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ORACLE APPS DBA

TRAINING

IN

BANGALORE

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Oracle Apps DBA Training Syllabus in Bangalore

Introduction (Database Architecture)

- Describe course objectives
- Explore the Oracle 10g database architecture

Installing the Oracle Database Software

- Explain core DBA tasks and tools Plan an Oracle installation
- Use optimal flexible architecture
- Install software with the Oracle Universal Installer (OUI)

Creating an Oracle Database

- Create a database with the Database Configuration Assistant (DBCA) Create a database design template with the DBCA
- Generate database creation scripts with the DBCA

Managing the Oracle Instance

- Start and stop the Oracle database and components Use Enterprise Manager (EM)
- Access a database with SQL*Plus and iSQL*Plus
- Modify database initialization parameters
- Understand the stages of database startup View the Alert log
- Use the Data Dictionary

Managing Database Storage Structures

- Describe table data storage (in blocks)
- Define the purpose of tablespaces and data files
- Understand and utilize Oracle Managed Files (OMF) Create and manage tablespaces
- Obtain tablespace information
- Describe the main concepts and functionality of Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Administering User Security

- Create and manage database user accounts Authenticate users
  - Assign default storage areas (tablespaces) Grant and revoke privileges
- Create and manage roles
- Create and manage profiles
  - Implement standard password security features Control resource usage by users

Managing Schema Objects

- Define schema objects and data types Create and modify tables
- Define constraints
  - View the columns and contents of a table Create indexes, views and sequences
  - Explain the use of temporary tables Use the Data Dictionary
- Manage data through SQL
- Monitor and resolve locking conflicts
- Create and manage profiles
  - Implement standard password security features Control resource usage by users

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Managing Undo Data

- Explain DML and undo data generation
- Monitor and administer undo
- Describe the difference between undo and redo data Configure undo retention
- Guarantee undo retention
- Use the undo advisor

Implementing Oracle Database Security

- Describe DBA responsibilities for security
- Apply the principal of least privilege
- Enable standard database auditing Specify audit options
- Review audit information
- Maintain the audit trail

Oracle DBA Training Syllabus – Part 2

Configuring the Oracle Network Environment

- Create additional listeners
- Create Net Service aliases
- Configure connect-time failover
- Control the Oracle Net Listener
- Test Oracle Net connectivity
- Identify when to use shared versus dedicated servers

Backup and Recovery Concepts

Identify the types of failure that may occur in an Oracle Database Describe ways to tune instance recovery
Identify the importance of checkpoints, redo log files, and archived log files Configure ARCHIVELOG mode

Performing Database Backups

Create consistent database backups
Back your database up without shutting it down Create incremental backups
Automate database backups
Monitor the flash recovery area

Performing Database Recovery

Recover from loss of a control file
Recover from loss of a redo log file
Perform complete recovery following the loss of a data file

Performing Flashback

Describe Flashback database
Restore the table content to a specific point in the past with Flashback Table Recover from a dropped table
View the contents of the database as of any single point in time with Flashback Query See versions of a row over time with Flashback Versions Query
View the transaction history of a row with Flashback Transaction Query

Moving Data

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

Configuring Recovery Manager

Recovery Manager Features and Components
Using a Flash Recovery Area with RMAN

- Configuring RMAN
- Control File Autobackups
- Retention Policies and Channel Allocation
  - Using Recovery Manager to connect to a target database in default NOCATALOG mode Displaying the current RMAN configuration settings
- Altering the backup retention policy for a database

Using Recovery Manager

- RMAN Command Overview Parallelization of Backup Sets Compressed Backups
- Image Copy
  - Whole Database and Incremental Backups LIST and REPORT commands
  - Enable ARCHIVELOG mode for the database Use Recovery Manager

Recovering from Non-critical Losses

- Recovery of Non-Critical Files
- Creating New Temporary Tablespace
  - Recreating Redo Log Files, Index Tablespaces, and Indexes Read-Only Tablespace Recovery
  - Authentication Methods for Database Administrators Loss of Password Authentication File
- Creating a new temporary tablespace
- Altering the default temporary tablespace for a database

Incomplete Recovery

- Recovery Steps
  - Server and User Managed Recovery commands Recovering a Control File Autobackup
- Creating a New Control File
- Incomplete Recovery Overview
- Incomplete Recovery Best Practices
  - Simplified Recovery Through RESETLOGS Point-in-time recovery using RMAN

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Flashback

Flashback Database Architecture

- Configuring and Monitoring Flashback Database Backing Up the Flash Recovery Area
- Using V$FLASH_RECOVERY_AREA_USAGE
- Flashback Database Considerations
- Using the Flashback Database RMAN interface
- Using Flashback Database EM Interface

Managing and monitoring Flashback Database operations

Dealing with Database Corruption

Block Corruption Symptoms: ORA-1578

- DBVERIFY Utility and the ANALYZE command Initialization parameter DB_BLOCK_CHECKING Segment Metadata Dump and Verification

Using Flashback for Logical Corruption and using DBMS_REPAIR Block Media Recovery

RMAN BMR Interface

Dumping and Verifying Segment Metadata

Monitoring and Managing Storage I

- Database Storage Structures Space Management Overview Oracle-Managed Files (OMF) Row Chaining and Migrating

Proactive Tablespace Monitoring

- Managing Resumable Space Allocation SYSAUX Tablespace

Monitoring table and index space usage

Monitoring and Managing Storage II

- Automatic Undo Management Redo Log Files
- Table Types
- Partitioned Tables
- Index-Organized Tables (IOT)
- Managing index space with SQL
- Configure optimal redo log file size
- View "Automatic Tuning of Undo Retention"

VLDB Support

- Creating Bigfile Tablespaces
- Packages and data dictionary changes to support VLDB
  - Creating and maintaining temporary tablespace groups (TTG) Partitioning and Partitioned Indexes
  - Skipping unusable indexes
  - DML Error Logging
- Interpreting Bigfile ROWIDs

Automating Tasks with the Scheduler

- Scheduler Concepts
- Creating a Job Class and a Window
  - Managing Jobs, Programs, Chains, Events, Schedules, priority Viewing and Purging Job Logs
- Creating a program and a schedule
- Creating a job that uses a program and a schedule
  - Altering the program and schedule for the job and observing the behavior change of the job
- Monitoring job runs

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Workshop

Workshop Methodology, requirements, and setup Scenario 1: Database performance Scenario 2: Finding and Tuning Inefficient SQL Scenario 3: SGA Management – REDO Scenario 4: Running out of Undo Space Scenario 5: Missing datafile Scenario 6: Managing space in a tablespace – REDO Scenario 7: Missing TEMP data file