

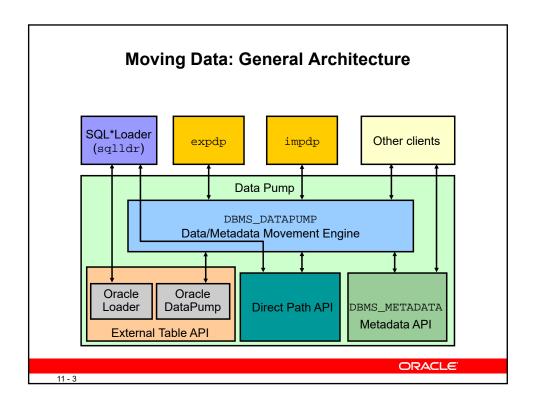
Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to:

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

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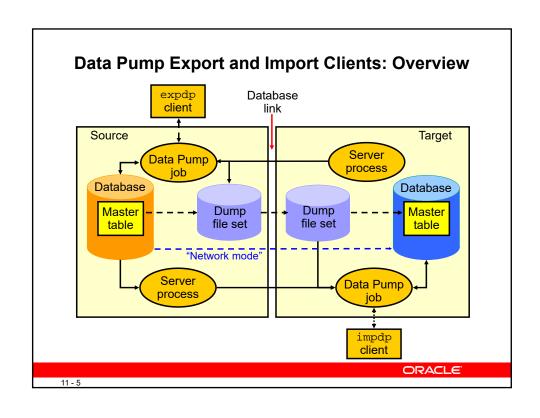


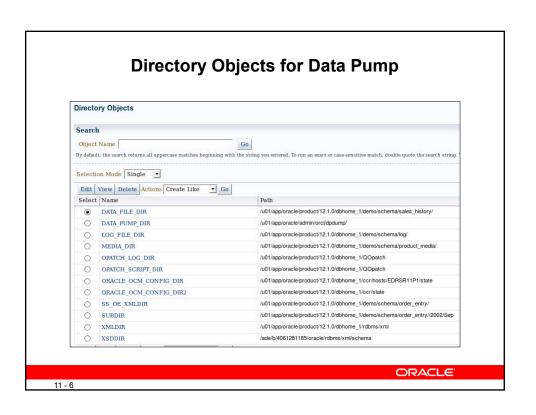
Oracle Data Pump: Overview

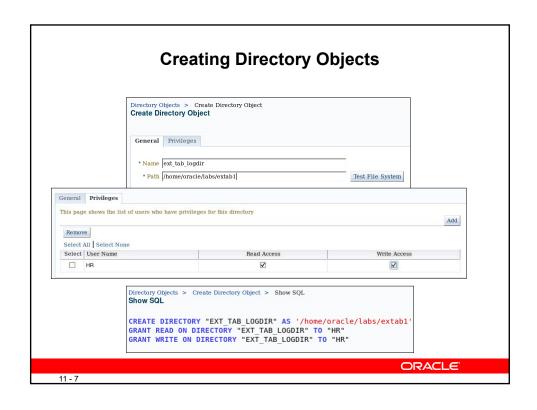
As a server-based facility for high-speed data and metadata movement, Oracle Data Pump:

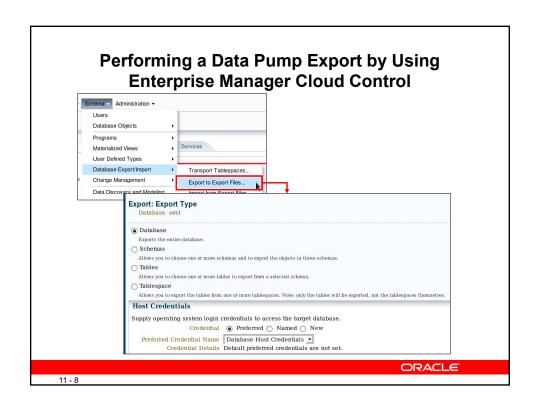
- Is callable via DBMS_DATAPUMP
- Provides the following tools:
 - expdp
 - impdp
 - GUI interface in Enterprise Manager Cloud Control

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Performing a Data Pump Import

Data Pump can be invoked on the command line:

```
$ impdp hr DIRECTORY=DATA_PUMP_DIR \
DUMPFILE=HR_SCHEMA.DMP \
PARALLEL=1 \
CONTENT=ALL \
TABLES="EMPLOYEES" \
LOGFILE=DATA_PUMP_DIR:import_hr_employees.log \
JOB_NAME=importHR \
TRANSFORM=STORAGE:n
```

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SQL*Loader: Overview Input data files Control file SQL*Loader Rejected Field processing Accepted Record selection Selected Bad Oracle server file Discard file Rejected Inserted (optional) Log file

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SQL*Loader Control File

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

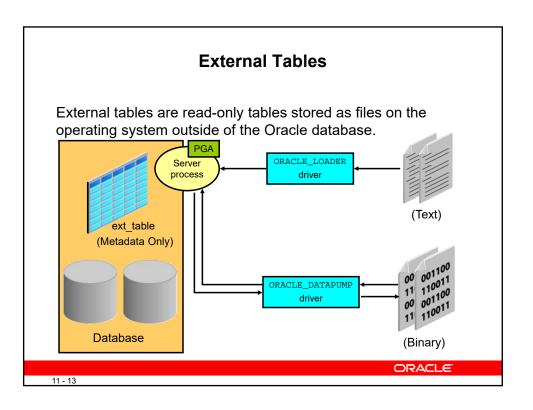
- Location of the data to be loaded
- Data format
- Configuration details:
 - Memory management
 - Record rejection
 - Interrupted load handling details
- Data manipulation details



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Loading Data by Using Enterprise Manager Cloud Control Load Data: Generate Or Use Existing Control File Database orcl A control file will be generated after you define the structure of the data file. Bost Credential Credential Preferred Named New UserName oracl Password Confirm Password Control File Data File Load Method Options Schedule Review Load Data: Control File Database orcl A control file is used to describe what will be loaded and how. Specify the full path and name of the control file on the database server machine. Puol/appl/oracle/oradata/orcl/LOAD.CTI.



External Table: Benefits

- Data can be used directly from the external file or loaded into another database.
- External data can be queried and joined directly in parallel with tables residing in the database, without requiring it to be loaded first.
- The results of a complex query can be unloaded to an external file.
- You can combine generated files from different sources for loading purposes.

From Oracle Database

From external file

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Defining an External Tables with ORACLE_LOADER

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

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Using External Tables

Querying an external table:

```
SQL> SELECT * FROM extab_employees;
```

Querying and joining an external table with an internal table:

```
SQL> SELECT e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name,
d.department_name FROM departments d, extab_employees e
WHERE d.department_id = e.department_id;
```

Appending data to an internal table from an external table:

```
SQL> INSERT /*+ APPEND */ INTO hr.employees SELECT * FROM extab_employees;
```

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Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Describe ways to move data
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