compiled PL/SQL
database shutdowns, 16-15	pseudocode, 11-31
definition, 16-18	shared pool, 11-13
inconsistent backups, 22-15	triggers, 11-31
incremental, 16-18	complete recovery, 22-18
position, 16-22	complete refresh, 6-33
thread, 16-18	composite indexes, 5-5
cleanup helper processes (CL <i>nn</i> ), 18-15	composite partitioning, 6-9
cleanup main process (CLMN), 18-15	compound triggers, 11-26
client processes, 1-18, 18-5	compression
connections and, 18-6	advanced index, 5-20
sessions and, 18-6	archive, 4-36
shared server processes and, 19-20	basic table, 4-34
client result cache, 17-23	data block, 15-15
client-side programming, 11-1	Hybrid Columnar Compression, 4-35, 4-36
client/server architecture, 19-1	index, 5-18
advantages, 19-3	OLTP table, 4-34
CLMN background process, 18-15	prefix index, 5-18
CL <i>nn</i> background processes, 18-15	table, <i>4-34</i> , <i>6-11</i>
Cloud Control, 22-3, 22-21	units of Hybrid Columnar Compression, 4-36
cluster indexes, 4-40	warehouse, 4-36
clusters, table, 4-42	concatenated indexes, 5-5
cluster keys, 4-39	concurrency
hash, 4-42	definition, 12-1
index, 4-42	dirty reads, 12-7
Codd, E. F., 1-2	fuzzy reads, 12-7
code points, 4-24	phantom reads, 12-7
collections, PL/SQL, 11-12, 11-13	row locks, 12-27
columns	transaction isolation, <i>12-7</i> , <i>12-12</i> , <i>12-16</i>
cardinality, 5-21, 10-15	conditions, SQL, 10-2, 10-6
definition, 1-5, 4-16	conflicting writes, 12-10
expression column, 4-17	connections, client/server
invisible, 4-18	administrator privileges, 16-10
lock-free reservation, 4-18	definition, 18-6
multiple indexes on, 5-5	embedded SQL, <i>10-11</i> , <i>23-6</i>
order of, 4-32	listener process, 1-20, 19-8

connections, client/server (continued)	CREATE SEQUENCE statement, 6-36
sessions contrasted with, 18-6	CREATE SYNONYM statement, 6-40
consistency	CREATE TABLE statement, 4-15, 4-21, 4-31
conflicting writes, 12-10	storage parameters, 15-30
definition, 12-1	CREATE UNIQUE INDEX statement, 7-6
locks, 12-7, 12-37	CREATE USER statement
multiversioning, 12-1, 12-2 constraints, integrity	temporary segments, 15-32
	credential management
check, 7-2, 7-12	object store files, 6-22
default values, 7-17	cross-container operations, 3-16
default values, 7-17 deferrable, 7-6, 7-16, 10-9	current container, 18-7
enabling and disabling, 7-14	CUrsors
enforced with indexes, 7-6	embedded SQL, 10-11
foreign key, 7-2, 7-7, 7-12	explicit, 11-12
mechanisms of enforcement, 7-16	fetching rows, 10-11
nondeferrable, 7-16	
NOT NULL, 4-21, 7-2, 7-4	D
primary key, <i>4-21</i> , <i>7-2</i> , <i>7-6</i>	
REF, 7-2	data access languages, 1-6
referential, 7-11	data blocks, 1-17, 15-1, 15-8, 15-22, 18-16
self-referential, 7-10	cached in memory, 17-14
state of, 7-13	clustered rows, 4-39
unique key, 7-2, 7-4	coalescing free space in blocks, 15-18
updates of foreign and parent keys, 7-17	compression, 15-15
validating, 7-14, 7-15	format, 15-10, 15-12
constraints, precheckable	locks stored in, 12-29
check, 7-13	overview, 15-2
container data objects, 9-5	shown in rowids, 15-13
container maps, 3-14	
CONTAINERS_DEFAULT_TARGET property,	stored in the buffer cache, 17-6
3-16	writing to disk, 17-14
	data concurrency
containers, CDB, 2-1	definition, 1-8
root, 2-4	data consistency, 1-9
contention	data conversion
deadlocks, 12-23	program interface, 19-22
contexts, 4-10	data corruption, 20-17
control files, 1-16, 14-14	data dictionary, 4-7, 4-31
changes recorded, 14-14	ALL_ prefixed views, 9-8
checkpoints and, 14-14	cache, <i>17-19</i>
contents, <i>14-14</i>	comments in, 10-4
multiplexed, 14-15	content, 9-3, 17-22
overview, <i>14-14</i>	DBA prefixed views, 9-7
used in mounting database, 16-12	dictionary managed tablespaces, 15-8
cost-based optimizer	DUAL table, 9-9
See optimizer	how database uses, 9-9
CREATE CLUSTER statement, 4-40	locks, 12-34
CREATE DIMENSION statement, 6-39	overview, 9-1
CREATE GLOBAL TEMPORARY TABLE	public synonyms, 9-11
statement, 4-56	storage in a CDB, 9-12
CREATE INDEX statement, 4-56, 5-4, 5-5, 5-8,	
5-17, 5-27	stored subprograms, 11-6
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW statement, 6-30	USER_ prefixed views, 9-8
CREATE PLUGGABLE DATABASE statement,	data dictionary cache, 9-12, 17-19, 17-22
2-6	data failures, protecting against human errors,
application containers, 3-1	13-16, 20-18
• •	data files, 1-16
AS PROXY clause, 2-7	contents, 14-13

data files (continued)	database buffer cache, 4-34, 15-8, 17-6, 18-16
data file 1, <i>15-45</i>	cache hits and misses, 17-10
moving online, 14-12	caching of comments, 9-12
named in control files, 14-14	force full database caching mode, 17-16
shown in rowids, 15-13	database buffers, 15-8
SYSTEM tablespace, 15-45	after committing transactions, 13-13
temporary, 14-11	buffer bodies in flash cache, 17-10
data integrity, 7-1	buffer cache, 17-6
enforcing, 7-1, 9-9	checkpoint position, 18-16
SQL and, <i>10-1</i>	committing transactions, 18-18
data links, 3-12, 9-10	definition, 17-6
data manipulation language	writing, <i>18-16</i>
See DML	Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA), 22-4
data object number, extended rowid, 15-13	database instances, 1-10, 16-1
data redaction, 20-7	duration, 16-5
random, <i>20-7</i>	read-only, 16-4
data segments, 15-30	read/write, 16-4
data types	See also instances, database
BOOLEAN, 4-23, 4-30, 5-12, 10-6, 11-27	database links, PDBs, 2-9
built-in, 4-23	database objects, 1-5
character, 4-24	metadata, 9-14
composite types, 4-23	database operations, 18-9
conversions by program interface, 19-22	database resident connection pooling, 19-21
DATE, 4-27	Database Resource Manager, 20-4, 20-25, 22-28
datetime, <i>4-27</i>	Database Server Grid, 20-22
definition, 4-23	description, 20-23
format models, 4-27	database services, 19-12, 19-13
how they relate to tables, <i>4-16</i>	in a CDB, 19-12
in PL/SQL, 4-23	PDBs, 19-11
NCHAR, 4-25	Database Storage Grid, 20-22
NUMBER, 4-26	description, 20-25
numeric, 4-26	database structures
NVARCHAR2, 4-25	control files, 14-14
object, 4-63	data blocks, 15-1, 15-8, 15-22
reference types, 4-23	data files, 14-1
ROWID, 4-28, 4-29	extents, 15-1
	•
TIMESTAMP, 4-28	processes, 18-1
UROWID, 4-28	segments, 15-1, 15-29
user-defined, 4-23, 6-30	tablespaces, 14-1, 15-41
data use case	Database Upgrade Assistant (DBUA), 22-4
domains, 8-1	database writer process (DBW), 18-16
data use case domain, 8-1	multiple DBWn processes, 18-16
data warehouses	database writer process (DBWn)
architecture, 20-27	checkpoints, 18-16
bitmap indexes in, 5-21	defined, 18-16
dimension tables, 6-38, 6-39	least recently used algorithm (LRU), 17-14
dimensions, 6-37	write-ahead, 18-17
materialized views, 6-30	databases
partitioning in, 6-1	administrative accounts, 4-7
summaries, 6-30	closing, 16-16
data-linked application common objects, 3-9	terminating the instance, 16-17
data-linked common objects, 2-9, 3-7, 3-12	definition, 1-1, 1-10
database applications, 1-2	distributed, 20-35
database authentication, 10-10, 18-6	changing global database name, 17-22
database backups, 22-15	hierarchical, 1-2
	history, 1-3

databases (continued)	dimensions, 6-37
incarnations, 22-18	attribute-clustered tables, 4-46, 4-47, 4-53
introduction, 1-1	attributes, 6-39
mounting, 16-12	hierarchies, 6-39
multiprocess, 18-4	join key, 6-39
multiuser, 18-4	normalized or denormalized tables, 6-39
name stored in control files, 14-14	tables, 6-38
network, 1-2	direct path loads
object-relational, 1-3	Hybrid Columnar Compression, 4-38
opening, 16-12, 16-13	directory objects, 4-10
relational, <i>1-2</i> , <i>1-3</i> , <i>10-1</i>	dirty reads, 12-2, 12-7
shutting down, 16-14	disk space
starting up, 4-7, 16-1	data files used to allocate, 14-13
forced, 16-17	dispatcher processes (Dnnn)
structures	client processes connect through Oracle Net
control files, 14-14	Services, 19-17, 19-19
data blocks, 15-1, 15-8, 15-22	network protocols and, 19-19
data files, 14-1	prevent startup and shutdown, 19-21
extents, 15-1, 15-25	response queue and, 19-18
logical, 15-1	distributed databases, 20-35
processes, 18-1	client/server architectures and, 19-2
segments, 15-1, 15-29	job queue processes, 18-22
tablespaces, 14-1, 15-41	recoverer process (RECO) and, 18-20
DATE data type, 4-27	server can also be client in, 19-2
datetime data types, 4-27	transactions, 13-24
DBA_ views, 9-7	distributed transactions, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35
DBMS (database management system), 1-2	in-doubt, 13-25
DBMS_DEVELOPER.GET_METADATA	naming, 13-9
procedure, 9-14	two-phase commit and, 13-24
DBMS_METADATA package, 9-14	DML (data manipulation language)
DBMS_RADM package, 20-7	indexed columns, 5-21
DBMS_SERVICE package, 13-21	invisible indexes, 5-3
DBMS_SPACE_ADMIN package, 15-30	locks, 12-25
DBMS_SQL_MONITOR package, 18-9	overview, 10-5
DBMS_STATS package, 10-17	referential actions, 7-11
DBW background process, 18-16	triggers, 11-25
DDL (data definition language), 9-1	downtime
described, 10-4	avoiding during planned maintenance, 20-19
locks, 12-34	avoiding during unplanned maintenance,
deadlocks, 10-21	20-15
definition, 12-23	drivers, 19-23
decision support systems (DSS)	DUAL table, 9-9
materialized views, 6-30	dynamic partitioning, 18-27
default values	dynamic performance views, 9-12, 9-13
effect of constraints, 7-17	database object metadata, 9-14
deferred inserts, 12-6, 17-27	storage, 9-14
definer's rights, 11-4	dynamic SQL
DELETE statement, 10-5	DBMS_SQL package, 11-12
freeing space in data blocks, 15-17	embedded, 11-12, 23-6
deletions, cascading, 7-11	, ,
denormalized tables, 6-39	Е
dependencies, schema object, 4-12	E
descending indexes, 5-17	EM Express, 22-3
dictionary cache locks, 12-36	embedded SQL, <i>10-1</i> , <i>10-11</i> , <i>23-6</i>
dictionary managed tablespaces, 15-8	enqueued transactions, 13-11
dimension tables, 6-38	onquousu nanoasions, 10 11

Enterprise Grids	files (continued)
with Oracle Real Application Clusters, 20-22	server parameter, 16-11, 16-23
Enterprise Manager, 16-9, 16-17, 22-2	trace files, 18-18
alert log, <i>16-31</i>	fine-grained auditing, 20-10
dynamic performance views usage, 9-12	fixed SGA, 17-30
executing a package, 11-10	flash cache
lock and latch monitors, 12-35	buffer reads, 17-10
shutdown, 16-15, 16-17	optimized physical reads, 17-10
Enterprise Manager for Zero Data Loss Recovery	floating-point numbers, 4-26
Appliance plug-in	force full database caching mode, 17-16
See Recovery Appliance plug-in	foreign keys, 4-21, 7-7
equijoins, 5-24	changes in parent key values, 7-11
errors, recoverable, <i>13-16</i> , <i>20-17</i>	composite, 7-7
exceptions, PL/SQL, 11-12	constraints, 7-2
exclusive locks, 12-21	indexing, 5-4, 7-12
row locks (TX), 12-26	nulls, <i>7-10</i>
table locks (TM), 12-29	updating parent key tables, 7-11
EXECUTE statement, 11-7	updating tables, <i>12-30</i>
execution plans, 6-35, 10-12, 10-16, 22-38	format models, data type, 4-27, 4-30
EXPLAIN PLAN, 10-5	free space
EXPLAIN PLAN statement, 10-5, 22-35	automatic segment space management,
explicit locking, 12-37	15-16
expression column, 4-17	managing, 15-16
expressions, SQL, 5-4, 10-6	full index scans, 5-11
extended data-linked objects, 3-13	full table scans, 5-2, 5-12, 10-16
extents, 1-17	default mode, 17-14
as collections of data blocks, 15-25	LRU algorithm and, 17-14
deallocation, 15-27	parallel exe, 18-27
defined, 15-2	function-based indexes, 5-27, 5-28
dictionary managed, 15-8	functions, 10-6
incremental, 15-26	aggregate, <i>20-31</i>
locally managed, 15-5	analytic, <i>20-31</i>
overview of, 15-25	function-based indexes, 5-27
external procedures, 11-13	hash, 6-7
external tables, 4-15, 4-56, 4-59	PL/SQL, <i>11-4</i>
purpose, 4-57	SQL, <i>4-29</i>
extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL)	fuzzy reads, <i>12-7</i>
overview, 20-30	•
	G
F	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	GDSCTL utility, 13-21
fact tables, 6-38	global database names
failures	shared pool and, 17-22
database buffers and, 16-20	global indexes, 6-12, 6-15
statement and process, 18-14	globalization support, 23-11
fast commit, 18-18	Globally Distributed Database
fast full index scans, 5-12	architecture, 1-14
fast recovery area, 22-13	GRANT statement, 6-40, 10-4
fast refresh, 6-33	grid computing
fields, 4-21	Database Server Grid, 20-22
file management locks, 12-36	Database Storage Grid, 20-22
files	group commits, 18-18
alert log, 18-18	5 ap 30
initialization parameter, 16-11, 16-23	11
password	Н
administrator privileges, 16-10	handles for SQL statements, 17-34

hash clusters, 4-42	indexes (continued)
cluster keys, 4-43	B-tree, 4-33, 5-8
hash collisions, 4-45	benefits, 5-2
hash key values, 4-43	bitmap, 5-21, 5-22, 5-26, 5-36
queries, 4-43	bitmap join, 5-24
single-table, 4-44	branch blocks, 5-10
storage, 4-45	cardinality, 5-21
hash functions, 4-42, 6-7	composite, 5-5
hash index, 17-31	compressed, 5-18
hash partitioning, 6-7	concatenated, 5-5
headers, data block, 12-29, 15-11	definition, 1-6, 4-10
heap-organized tables, 4-11, 5-30	descending, 5-17
height, index, 5-10	domain, <u>5-29</u>
hierarchies	enforcing integrity constraints, 7-6
join key, 6-39	extensible, 5-29
levels, 6-39	fast full scans, 5-12
high availability	function-based, 5-27, 5-28
applications, 20-21	global, 6-12, 6-15
data corruption, 20-17	index clustering factor, 5-15
hints, optimizer, 10-12, 10-18, 17-27	invisible, 5-3
Hybrid Columnar Compression, 4-35, 4-36	keys, 5-4, 7-6
compression units, 4-36	leaf blocks, 5-10
DML, 4-38	local, 6-12
row-level locks, 4-36	local partitioned, 6-13
	multiple, 5-5
1	nonprefixed, local, 6-14
I	nonunique, 5-6
IM column store	overview, 5-1
See In-Memory Column Store	partitioned, 6-12, 6-15, 6-18
IM space manager	partitioning
See In-Memory Space Manager	index, 6-15
image copies, 22-16	prefixed, local, 6-14
immutable tables	prefixes, 5-18
about, 4-62	range scans, 5-12
in-flight transactions, 13-16	reverse key, 5-17
In-Memory Column Store, 1-18, 4-35, 14-2	scans, 5-10, 5-14, 10-16
memory management, 22-23	secondary, 5-34
SQL execution, 10-22	segments, 5-8, 5-26
in-place refresh method, 6-34	selectivity, 5-12
incarnations, database, 22-18	storage, 5-8, 6-15
incremental refresh, 6-33	storage space, 6-18
incremental-forever strategy, 22-20	- ·
index clustering factor, 5-15	types, 5-6
index compression, 5-18	unique, 5-6
index compression, 5-18	unusable, 5-3
•	indexes, updates, 5-7
index-organized tables, 5-30, 5-34	information systems, 1-1
benefits, 5-30	INIT.ORA
bitmap indexes, 5-36	See initialization parameter file.
characteristics, 5-31	initialization parameter file, 16-11, 16-23
row overflow, 5-33	startup, 16-11
secondary indexes, 5-34	initialization parameters
indexes	about, 16-24
advanced index compression, 5-20	basic, 16-23
application domain, 5-29	OPEN_CURSORS, 17-34
ascending, 5-17	SERVICE_NAMES, 19-15
automated, 5-2, 5-7	inner joins, <del>10-7</del>

INSERT statement, 10-5	jobs, 18-1
instance PGA	join attribute clustering, 4-48
memory management, 22-25	joins
instances, database, 1-10, 10-11, 16-1	views, 6-29
associating with databases, 16-12	joins, table, 5-24, 9-3, 10-7
duration, 16-5	Cartesian, 10-7
failure, <i>14-16</i>	clustered tables, 4-39
failures, <i>12-26</i>	conditions, 5-24
memory structures of, 17-1	inner joins, 10-7
process structure, 18-1, 18-4	join conditions, 10-7
recovery of	outer joins, 10-7
SMON process, 18-16	views, 6-25
service names, 19-8	JSON
shutting down, 16-14, 16-17	comparison to XML, 23-18
terminating, 16-17	Oracle Database support, 23-18
INSTEAD OF triggers, 11-25	overview, 23-17
integrity constraints, 7-1	
advantages, 7-1, 7-2	K
check, 7-12	
definition, 4-31	key compression
nondeferrable, 7-16	See prefix compression
precheckable, 7-13	keys
updates of foreign and parent keys, 7-17	concatenation of index, 5-18
validating, 7-15	foreign, 7-7, 7-12
views, 6-27	indexes, 5-4, 5-18, 7-6
internal locks, 12-36	natural, 7-6
internal tables, 4-58	parent, 7-7, 7-12
interval partitioned tables, 6-5	partition, 6-3
invisible columns, 4-18	prefixed index, 5-10
invisible indexes, 5-3	referenced, 7-7, 7-12
invoker's rights, 11-4	reverse, 5-17
isolation levels	surrogate, 7-6
serialization, 12-12	unique, 7-4
isolation levels, transaction, 12-7	values, 7-2
read committed, 12-9	
read-only, <i>12-16</i>	L
setting, 12-37	
	large pool, 17-26
J	deferred inserts, 17-27
	memory management, 17-27
Java	latches
overview, 11-14	definition, 12-35
stored procedures, 1-7, 11-19	leaf blocks, index, 5-10
virtual machine, 11-16	least recently used (LRU) algorithm
JavaScript	database buffers and, 17-9
execution, 11-23	full table scans and, 17-14
inline stored procedures, 11-23	latches, 17-14
overview, 11-21	shared SQL pool, 17-22, 17-27
stored procedures, 1-7	LGWR background process, 18-17
storing business logic as modules, 11-21	library cache, 17-19, 17-20
JDBC, 23-10	list partitioning, 6-6
accessing SQL, 11-20	Listener Control utility, 22-5
driver types, 11-20	listener process, 1-20, 19-8
drivers, 11-20	listener registration process (LREG), 18-16
embedded SQL, 10-11, 23-6	service names, 19-8
job queue processes, 18-22	listener registration process (LREG), 18-16

listeners, 1-20, 19-8	log writer process (LGWR) (continued)
listener registration process (LREG), 18-16	write-ahead, 18-17
service names, 19-8	writing to online redo log files, 14-18
local indexes, 6-12	log-based refresh, 6-33
local partitioned indexes, 6-13	logical database structures
local temporary tablespaces, 15-51	data blocks, 1-17
local users, 4-2, 4-8	definition, 1-17
locally managed tablespaces, 15-5	extents, 1-17
LOCK TABLE statement, 10-5	segments, 1-17
lock-free reservation, 4-18	tablespaces, <i>1-17</i> , <i>15-41</i>
locks, 12-7	logical rowids, 5-34
after committing transactions, 13-13	logical transaction IDs, 13-18
automatic, 12-18, 12-24	LONG data type
bitmap indexes, 5-21	storage of, 4-32
conversion, 12-21, 12-22	lost updates, 1-9, 12-10
deadlocks, <i>10-21</i> , <i>12-23</i>	lost writes
definition, 1-8	shadow tablespaces, 15-48
dictionary, 12-34	LRU, 17-9, 17-14
dictionary cache, 12-36	shared SQL pool, 17-22
DML, 12-25	311a1ca 3QL pool, 17 22
duration, 12-18, 12-22	
escalation, <i>12-21</i>	M
exclusive, 12-21	
exclusive DDL, 12-34	maintenance tasks, automatic, 22-32
exclusive bbc, 12-34 exclusive table, 12-29	maintenance window, 22-32
	manual locking, 12-37
file management locks, 12-36	mapping tables, 5-36
Hybrid Columnar Compression, 4-36	master tables, 6-30
latches, 12-35	materialized views, 6-30
log management locks, 12-36	characteristics, 6-32
manual, 12-37	complete refresh, 6-33
overview of, 12-7	fast refresh, 6-33
parse, 12-35	in-place and out-of-place refresh, 6-34
restrictiveness, 12-21	incremental refresh, 6-33
rollback segments, 12-36	refresh
row (TX), 12-26	job queue processes, 18-22
row exclusive table, 12-29	refreshing, 6-33, 6-34
row share, 12-29	zone maps and, 4-49
share DDL, <i>12-34</i>	media recovery
share locks, 12-21	complete, 22-18
share row exclusive, 12-29	overview, 22-18
share table, 12-29	memoptimize pool, 17-31, 22-23
system, 12-35	memory
table, 5-2, 10-5	allocation for SQL statements, 17-20
table (TM), 12-29	content of, 17-1
tablespace, 12-36	processes use of, 18-1
types of, 12-24	stored procedures, 11-4
unindexed foreign keys and, 12-30	memory management
user-defined, 12-38	about, <i>22-22</i>
log management locks, 12-36	automatic, 22-23
log switches	automatic shared, 22-24
archiver process, 18-21	instance PGA, 22-25
log sequence numbers, 14-18	MERGE statement, 10-5
log writer process (LGWR), 18-17	Messaging Gateway, 20-37
group commits, 18-18	metadata links, 3-11, 9-10
online redo logs available for use, 14-18	metadata-linked application common objects, 3-9
redo log buffers and, 17-18	•

metadata-linked common objects, 3-7, 3-10 metadata links, 3-11	NVARCHAR2 data type, 4-25	
metrics, 9-12, 22-32	0	
MGA (managed global area)	<u> </u>	
contents of, 17-38	object store files	
mle module	accessing objects, 6-21	
example, <i>11-21</i>	credential management, 6-22	
monitoring user actions, 20-10	deleting, 6-22	
multiblock writes, 18-16	moving to traditional storage, 6-22	
multiplexing	object tables, 4-15, 4-63	
control files, 14-15	object types, 4-63, 6-30	
redo log file groups, 14-19	object views, 6-30	
redo log files, 14-19	ODBC, 23-10	
multitenant architecture	OLAP	
definition, 1-10	index-organized tables, 5-30	
multitenant container databases	OLTP	
See CDBs	table compression, 4-34	
multiversion read consistency, 9-14, 12-1, 12-2,	online redo log, <i>14-16</i> , <i>15-37</i>	
12-4, 12-7, 15-33, 15-37	archiver process (ARCn), 18-21	
deferred inserts, 12-6	buffer management, 18-17	
dirty reads, 12-2	checkpoints, 14-14	
read committed isolation level, 12-9	committed data, 16-20	
statement-level, 1-9, 12-3	committing a transaction, 18-18	
transaction-level, 12-3	log switch	
undo segments, 12-4	archiver process, 18-21	
mutexes, 12-36	log writer process, 17-18, 18-17	
,	rolling forward, 16-20	
N.I.	undo data in, <i>15-37</i>	
N		
NaN (not a number), 4-26	writing buffers, 18-17	
National Language Support (NLS), 23-11	online redo log files, 1-16	
natural keys, 7-6	OPEN_CURSORS parameter	
NCHAR data type, 4-25	managing private SQL areas, 17-34	
network listener process	operating systems	
·	communications software, 19-24	
connection requests, 19-19 networks	privileges for administrator, 16-10	
	optimized physical reads, 17-10	
client/server architecture use of, 19-1	optimizer, 10-2, 10-12	
communication protocols, 19-23, 19-24	adaptive optimization, 10-16	
dispatcher processes and, 19-19	components, 10-14	
drivers, 19-23	estimator, 10-15	
listener processes of, 19-8	execution, 10-22	
Oracle Net Services, 19-7	execution plans, 6-35, 10-12, 10-16, 10-22,	
NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter, 4-27	22-38	
NOAUDIT statement, 10-4	function-based indexes, 5-28	
nonunique indexes, 5-6	hints, 10-12, 10-18, 17-27	
normalized tables, 6-39	invisible indexes, 5-3	
NOT NULL constraints, 7-2, 7-4	partitions in query plans, 6-1	
nulls, 4-21	plan generator, 10-16	
foreign keys, 7-10	query plans, 10-22	
how stored, 4-21, 4-33	query transformer, 6-35, 10-15	
indexed, 5-6	row sources, 10-22	
prohibiting, 7-4	statistics, 4-32, 10-17, 10-21, 22-32	
NUMBER data type, 4-26	Optimizer Statistics Advisor	
numbers, floating point, 4-26	about, <i>22-36</i>	
numeric data types, 4-26	Oracle Advanced Analytics, 20-33	
floating-point numbers, 4-26		

Oracle ASM (Automatic Storage Management),	Oracle Spatial and Graph, 23-22
14-4, 14-5, 20-25, 22-13	Oracle Text, 23-21
Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall, 20-13	Oracle Universal Installer (OUI), 22-4
Oracle Automatic Storage Management	Oracle XA
See Oracle ASM	session memory in the large pool, 17-26
Oracle blocks, 15-2	ORDBMS (object-relational database
Oracle Call Interface	management system), 1-3
See OCI	out-of-place refresh method, 6-34
Oracle code, 19-22	outer joins, 10-7
Oracle Connection Manager Control utility, 22-5	
Oracle Data Mining, 20-33	Р
Oracle Data Pump, 15-44, 20-8, 22-8	
dump file set, 22-8	packages, 11-8
unified audit trail, 20-12	advantages of, 11-8
oracle data structures, 1	creation, 11-9
Oracle Database	executing, 11-13
history, 1-3	for locking, 12-38
Oracle Database Vault, 20-8, 20-12	private, 11-8
Oracle Enterprise Manager	public, <u>11-8</u>
See Enterprise Manager	shared SQL areas and, 17-22
Oracle Enterprise Manager Cloud Control (Cloud	subprogram executions, 11-10
Control)	pages, 15-2
See Cloud Control	parallel execution, 18-24
Oracle Flashback Technology, 1-9, 22-17	coordinator, 18-27
Oracle Flex Clusters, 20-25	server, 18-27
Oracle GoldenGate, 20-36, 20-37	servers, 18-27
Oracle Internet Directory, 19-15	tuning, 18-24
Oracle JDeveloper, 23-3	parallel SQL, 18-24
Oracle JVM	coordinator process, 18-27
main components, 11-17	server processes, 18-27
overview, 11-16	parameters
Oracle Label Security, 20-9, 20-12	initialization, 16-23
Oracle LogMiner, 22-10	locking behavior, 12-24
Oracle Machine Learning for R, 20-33	parse locks, 12-35
Oracle Management Agents, 22-3	parsing, SQL, 10-19, 10-21
Oracle Management Repository, 22-3	embedded SQL, <i>10-11</i>
Oracle Management Service (OMS), 22-3	hard parse, 12-35
Oracle Net, 1-20	storage of information, 9-12
Oracle Net Configuration Assistant, 22-5	partial global partitioned indexes, 6-18
Oracle Net Listener, 1-20	partitioned change tracking refresh, 6-33
Oracle Net Manager, 22-5	partitioned indexes, 6-13
Oracle Net Services, 1-20, 19-7	global, 6-15
client/server systems use of, 19-7	storage, 6-15
overview, 19-7	partitioned tables, 6-7
shared server requirement, 19-19	interval, 6-5
Oracle Net Services Connection Manager, 11-14	reference, 6-8
Oracle processes, 18-4, 18-9	partitioning
Oracle program interface (OPI), 19-23	by hash, 6-7
Oracle RAC	by interval, 6-5
See Oracle Real Application Clusters	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Oracle Real Application Clusters, 14-4	by list, 6-6
Enterprise Grids, 20-22	by range, 6-4
Oracle Flex Clusters, 20-25	by reference, 6-8
reverse key indexes, 5-17	composite, 6-9
Oracle Secure Backup, 22-12	index, 6-15
Oracle Sharding	indexes, 6-13
about. 6-23	key, 6-3

partitions	PL/SQL
characteristics, 6-2	anonymous blocks, 11-3, 11-11
composite partitioning, 6-3	collections, 11-12, 11-13
definition, 4-10	data types, 4-23
dynamic partitioning, 18-27	dynamic SQL, 11-12
elimination from queries, 6-14	exceptions, 11-12
index, 6-12	execution, 11-13
keys, 6-3	execution of subprograms, 11-7
materialized views, 6-32	language constructs, 11-12
moving to object store, 6-20	overview, 11-3
overview, 6-1	package creation, 11-9
partitions	packages, 9-14, 11-8
composite, 6-3	PL/SQL engine, 11-13
range, 6-3	program units, 11-4, 17-22
segments, 15-30	shared SQL areas and, 17-22
single-level, 6-3	records, 11-12, 11-13
strategies, 6-3	stored procedures, 1-7, 9-8, 11-3, 11-4, 11-8
table, 6-4, 6-6, 6-10, 6-18	units, 11-3
using object store, 6-19	compiled, <i>11-13</i>
passwords	plan
administrator privileges, 16-10	SQL execution, 10-5
connecting with, 18-6	planned downtime
PCTFREE storage parameter	avoiding downtime during, 20-19
how it works, 15-16	pluggable databases
PDB\$SEED, 2-6	See PDBs
PDBs, 1-10, 14-2	PMAN background process, 18-15
character sets, 2-4	PMON background process, 18-14
cloning, 2-7	pragmas, PL/SQL, 13-23
common users, 3-8	precheckable check constraints, 7-13
connecting to, 19-13	precompilers, 11-1
containers, 2-1	COBOL, 23-6
current container, 18-7	embedded SQL, <i>10-11</i>
database links, 2-9	FORTRAN, 23-6
	Pro*C/C++, 23-6
definition, 2-5	predicates, SQL, 5-11, 10-2
flashback, 22-17	primary key constraints, 7-2
naming rules, 2-8	primary keys, 4-21, 5-2
proxy, 2-6, 2-7	constraints, 7-6
purpose of, 2-7	
services, 19-11–19-13	hash clusters, 4-44
temp files, 15-41	index-organized tables, 4-15 private SQL areas, 17-20
types, 2-6	•
performance	described, 17-20
group commits, 18-18	how managed, 17-34
packages, 11-8	parsing and, 10-21
PGA	private synonyms, 6-40
See program global area (PGA)	privileges, 9-1, 10-10, 20-3
PGA_AGGREGATE_LIMIT initialization	administrator, 16-10
parameter, 22-25	granting, 10-4, 20-4
PGA_AGGREGATE_TARGET initialization	PL/SQL procedures and, 11-4
parameter, 22-25	privilege profiler, 20-4
phantom reads, 12-7	revoking, 10-4
physical database structures	procedures, 11-4, 11-6
control files, 1-16, 14-14	advantages, 11-4
data files, 1-16	execution, 11-7, 11-13
online redo log files, 1-16	execution in a PL/SQL package, 11-10
physical guesses, 5-35	external, 11-13

procedures (continued)	pseudocode
memory allocation, 11-4	triggers, <i>11-31</i>
security, 11-4	pseudocolumns, 4-29, 5-31
shared SQL areas and, 17-22	public synonyms, 6-40
stored procedures, 1-7, 9-8, 11-3, 11-13	
process manager process (PMON)	$\circ$
state objects, 18-15	Q
process monitor process (PMON)	quarantined transaction, 13-15
described, 18-14	queries
processes, 18-1	blocks, 10-9
archiver (ARC <i>n</i> ), 18-21	definition, 10-6
background, 1-18, 18-12	implicit, 12-9
background (BGnn), 18-20	in DML, <i>10-5</i>
checkpoints and, 18-16	parallel processing, 18-24
client, 1-18, 18-5	query blocks, 10-16
dedicated server, 19-20	query transformer, 10-15
definition, 1-18	SQL language and, 10-1
distributed transaction resolution, 18-20	stored, 6-25
job queue, 18-22	subqueries, 6-25, 10-5, 10-9
listener, 19-8	query blocks, 10-16
shared servers and, 19-19	query optimizer
log writer (LGWR), 18-17	See optimizer
multithreaded, 18-4	query plans, 10-22
Oracle, 18-9	partitioning and, 6-1
parallel execution coordinator, 18-27	query rewrite, 6-37
parallel execution servers, 18-27	query transformer, 6-35
process monitor (PMON), 18-14	query transferment, o co
recoverer (RECO), 18-20	D
server, 1-18, 18-9	R
shared, 19-19, 19-20	range partitioning, 6-4
shared server, 19-17	range partitions, 6-3
client requests and, 19-18	range scans, index, 5-12
structure, 18-1	RDBMS (relational database management
system monitor (SMON), 18-16	system), 1-3
user	RDMA, <i>17-31</i>
recovery from failure of, 18-14	read committed isolation, 12-9
sharing server processes, 19-19	read consistency
virtual operating system daemon process	See multiversion read consistency
(VOSD), 18-20	read uncommitted, 12-7
processing	read-only isolation level, <i>12-16</i>
parallel SQL, 18-24	read-only tablespaces
program global area (PGA), 1-18, 17-2	moving to object store, 6-20
shared server, 19-20	Real Application Clusters
shared servers, 19-20	cache fusion, 12-4
program interface, 19-22	system monitor process and, 18-16
Oracle side (OPI), 19-23	threads of online redo log, 14-17
structure of, 19-23	records, PL/SQL, 11-12, 11-13
user side (UPI), 19-23	recoverable errors, 13-16, 20-17
program units	recoverer process (RECO), 18-20
shared pool and, 17-22	in-doubt transactions, 13-25
programming, server-side, 1-7, 11-1	
Property Graph, 23-22	recovery
protection policies	complete, 22-18
benefits, 22-20	database buffers and, 16-20
proxy PDBs, 2-6, 2-7, 2-9	distributed processing in, 18-20
proxy : 550, 20, 27, 20	instance recovery
	SMON process, 18-16

recovery (continued)	REVOKE statement, 10-4
media, <i>22-18</i>	rights, definer's and invoker's, 11-4
dispatcher processes, 19-21	roles, 4-10, 9-8, 10-10
process recovery, 18-14	rollback, 13-13
required after terminating instance, 16-17	described, 13-13
rolling back transactions, 16-22	ending a transaction, 13-13
tablespace	implicit in DDL, 10-4
point-in-time, 22-18	statement-level, 12-23, 13-6
Recovery Appliance, 22-20, 22-21	to a savepoint, 13-11
backup modules, 22-21	transaction-level, 10-9
metadata database, 22-21	rollback segments
plug-in, <i>22-20</i>	locks on, 12-36
recovery catalog, 22-21	parallel recovery, 16-22
Recovery Manager, 9-12, 22-12	use of in recovery, 16-22
architecture, 22-13	ROLLBACK statement, 13-7
auditing, <i>20-12</i>	rolling back, 13-1, 13-13
backups, 22-16	root container, 2-1, 2-4
Recovery Appliance, 22-20	row chaining, 15-8, 15-20
redaction, data, 20-7	row data (section of data block), 15-12
policies, 20-7	row directories, 15-11
redo log buffer, 14-16	row locks, 12-26
redo log files	concurrency, 12-27
available for use, 14-18	storage, <u>12-29</u>
circular use of, 14-18	row pieces, 4-33
contents of, 14-21	row source generation, 10-22
distributed transaction information in, 14-17	ROWID data type, <i>4-28</i> , <i>4-29</i>
group members, 14-19	rowids, 4-33
groups, defined, 14-19	foreign, <i>4-28</i>
instance recovery use of, 14-16	index, 5-6
LGWR and the, <i>14-18</i>	logical, 4-28, 5-34
members, <i>14-19</i>	physical, <i>4-28</i>
multiplexed, 14-19	row migration, 15-20
online, defined, 14-16	scans, 10-16
redo entries, 14-21	universal, 4-28
threads, 14-17	rows
redo logs buffer, 17-18	addresses, 4-33
redo records, 14-21	chaining across blocks, 4-33, 15-20
REF constraints, 7-2	clustered, 4-33
reference partitioned tables, 6-8	definition, 1-5, 4-21
referential integrity	format of in data blocks, 15-11
examples of, 7-16	locking, <i>12-26</i>
self-referential constraints, 7-16	locks on, 12-26
refresh	migrating to new block, 15-20
incremental, 6-33	row set, 10-22
job queue processes, 18-22	row source, 10-22
materialized views, 6-33, 6-34	shown in rowids, 15-13
relational database management system	storage, 4-33
See RDBMS	triggers, 11-25
relations, simple, 1-2	1199010, 11 20
reserved words, 10-3	6
resource management, 22-28	S
response queues, 19-18	cample cohomes 4.14
result cache, 17-23	sample schemas, <i>4-14</i>
result sets, SQL, 4-15, 4-29, 4-54, 6-29, 10-6	SAVEPOINT statement, 10-9
RESULT_CACHE clause, 17-23	savepoints, 10-9, 13-10
reverse key indexes, 5-17	definition, 13-10
1313.33	implicit, 13-6

savepoints (continued)	sequences (continued)
rolling back to, 13-11	definition, 4-10, 6-36
SAVEPOINT statement, 13-7	surrogate keys, 7-6
SBT libraries, 22-21	serializability, transactional, 12-1
scans	serialization isolation level, 12-12
cluster, 10-16	server parameter file
fast full index, 5-12	about, 16-24
full index, 5-11	startup, <i>16-11</i>
full table, 5-2, 10-16, 17-14	server processes, 1-18, 18-9
index, 5-10, 10-16	creation, 18-11
index skip, 5-14	listener process, 19-8
range, 4-43	server-side programming, 11-1
rowid, <i>10-16</i>	overview, 11-1
unique index, 5-13	servers
schema objects	client/server architecture, 19-1
definitions, 1-5, 9-1, 10-4	shared
dependencies, 4-12, 6-27	architecture, <i>18-2</i> , <i>19-17</i>
dimensions, 6-37	processes of, 19-17, 19-20
indexes, 5-1	service names, 19-8
introduction, 4-1	service tiers
materialized views, 6-30	See Recovery Appliance service tiers
	SERVICE_NAMES parameter, 19-15
relationship to data files, 14-10	service-oriented architecture, 1-19, 19-6
sequences, 6-36	session control statements, 10-10
storage, 4-11	sessions, 10-10
schemas, 1-5, 4-1	
sample, 4-14	connections contrasted with, 18-6
SCN	defined, 18-6
See system change numbers	memory allocation in the large pool, 17-26
secondary indexes, 5-34	sequence generation in, 6-37
benefits, 5-34	SET CONSTRAINT statement, 10-9
physical guesses, 5-35	SET TRANSACTION statement, 10-9, 13-3
SecureFiles, 23-20	SGA (system global area), 1-18, 17-2
security	allocating, 16-11
administrator privileges, 16-10, 20-3	big table cache, 17-12
auditing, 20-10	contents of, 17-4
definer's rights, 11-4	data dictionary cache, 9-12, 17-22
program interface enforcement of, 19-22	database buffer cache, 17-6
views, 6-25	fixed SGA, 17-30
seed PDB, 2-1	large pool, 17-26
segment advisor, 22-32	redo log buffer, 13-10, 17-18
segments, 1-17, 15-29	rollback segments and, 13-10
data, 15-30	shared and writable, 17-4
defined, 15-2	shared pool, <i>11-4</i> , <i>17-19</i>
index, 5-8, 5-26	variable parameters, 16-23
overview of, 15-29	shadow lost write protection, 15-47
table storage, 4-31	configuring, 15-50
temporary, 4-56, 15-32	enabling, <i>15-48</i>
allocating, 15-32	purpose, <i>15-48</i>
user, 15-30	shadow tablespaces, 15-47
select lists, SQL, 10-6	creating, <i>15-50</i>
SELECT statement, 10-5	how they work, 15-48
selectivity, 5-12	purpose, <i>15-48</i>
self-referential integrity constraints, 7-10	user interface, 15-49
sequences	sharded database (SDB), 6-23
characteristics, 6-36	sharded tables, 6-23
concurrent access, 6-37	shards, 6-23

share DDL locks, <i>12-34</i>	SQL (continued)
share locks, 12-21	expressions, 5-4, 10-6
shared pool, <i>11-13</i> , <i>17-19</i> , <i>17-22</i>	functions, 4-29
allocation of, 17-22	interactive, 10-1
dependency management and, 17-22	memory allocation for, 17-20
described, 17-19	operators, 10-2
flushing, 17-22	optimization, 10-21
latches, <i>12-35</i>	Oracle, 1-6, 10-3
parse locks, 12-35	overview, 10-1
shared server	parallel execution, 18-24
described, 18-2	parsing, 10-19, 10-21
•	
dispatcher processes, 19-19	PL/SQL and, 11-3
Oracle Net Services or SQL*Net V2	predicates, 5-11, 10-2
requirement, 19-19	processing, 10-19
processes, 19-20	reserved words, 10-3
processes needed for, 19-17	result sets, 4-15, 4-29, 4-54, 6-29, 10-6
restricted operations in, 19-21	select lists, 10-6
session memory in the large pool, 17-26	session control statements, 10-10
shared server processes (S <i>nnn</i> ), 19-20	standards, 10-3
described, 19-20	statements, 10-3
shared SQL areas, 6-28, 17-19, 17-20, 17-22	subqueries, 6-25, 10-9
dependency management and, 17-22	system control statements, 10-11
described, 17-20	transaction control statements, 10-9
parse locks, <i>12-35</i>	transactions, 13-1
procedures, packages, triggers and, 17-22	types of statements, 10-3
shared temporary tablespaces, 15-51	SQL areas
shutdown, 16-14, 16-17	private, 17-20
abnormal, 16-17	shared, 17-20
prohibited by dispatcher processes, 19-21	SQL tuning advisor, 22-32
steps, 16-14	SQL*Loader, 22-7
SHUTDOWN ABORT statement, 16-17	SQL*Plus, 22-4
Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP)	alert log, 16-31
See SOAP	executing a package, 11-10
simple triggers, 11-26	
single-level partitioning, 6-3	lock and latch monitors, 12-35
SMON background process, 18-16	SRVCTL utility, 13-21
SOA, 1-19, 19-6	standard auditing, 20-10
	standards
SOAP (Simple Object Access Protocol), 1-19	ANSI/ISO, 10-3
software code areas, 17-2	isolation levels, 12-7
space management	star schemas, 4-53
extents, 15-25	startup, <i>16-1</i>
PCTFREE, 15-16	prohibited by dispatcher processes, 19-21
row chaining, 15-20	statement-level atomicity, 13-6
segments, 15-29	statement-level read consistency, 12-3
Space Management Coordinator Process	statement-level rollback, 12-23, 13-6
(SMCO) background process, 17-27	statements, SQL, 10-3
SQL, 10-1, 10-3	statistics, 4-32, 9-12, 10-12, 17-22
conditions, 10-2, 10-6	ASH, <i>22-34</i>
data definition language (DDL), 10-4	AWR, 22-32
data manipulation language (DML), 10-5	definition, 10-17
definition, 1-6	gathering for optimizer, 22-32
dictionary cache locks, 12-36	Java-related, 17-29
dynamic SQL, <i>11-12</i>	join order, 10-7
embedded, 10-1, 10-11, 23-6	optimizer, <i>10-21</i>
executable, <i>13-3</i>	undo retention, 15-47
execution, 10-22, 13-6	ando rotolidoli, 10 77

storage	Т
logical structures, 15-41	<del> </del>
nulls, 4-21	table clusters
triggers, 11-31	cluster keys, 4-39
stored procedures	definition, 4-39
See procedures	hash cluster storage, 4-45
Structured Query Language (SQL), 10-1	hash clusters, 4-42-4-44
structures	indexed, 4-40
locking, 12-34	overview, 4-1
logical, <i>15-1</i>	scans, 10-16
data blocks, 15-1, 15-8, 15-22	table partitions, 6-4
extents, 15-1, 15-25	tables
segments, 15-1, 15-29	attribute-clustered, 4-48
tablespaces, <i>14-1</i> , <i>15-41</i>	automatic big table caching, 17-9, 17-12
physical	base, <del>6-27</del>
control files, 14-14	characteristics, 4-21
data files, 14-1	clustered, 4-39
processes, 18-1	compression, 4-34, 6-11
subprograms, PL/SQL	definition, 1-2, 1-5, 4-10
See procedures	dimension, 6-38
subqueries, 6-25, 10-5, 10-9	directories, 15-11
summaries, 6-30	DUAL, 9-9
surrogate keys, 7-6	dynamic partitioning, 18-27
synonyms	external, 4-56, 4-58, 4-59
constraints indirectly affect, 7-17	fact, 6-38
data dictionary views, 9-11	full table scans, 5-2, 17-14
definition, 4-10, 6-40	heap-organized, <i>4-11</i> , <i>5-30</i>
private, 6-40	index-organized, 5-30, 5-31, 5-33, 5-34
public, 6-40, 9-8	integrity constraints, 7-1
securability, 6-40	joins, 5-24
SYS user name, 4-7	master, 6-30
data dictionary tables, 9-9	normalized or denormalized, 6-39
SYSDBA privilege, 16-10	object, 4-63
SYSOPER privilege, 16-10	overview, 4-1, 4-15
system change numbers (SCN), 13-6	partitioned, 6-3, 6-6, 6-7
committed transactions, 13-13	partitions, 6-10
defined, 13-13	permanent, 4-15
definition, 12-4	storage, <i>4-31</i>
when assigned, 14-21	temporary, 4-54, 4-56, 15-33
system container, 2-4	transaction, 13-3
system control statements, 10-11	truncating, 10-4, 15-27
system global area	views of, 6-25
See SGA	virtual, 9-14
system locks, 12-35	tables, attribute-clustered, 4-46
internal, <i>12-36</i>	dimensional hierarchies, 4-53
latches, <i>12-35</i>	linear ordering, 4-52
mutexes, 12-36	zone maps, 4-48, 4-49
system monitor process (SMON), 18-16	tables, base, 6-25
defined, 18-16	tables, external, 4-15
Real Application Clusters and, 18-16	tables, object, 4-15
rolling back transactions, 16-22	tables, temporary, 4-15
SYSTEM tablespace	tablespace point-in-time recovery, <i>22-18</i>
data dictionary stored in, 15-45	tablespaces, 1-17, 15-41
online requirement of, 15-55	described, 15-41
SYSTEM user name, 4-7	dictionary managed, 15-8
	locally managed, 15-5
	.ooan, managou, 10 o

locks on, 12-36 offline, 15-55 online, 15-56 online, 15-57 online, 15-58 online etable, 15-59 online, 15-59 online	tablespaces (continued)	transactions (continued)
offline, 15-55     online, 15-55     onerview of, 15-41     recovery, 22-18     schema objects, 4-11     space allocation, 15-4     used for temporary segments, 15-32     tasks, 18-1     temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33     allocating, 15-32     allocation for queries, 15-32     temporary tables, 4-15     creation, 4-56     global, 4-54     purpose, 4-55     purpose, 4-55     temporary tablespaces, 15-51     creation of default, 15-53     local, 15-51     threads     online redo log, 14-17     time zones, 4-28     To_CHAR function, 4-30     To_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30     trace files     LGWR trace file, 18-18     transaction transpagement     definition, 1-8     transaction management     definition, 1-8     transactions, 13-1     ACID properties, 13-1     active, 13-10, 15-33     assigning system change numbers, 13-13     blocking, 12-10     deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6     definition, 1-8, 13-1     distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35		DML statements, 10-5
overview of, 15-41 recovery, 22-18 schema objects, 4-11 space allocation, 15-4 used for temporary segments, 15-32 tasks, 18-1 temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33 allocating, 15-32 allocation for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 shared, 15-5		ending, 13-4
recovery, 22-18 schema objects, 4-11 space allocation, 15-4 used for temporary segments, 15-32 tasks, 18-1 temp files, 14-11 temp files, 14-12 temp files, 14-11 temp files, 14-11 temp files, 14-12 temp files, 14-11 temp files, 14-12 teaction, 12-12 temporate, 4-54 temp files, 14-12 temp files, 14-12	online, 15-55	enqueued, <i>13-11</i>
schema objects, 4-11 space allocation, 15-4 used for temporary segments, 15-32 tasks, 18-1 temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33 allocating, 15-32 allocation for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tables, 4-15 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 treads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28	overview of, 15-41	idempotence, 13-16, 20-17
space allocation, 15-4 used for temporary segments, 15-32 tasks, 18-1 temp files, 14-11 temp files, 14-12 temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33	recovery, 22-18	in-doubt
used for temporary segments, 15-32	schema objects, 4-11	resolving automatically, 13-25
isolation of, 12-7 temp files, 14-11 temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33 allocating, 15-32 allocating for queries, 15-32 allocating for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 transaction befault, 15-53 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation, 4-54 private, 13-3 terminating, 13-13 terminating, 13-0 setilizability, 12-1 setting properties, 10-9 stransaction into, 1,2-3 transaction biotry, 12-6 transaction into, 1,2-7 compount, 11-25 compount, 11-25 veries, 10-9 transaction into, 1,2-7 rompount, 11-26 effect o	space allocation, 15-4	in-flight, 13-16
lemp files, 14-11 temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33 allocating, 15-32 allocation for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 structure, 13-3 terminated, 15-33 termin	used for temporary segments, 15-32	isolation levels, 12-7, 12-12, 12-16
temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33	tasks, 18-1	isolation of, 12-7
allocating, 15-32 allocation for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-54 private, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 shared, 15-51 shared, 15-51 shared, 15-51 streads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 ind tale/time columns, 4-27, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 LGWR trace file, 18-18 LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 10-9 transaction files file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 10-9 structure, 13-3 terminating the application and, 13-4 transaction history, 12-6 transaction history, 12-6 transaction bloom, 12-7 compound, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 stranged, 11-31 timing, 11-26  UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 tup-phase commit transaction management, 13-24 but on management, 13-25 but on management, 13-25 but on management, 13-13 but on management, 13-13 but on management, 13-13 but on management, 13-13 bu	temp files, 14-11	logical transaction ID, 13-18
allocation for queries, 15-32 temporary tables, 4-15 creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-27, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 To_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 Towelt transaction Control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  rolling back, 13-11 savepoints in, 13-10 serializability, 12-1 setting properties, 10-9 structure, 13-3 terminated, 15-33 terminated, 15-30	temporary segments, 4-56, 15-33	naming, 13-9
remporary tables, 4-15     creation, 4-56     global, 4-54     private, 4-54     purpose, 4-55     temporary tablespaces, 15-51     creation of default, 15-53     local, 15-51     shared, 15-51     threads     online redo log, 14-17     time zones, 4-28     in date/time columns, 4-28     TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28     TO_CHAR function, 4-30     TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30     transaction control statements, 10-9     Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17     benefits, 13-17     how it works, 13-17     transaction radening, 13-18     transaction radening, 13-18     transaction radening, 13-23     within a PL/SQL block, 13-23     beginning, 13-3     blocking, 12-10     committing, 13-18, 18-18     group commits, 18-18     conflicting writes, 12-10     deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6     definition, 1-8, 13-1     distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35		read consistency, 12-3
creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 shared, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 ransaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  savepoints in, 13-10 serializability, 12-1 setting properties, 10-9 structure, 13-3 terminated, 15-33 terminated, 15-34 transaction control statements, 10-9 transaction history, 12-6 transaction ibitory, 12-1 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 torage of, 11-31 transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47	allocation for queries, 15-32	rolling back, 13-13
creation, 4-56 global, 4-54 private, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 shared, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 ransaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  savepoints in, 13-10 serializability, 12-1 setting properties, 10-9 structure, 13-3 terminated, 15-33 terminated, 15-34 transaction control statements, 10-9 transaction history, 12-6 transaction ibitory, 12-1 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 torage of, 11-31 transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47	·	
global, 4-54 private, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 shared, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction control statement, 10-9 Transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 terminated, 15-33 terminating the application and, 13-4 transaction history, 12-6 transaction postroty, 12-6 transaction history, 12-6 transaction lours, 4-28 transaction benefits, 13-1 stransaction history, 12-6 tra	· · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
private, 4-54 purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 shared, 15-51 shared, 15-51 treads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 compound, 11-26 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 privileges required, 11-31 privileges required, 11-31 transaction analogement definition, 1-8 transaction analogement definition, 1-8 transaction control statements, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35		·
purpose, 4-55 temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 local, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 To_DATE function, 4-27 D_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 how it works, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-scions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 terminated, 15-34 transaction history, 12-6 transaction history, 12-7 transaction history, 12-6 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firingers, 11-12 cascading, 13-15 transaction history, 12-16 transaction h		
temporary tablespaces, 15-51 creation of default, 15-53 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 To_DATE function, 4-30 Transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction columns (13-4) transaction logur, 11-25 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 13-17 transaction ranagement definition, 1-8 transaction ranagement, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  terminating the application and, 13-4 transaction nitiony, 12-6 transaction history, 12-6 transaction lotsory, 12-6 transaction lotsory, 12-6 transaction lot, 13-1, 13-3 transaction history, 12-6 transaction history, 12-6 transaction lotsory, 12-6 transaction lot, 13-1, 13-13 transaction lot, 13-1, 13-13 transaction lot, 13-1, 13-13 transaction lot, 13-2, 12-13 transaction lot, 13-1, 13-13 transaction lot, 13-2, 12-13 transaction lot, 13-2, 12-5 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 13-1 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 strated of, 11-27 tow, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 tupes, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction manag		÷ , ,
terminating the application and, 13-4 transaction control statements, 10-9 transaction in ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction iD, 13-1, 13-1 transaction iD, 13-1, 13-3 transaction iD, 13-1, 13-1 transaction iD, 13-1 transaction iD, 13-1 transaction iD, 13-1 tra		
local, 15-51 threads		
shared, 15-51 threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transaction, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PUSQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3, 18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  transaction history, 12-6 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-3 transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ID, 13-15 transaction ID, 13-15 transaction ID, 13-16 transaction ID, 13-16 transaction ID, 13-15 transactions (quarantine, 13-15 triggers, 11-1 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-25 statement, 11-25 transaction backer, 13-13 transaction handser, 13-13 transaction handser, 13-13 undon mode components of, 11-27 components of, 11-27 components of, 11-27 components		
threads online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-30 trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-18, 18-18 group committs, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-3, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  transaction ID, 13-1, 13-1 transaction ( quarantine, 13-15 tringsactions ( quarantine, 13-15 transactions, (13-125 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 cascading, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
online redo log, 14-17 time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 Transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 definition, 1-8 transaction management, 13-14 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  transactions transactions (quarantine, 13-15 triggers, 11-1 cascading, 11-25 compound, 11-26 compound, 11-26 firing (executing), 11-31 privileges required, 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  Undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
time zones, 4-28 in date/time columns, 4-28 IMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28 TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 Transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transaction, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 13-4 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  quarantine, 13-15 triggers, 11-1 cascading, 11-25 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 firing (executing), 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 tuples, efficition, 1-2 tuples, efficition, 1-2 undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
in date/time columns, 4-28  TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28  TO_CHAR function, 4-30  TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30  trace files    LGWR trace file, 18-18  transaction control statements, 10-9  Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17    benefits, 13-17    how it works, 13-17  transaction management    definition, 1-8  transaction tables, 13-3    reset at recovery, 18-14  transactions, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  autonomous, 13-23    within a PL/SQL block, 13-23    beginning, 13-18, 18-18    group commits, 18-18    conflicting writes, 12-10    deafllocks, 12-23, 13-6    definition, 1-8, 13-1    distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  transaction and the search of the		· ·
TIMESTAMP data type, 4-27, 4-28  TO_CHAR function, 4-30  TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30  trace files  LGWR trace file, 18-18  transaction control statements, 10-9  Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17  benefits, 13-17  how it works, 13-17  transaction management  definition, 1-8  transaction-level read consistency, 12-3  transactions, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  autonomous, 13-23  within a PL/SQL block, 13-23  beginning, 13-3  blocking, 12-10  committing, 13-18, 18-18  group commits, 18-18  conflicting writes, 12-10  deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6  definition, 1-8, 13-1  distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  cascading, 11-25  components of, 11-27  compound, 11-26  effect of rollbacks, 13-6  effect of rollbacks, 13-7  rov, 11-25  shared SQL areas and, 17-22  simple, 11-25  storage of, 11-31  timing, 11-26  UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27  uses of, 11-25  use of,		·
TO_CHAR function, 4-30 TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 To_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 Trace files LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-2 definition, 1-2 dedington, 13-24 components of, 11-27 compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 effect of rollbacks, 13-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 effect of rollbacks, 13-3 tensaction nanagement, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 uses of, 11-26		
TO_DATE function, 4-27, 4-30 trace files     LGWR trace file, 18-18 transaction control statements, 10-9 Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  compound, 11-26 effect of rollbacks, 13-6 effect of rollback		
trace files     LGWR trace file, 18-18     transaction control statements, 10-9  Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17     benefits, 13-17     how it works, 13-17     transaction management     definition, 1-8     transaction tables, 13-3     reset at recovery, 18-14     transaction-level read consistency, 12-3     transactions, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  autonomous, 13-23     within a PL/SQL block, 13-23     beginning, 13-3     blocking, 12-10     committing, 13-18, 18-18     group commits, 18-18     conflicting writes, 12-10     deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6     definition, 1-8, 13-1     distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  effect of rollbacks, 13-6     firing (executing), 11-31     privileges required, 11-31     INSTEAD OF, 11-25     overview, 11-24     restrictions, 11-27     restrictions, 11-27     row, 11-25     shared SQL areas and, 17-22     simple, 11-26     statement, 11-25     storage of, 11-31     timing, 11-26     UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27     uses of, 11-25     TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27     tuples, definition, 1-2     two-phase commit     transaction management, 13-24  U  undo management, automatic, 15-33     undo mode     CDBs, 15-41     undo retention period, 15-47	<del>-</del>	·
LGWR trace file, 18-18   transaction control statements, 10-9   privileges required, 11-31   privileges required, 11-31   privileges required, 11-31   INSTEAD OF, 11-25   Overview, 11-25   Overview, 11-27   overview, 11-27   overview, 11-27   overview, 11-27   transaction management   definition, 1-8   definition, 1-8   transaction tables, 13-3   reset at recovery, 18-14   transaction-level read consistency, 12-3   transactions, 13-1   transactions, 13-1   ACID properties, 13-1   active, 13-10, 15-33   assigning system change numbers, 13-13   autonomous, 13-23   within a PL/SQL block, 13-23   beginning, 13-3   blocking, 12-10   committing, 13-18, 18-18   group commits, 18-18   conflicting writes, 12-10   deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6   definition, 1-8, 13-1   distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35   definition period, 15-47   undo retention period, 15-47	<del>-</del>	·
transaction control statements, 10-9  Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17 benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  privileges required, 11-31 INSTEAD OF, 11-25 overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
Transaction Guard, 13-16, 13-22, 20-17     benefits, 13-17     how it works, 13-17     transaction management     definition, 1-8     transaction tables, 13-3     reset at recovery, 18-14     transaction-level read consistency, 12-3     transactions, 13-1     ACID properties, 13-1     active, 13-10, 15-33     assigning system change numbers, 13-13     autonomous, 13-23     within a PL/SQL block, 13-23     blocking, 12-10     committing, 13-18, 18-18     group commits, 18-18     conflicting writes, 12-10     deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6     definition, 1-8, 13-1     distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  INSTEAD OF, 11-25     overview, 11-24     restrictions, 11-27     row, 11-25     shared SQL areas and, 17-22     simple, 11-26     statement, 11-25     storage of, 11-31     timing, 11-26     UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27     uses of, 11-25     TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27     tuples, definition, 1-2     two-phase commit     transaction management, 13-24  U  undo management, automatic, 15-33     undo mode     CDBs, 15-41     undo retention period, 15-47		÷ '
benefits, 13-17 how it works, 13-17 transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  overview, 11-24 restrictions, 11-27 row, 11-25 shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		, ,
how it works, 13-17 transaction management		
transaction management definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  reset at recovery, 18-14 stared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
definition, 1-8 transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  shared SQL areas and, 17-22 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
transaction tables, 13-3 reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35 simple, 11-26 statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
reset at recovery, 18-14 transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  statement, 11-25 storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
transaction-level read consistency, 12-3 transactions, 13-1 ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  storage of, 11-31 timing, 11-26 UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47	, ,	·
transactions, 13-1  ACID properties, 13-1  active, 13-10, 15-33  assigning system change numbers, 13-13  autonomous, 13-23  within a PL/SQL block, 13-23  blocking, 12-10  committing, 13-18, 18-18  group commits, 18-18  conflicting writes, 12-10  deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6  definition, 1-8, 13-1  distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  timing, 11-26  UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27  uses of, 11-25  TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27  tuples, definition, 1-2  two-phase commit  transaction management, 13-24  U  undo management, automatic, 15-33  undo mode  CDBs, 15-41  undo retention period, 15-47		
ACID properties, 13-1 active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  UNKNOWN does not fire, 11-27 uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
active, 13-10, 15-33 assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  uses of, 11-25 TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		<u> </u>
assigning system change numbers, 13-13 autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  TRUNCATE statement, 10-4, 15-27 tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
autonomous, 13-23 within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  tuples, definition, 1-2 two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
within a PL/SQL block, 13-23 beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  two-phase commit transaction management, 13-24  undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
beginning, 13-3 blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  transaction management, 13-24  undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		
blocking, 12-10 committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		·
committing, 13-18, 18-18 group commits, 18-18 conflicting writes, 12-10 deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 definition, 1-8, 13-1 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  U undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		transaction management, 10 24
group commits, 18-18  conflicting writes, 12-10  deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6  definition, 1-8, 13-1  distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35  undo management, automatic, 15-33  undo mode  CDBs, 15-41  undo retention period, 15-47	•	
conflicting writes, 12-10 undo management, automatic, 15-33 undo mode definition, 1-8, 13-1 CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		U
deadlocks, 12-23, 13-6 undo mode definition, 1-8, 13-1 CDBs, 15-41 undo retention period, 15-47		undo management, automatic, 45,22
definition, 1-8, 13-1 CDBs, 15-41 distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35 undo retention period, 15-47	g ·	
distributed, 13-9, 13-24, 20-35 undo retention period, 15-47		
	resolving automatically, 18-20	undo retention period, 15-47

undo segments, 13-3, 15-33	views, 6-25
read consistency, 12-4	analytic, 20-32
temporary, 14-16, 15-33, 15-37	base tables, 6-25
undo space management	characteristics, 6-27
automatic undo management mode, 15-46	constraints indirectly affect, 7-17
undo tablespaces, 15-33, 15-46, 15-47	data access, 6-28
undo retention period, 12-16	data dictionary
Unicode, 4-24	updatable columns, 6-29
unified audit trail, 19-5, 20-9, 20-12	definition, 4-10
unique indexes, 5-6	DML, 6-27
unique key constraints, 7-2, 7-4	dynamic performance, 9-12, 9-13
composite keys, 7-4	indexes, 6-28
NOT NULL constraints and, 7-4	INSTEAD OF triggers, 11-25
unplanned downtime	integrity constraints, 6-27
avoiding downtime during, 20-15	materialized, 6-30
updatable join views, 6-29	object, 6-30
update no action constraint, 7-11	schema object dependencies, 6-27
UPDATE statement, 10-5	storage, 6-27
updates	updatability, 6-29
lost, 12-10	uses, 6-25
tables with parent keys, 12-30	V\$, 9-12
updatability of views, 6-29, 11-25	virtual columns, 4-17, 4-32, 5-28
updatable join views, 6-29	virtual operating system daemon process process
upgrades	(VOSD), 18-20
database, 9-2, 15-45, 15-46, 20-21, 23-4	(VOSD), 10 20
UROWID data type, <i>4-28</i>	
user global area (UGA), 17-2	W
user program interface (UPI), 19-23	wordhauga
user segments, 15-30	warehouse
USER_ views, 9-8	materialized views, 6-30
users	Web services, <i>1-19</i> , <i>19-6</i>
common, 2-1, 3-8, 4-4	write-ahead, 18-17
users, database, <i>4-10</i>	
authentication, 20-5	X
names, 9-1	
sessions and connections, 18-6	XA
privileges, <i>4-1</i> , <i>20-3</i>	session memory in the large pool, 17-26
temporary tablespaces, 15-32	XMLType data type, 23-15
UTL_HTTP package, 11-8	XStream, <i>20-37</i>
OTE_ITTE package, 11-0	
	Z
V	
V\$ views, 9-13	Zero Data Loss Recovery Appliance
•	See Recovery Appliance
database object metadata, 9-14	zone maps, <i>4-48</i> , <i>4-49</i>
storage, 9-14	
VARCHAR2 data type, 4-24	
variables	
embedded SQL, 10-11	