



Objectives

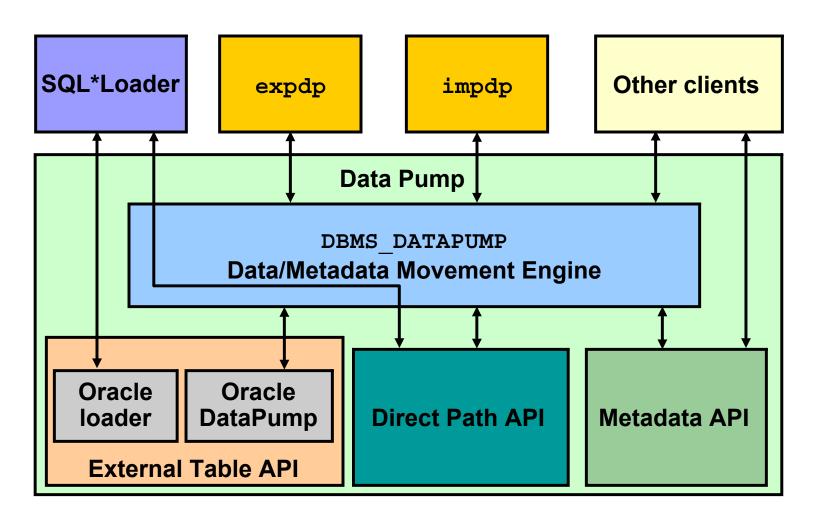
Directory Obj. SQL*Loader Data Pump

- Export
- Import External Table

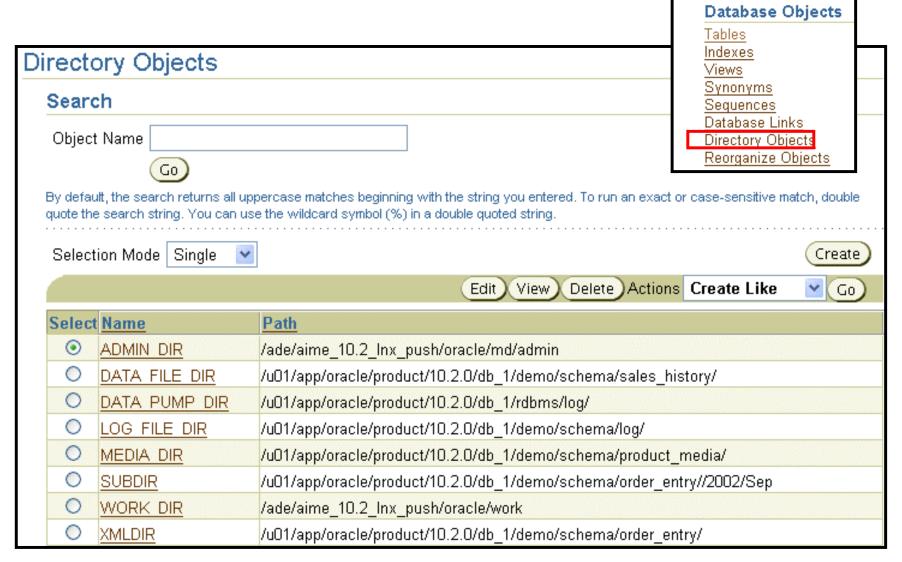
After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

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

Moving Data: General Architecture

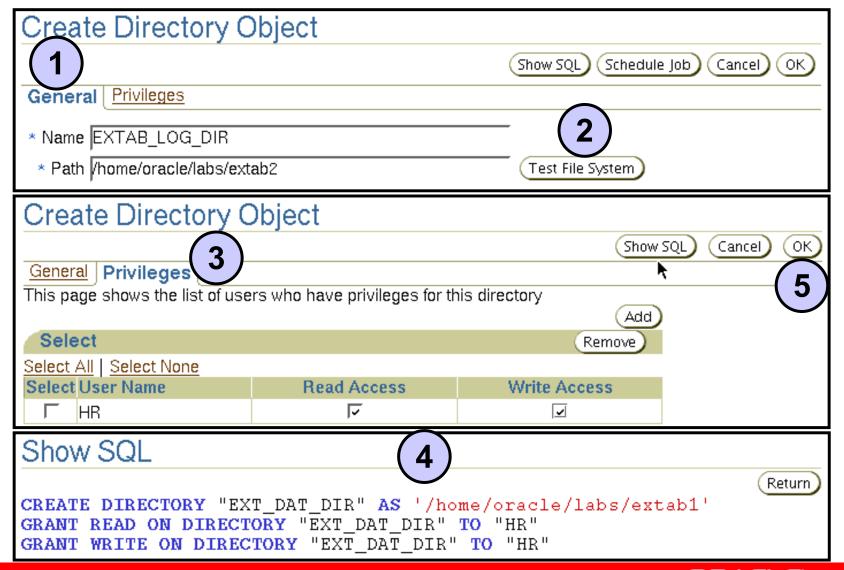


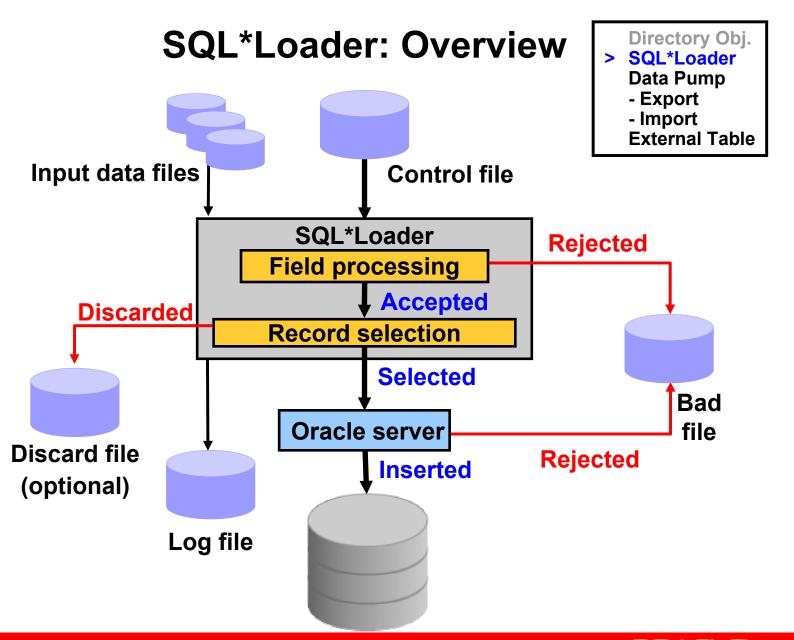




Schema

Creating Directory Objects





Loading Data with SQL*Loader



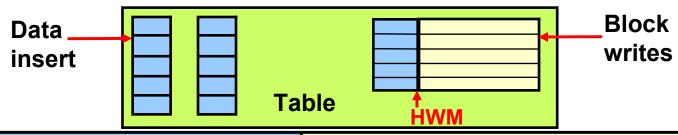
SQL*Loader Control File

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

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



Loading Methods



Conventional Load	Direct Path Load
Uses COMMIT	Uses data saves (faster operation)
Always generates redo entries	Generates redo only under specific conditions
Enforces all constraints	Enforces only PRIMARY KEY, UNIQUE, and NOT NULL
Fires INSERT triggers	Does not fire INSERT triggers
Can load into clustered tables	Does not load into clusters
Allows other users to modify tables during load operation	Prevents other users from making changes to tables during load operation

Data Pump: Overview

Directory Obj. SQL*Loader

- > Data Pump
 - Export
 - Import

External Table

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

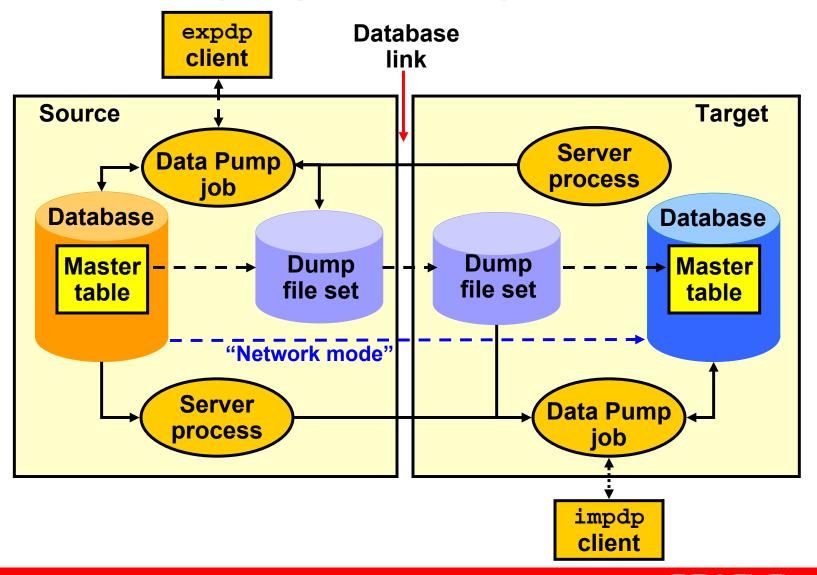
- Is callable via DBMS_DATAPUMP
- Provides the following tools:
 - expdp
 - impdp
 - Web-based interface
- Provides data access methods:
 - Direct path
 - External tables
- Detaches from and reattaches to long-running jobs
- Restarts Data Pump jobs



Data Pump: Benefits

- Fine-grained object and data selection
- Explicit specification of database version
- Parallel execution
- Estimation of the export job space consumption
- Network mode in a distributed environment
- Remapping capabilities during import
- Data sampling and metadata compression

Data Pump Export and Import: Overview



Data Pump Utility: Interfaces and Modes

- Data Pump Export and Import interfaces:
 - Command line
 - Parameter file
 - Interactive command line
 - Database Control
- Data Pump Export and Import modes:
 - Full
 - Schema
 - Table
 - Tablespace
 - Transportable tablespace



Fine-Grained Object Selection

Data Pump Content > - Export What to Export from the Source Database @ All - Import Export both metadata and data **External Table** C Data Only Export only table row data Metadata Only Export only database object definitions Include Only Objects Specified Below Exclude Only Objects Specified Below Objects to Include or Exclude Select Object Type Object Name Expression No items found Add Another Row Object Name Expression example: "IN('EMP','DEPT')" or, to include every object except those of a particular type not beginning with PRO, select EXCLUDE with an expression of "NOT LIKE 'PRO%'" Flashback Export read-consistent view of data As the specified System Change Number (SCN) SCN 699783 As the SCN which most closely matches the specified time Date June 6, 2005 Time 12 - 00 - AM PM Query Specify SELECT statement predicate clauses to be applied to tables being exported. If a Table Name is not supplied for a particular Predicate Clause, the Predicate Clause is applied to (and must make sense for) all tables being exported. Select Predicate Clause Table Name No items found Add

Directory Obj.

SQL*Loader

Advanced Feature: Sampling

- Task: Create test data.
- Method: Specify a percentage of data to be sampled and unloaded from the source database.

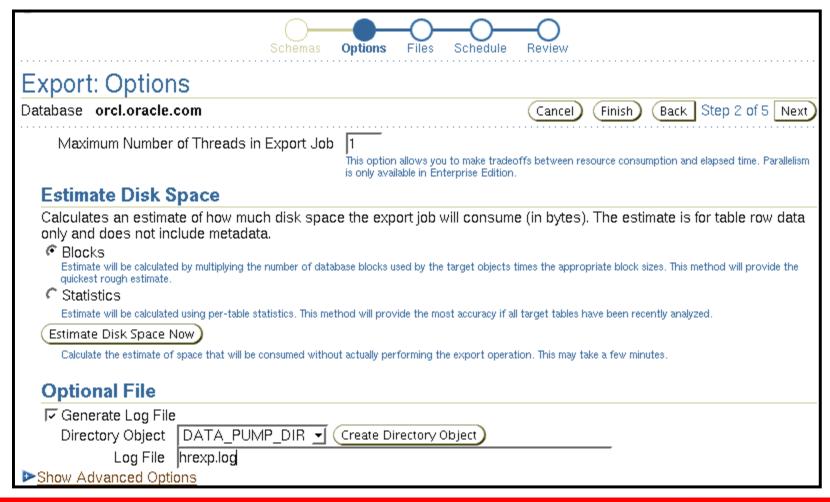
Example to unload 44% of the HR.EMPLOYEES table:

```
SAMPLE="HR"."EMPLOYEES":44
```

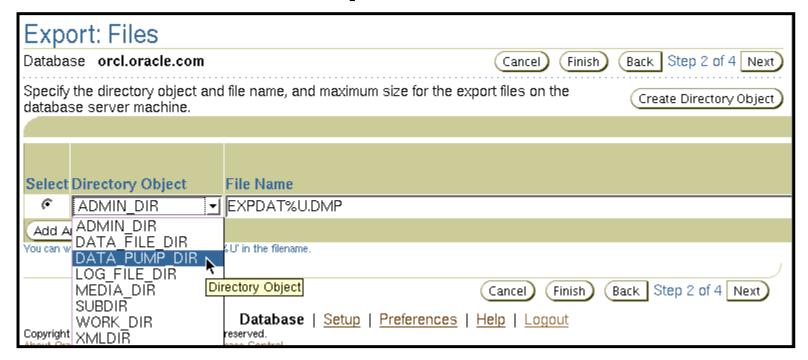
Example to unload 30% of the entire export job (because no table name is specified):

```
expdp hr/hr DIRECTORY=DATA_PUMP_DIR
DUMPFILE=sample1.dmp SAMPLE=30
```

Export Options: Files



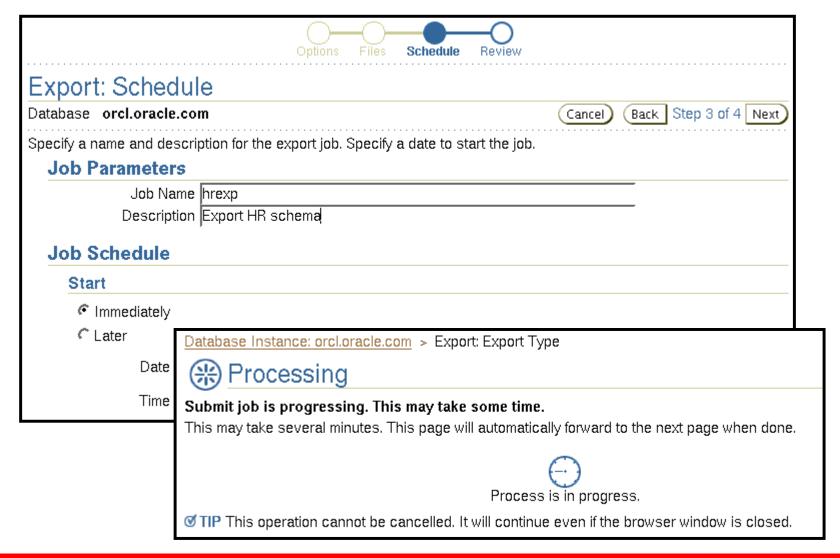
Data Pump File Locations



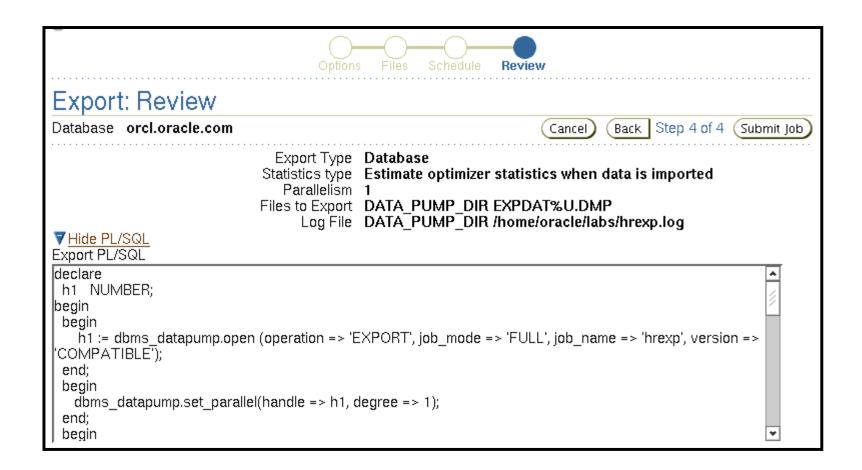
The order of precedence of file locations:

- Per-file directory
- The DIRECTORY parameter
- The DATA PUMP DIR environment variable
- DATA PUMP DIR directory object

Scheduling and Running a Job



Data Pump File Naming and Size



Data Pump Import

Data Pump Import: Files - Export > - Import Database orcl.oracle.com **External Table** Database Version of Files to Import | 10g or later ▼ (Go) Changing the version affects attributes below. Note: if the files were produced using the original 'exp' command, select "Prior to 10g" regardless of the database version. **Files** Specify the directory name and file name of the import files on the database server machine. Create Directory Object Remove Select Directory Object File Name DATA PUMP DIR ▼ EXPDAT%U.DMP Add Another Row You can wildcard a set of dump files using "%U" in the filename. Import Type Entire files C Schemas Allows you to choose one or more schemas and to import the objects in those schemas. C Tables Allows you to choose one or more tables to import from a selected schema. Tablespace Allows you to import the tables from one or more selected tablespaces. Note: the tablespaces themselves will not be imported and must exist in the database. **Host Credentials** * Username loracle ****** * Password ☐ Save as Preferred Credential

Directory Obj. SQL*Loader

Data Pump Import: Transformations

You can remap:

- Data files by using REMAP DATAFILE
- Tablespaces by using REMAP TABLESPACE
- Schemas by using REMAP SCHEMA

```
REMAP_DATAFILE = 'C:\oradata\tbs6.f':'/u1/tbs6.f'
```

Data Pump Import: Transformations

Using TRANSFORM, you can also:

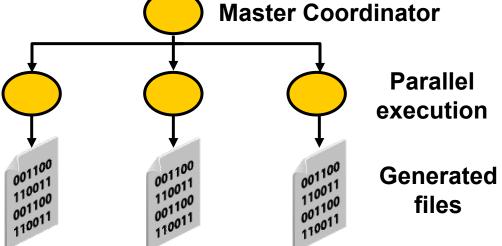
- Exclude from tables and indexes:
 - STORAGE and TABLESPACE clauses
 - STORAGE clause only
- Re-create object identifiers of abstract data types
- Change extent allocations and file size

```
TRANSFORM =
SEGMENT_ATTRIBUTES|STORAGE|OID|PCTSPACE:{y|n|v}[:object type]
```

Data Pump: Performance Consideration

Maximizing job performance with the PARALLEL parameter.

Master Coordinator



Example:

```
expdp hr/hr FULL=y
DUMPFILE=dp_dir1:full1%U.dmp, dp_dir2:full2%U.dmp
FILESIZE=2G PARALLEL=3
LOGFILE=dp_dir1:expfull.log JOB_NAME=expfull
```

Performance Initialization Parameters

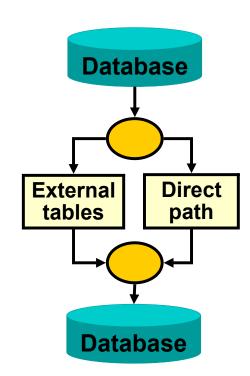
- Performance of Data Pump can be affected by:
 - DISK ASYNCH IO=TRUE
 - DB BLOCK CHECKING=FALSE
 - DB BLOCK CHECKSUM=FALSE
- The following should be set high to allow for maximum parallelism:
 - PROCESSES
 - SESSIONS
 - PARALLEL_MAX_SERVERS
- The following should be sized generously:
 - SHARED POOL SIZE
 - UNDO_TABLESPACE



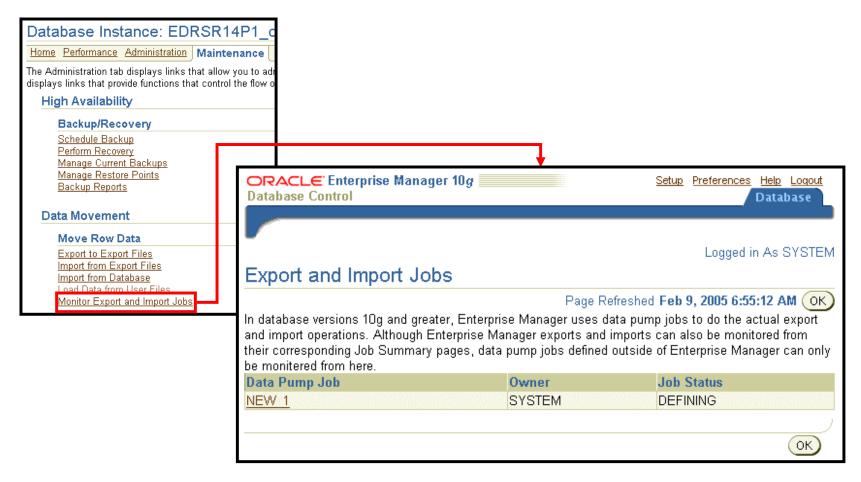
Data Pump Access Path: Considerations

One of the following access paths is automatically selected by Data Pump:

- Direct path
- External tables, if data includes:
 - Encrypted columns
 - Clustered tables
 - Different partition at unload and load time, and others (see Notes)



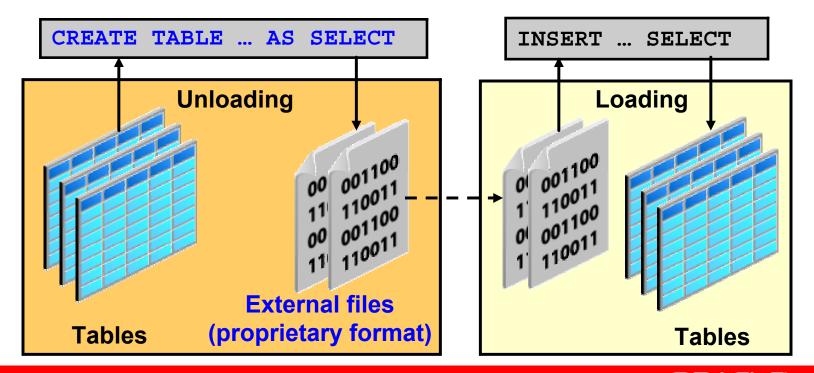
Using Enterprise Manager to Monitor Data Pump Jobs



External Table Population

Directory Obj. SQL*Loader Data Pump

- Export
- Import
- > External Table
- Unloading of data to external files with the ORACLE DATAPUMP access driver
- No modifications of external tables



Using External Tables

- Data can be used directly from the external file or loaded into another database.
- Resulting files can be read only with the ORACLE_DATAPUMP access driver.
- You can combine generated files from different sources for loading purposes.

From Oracle Database



From External File

External Table Population with

ORACLE DATAPUMP

```
CREATE TABLE emp ext
  (first name, last name, department name)
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
    TYPE ORACLE DATAPUMP
    DEFAULT DIRECTORY ext dir
    LOCATION ('emp1.exp','emp2.exp','emp3.exp')
PARALLEL······
AS
SELECT e.first name, e.last name, d.department name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department id = d.department id AND
       d.department name in
                      ('Marketing', 'Purchasing');
```

External Table Population with

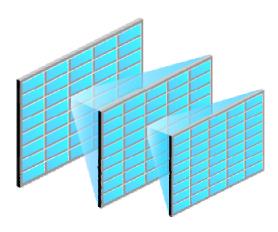
ORACLE LOADER

```
CREATE TABLE extab employees
                 (employee id
                                   NUMBER (4),
                  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;
```

Data Dictionary

View information about external tables in:

- [DBA ALL USER] EXTERNAL TABLES
- [DBA ALL USER] EXTERNAL LOCATIONS
- [DBA | ALL | USER] TABLES, and others



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

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



Practice Overview: Moving Data

This practice covers the following topics:

- Using the Data Pump Export Wizard to select database objects to be exported
- Monitoring a Data Pump Export job
- Using the Data Pump Import Wizard to import tables in your database
- Using the Load Data Wizard to load data into your database
- Loading data by using the command line