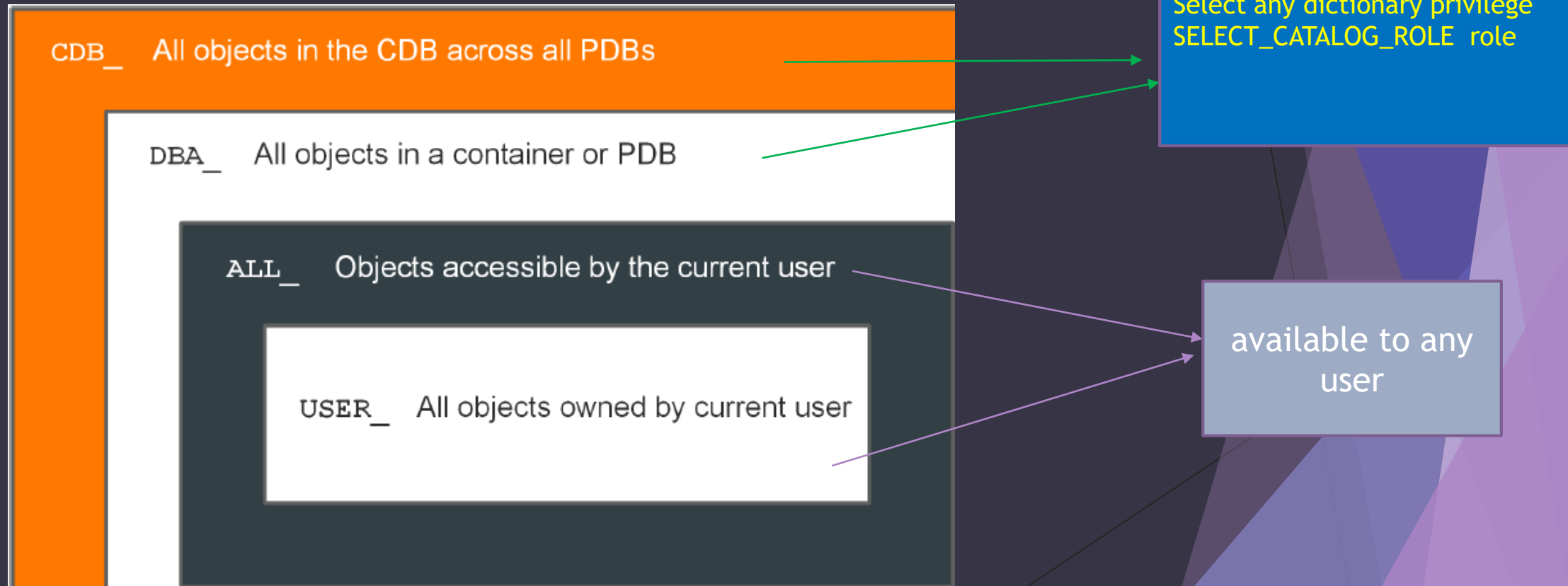


Oracle Data Dictionary

- Oracle data dictionary is the metadata about the database .
- The data dictionary is structured in tables and views.
- Is maintained by oracle database server .
- Is owned by SYS user.
- Should never modified direct using SQL .



Common users VS local users

- A CDB common user is a database account that is created in the root container and is inherited by all PDBs in the CDB, including future PDBs
- A common user can not have the same name as any local user across all the PDBs.
- Oracle supplied administrative accounts such **SYS** user and **system** user are common user.
- You can create common user , but you need user defined prefix **C##** , example **C##KHALED**
- The user defined prefix can be defined in parameter called **common_user_prefix**
- A Local user is DB user created in a specific PDB (example: **HR user in PDB orclpdb**)
- You can create same local account and password in more than one PDB
example:

HR user in PDB called pdb1

HR user in PDB called pdb2

HR user in PDB called pdb3

Dynamic Performance Views (v\$ views)

- Are a set of underlying views that are maintained by the server and accessible to the database administrator user SYS.
- are called *dynamic performance views* because they are continuously updated while a database is open and in use.
- their contents relate primarily to performance.
- Dynamic performance views are identified by the prefix V_\$. Public synonyms for these views have the prefix V\$.
- The dynamic performance views are used by Enterprise Manager and Oracle Trace, which is the primary interface for accessing information about system performance
- Once the instance is started, the V\$ views that read from memory are accessible. Views that read data from disk require that the database be mounted.