

Créer une base de données Oracle

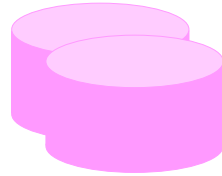


Objectifs

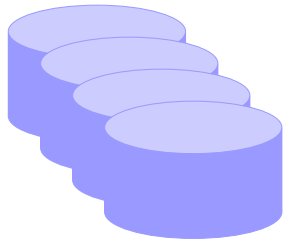
A la fin de ce chapitre, vous pourrez :

- **décrire l'architecture de la base de données Oracle**
- **comprendre l'architecture d'une instance**
- **utiliser la structure de gestion**
- **utiliser l'assistant DBCA pour**
 - **créer une base de données**
 - **configurer une base de données**
 - **supprimer une base de données**
 - **gérer des modèles**

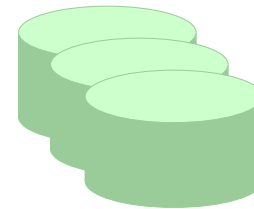
Architecture de la base de données



Fichiers de contrôle



Fichiers de données



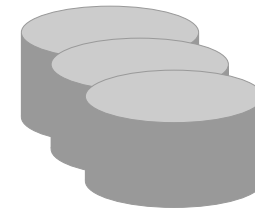
Fichiers de journalisation en ligne



Fichier de paramètres



**Fichier de mots
de passe**



**Fichiers de journalisation
archivés**

Explorer la structure de stockage

ORACLE
Enterprise Manager

Database: orcl.us.oracle.com

[Home](#) [Performance](#) **Administration** [Maintenance](#)

<u>Instance</u>	<u>Storage</u>
Memory Parameters	Controlfiles
Undo Management	Tablespaces
All Initialization Parameters	Datafiles
	Rollback Segments
	Redo Log Groups
	Archive Logs
	Temporary Tablespace Groups

Cliquez sur les liens afin d'afficher des informations détaillées.

Fichiers de contrôle

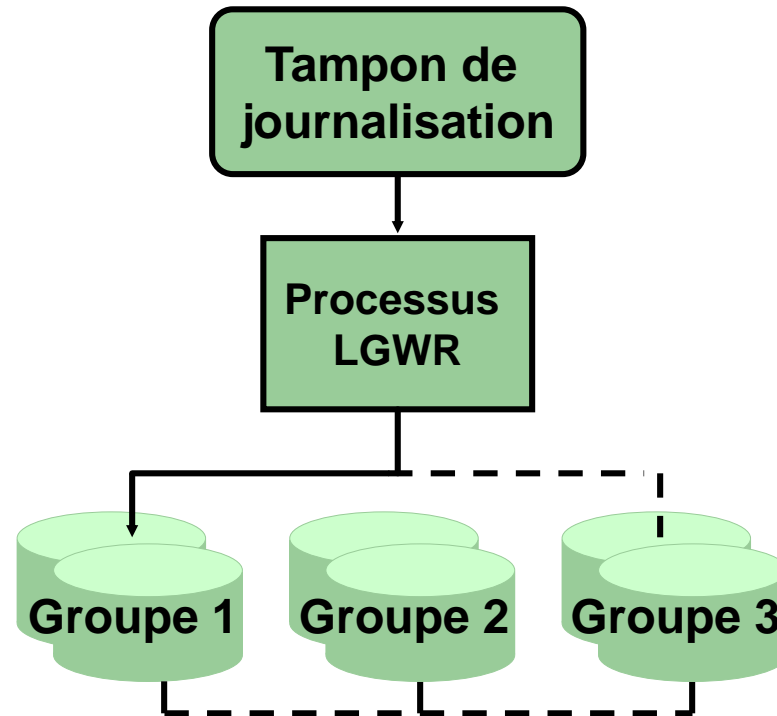
- Ils contiennent les informations relatives à la structure physique de la base de données.
- Ils sont multiplexés afin de protéger la base contre toute défaillance due à la perte de ces fichiers.
- Ils sont nécessaires pour démarrer l'instance.



Fichiers de contrôle

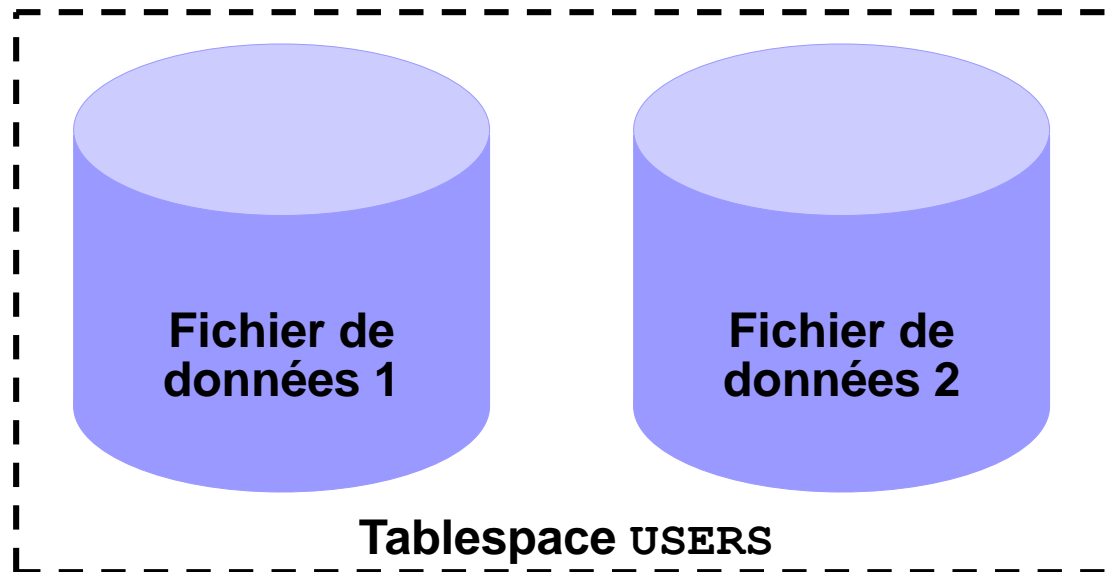
Fichiers de journalisation

- Ils enregistrent les modifications apportées à la base de données.
- Ils sont multiplexés afin d'éviter leur perte.



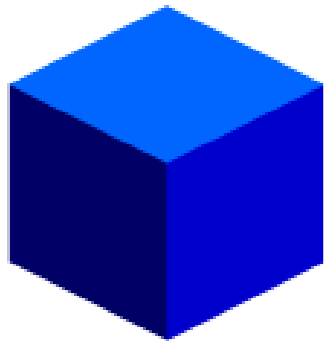
Tablespaces et fichiers de données

- Les tablespaces sont constitués d'un ou plusieurs fichiers de données.
- Les fichiers de données appartiennent à un seul tablespace.



Segments, extents et blocs

- Les segments sont présents dans un tablespace.
- Ils sont constitués d'un ensemble d'extents.
- Les extents sont un ensemble de blocs de données.
- Les blocs de données sont mis en correspondance avec les blocs du système d'exploitation.



Segment



Extents

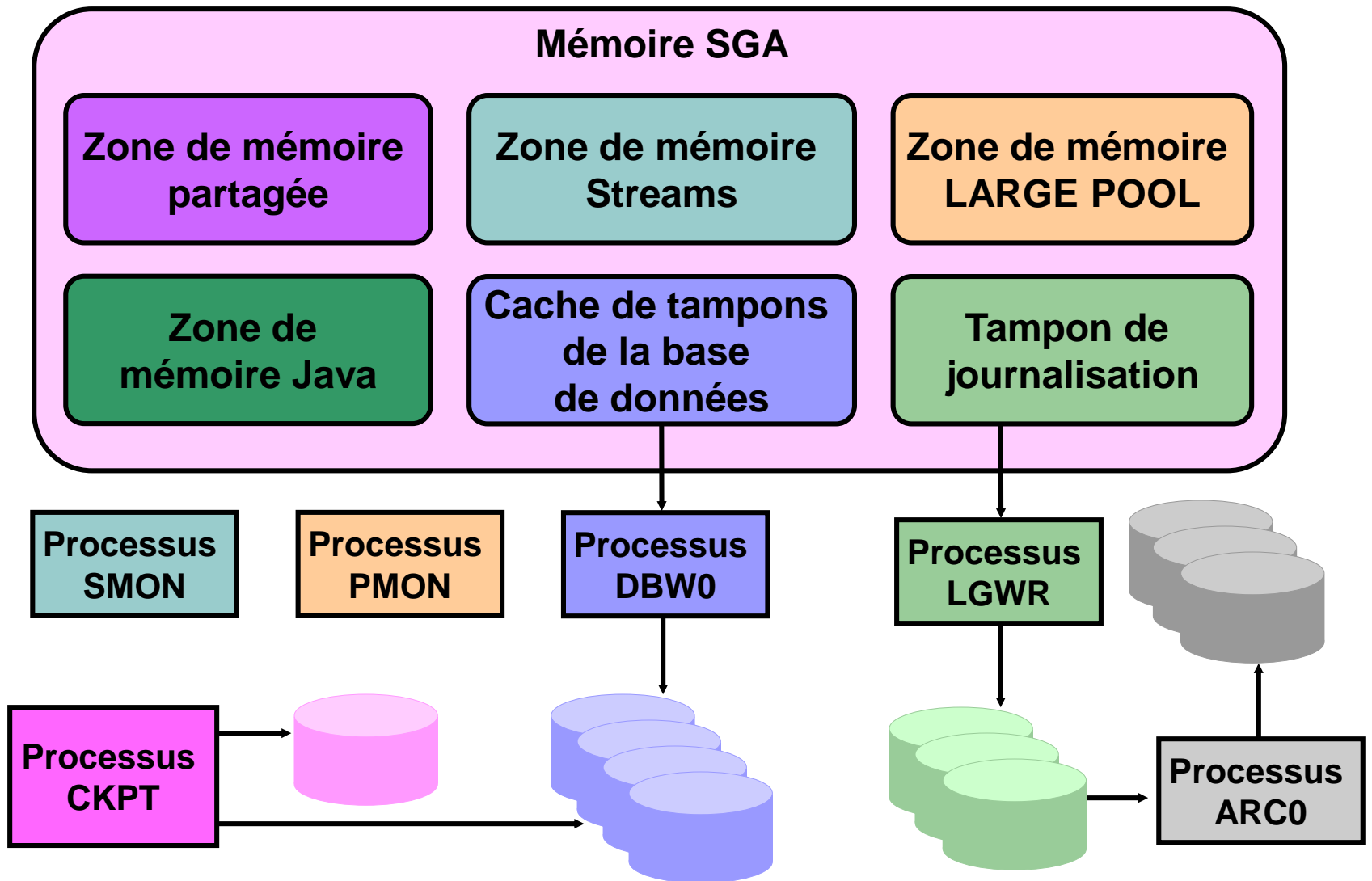


Blocs de
données

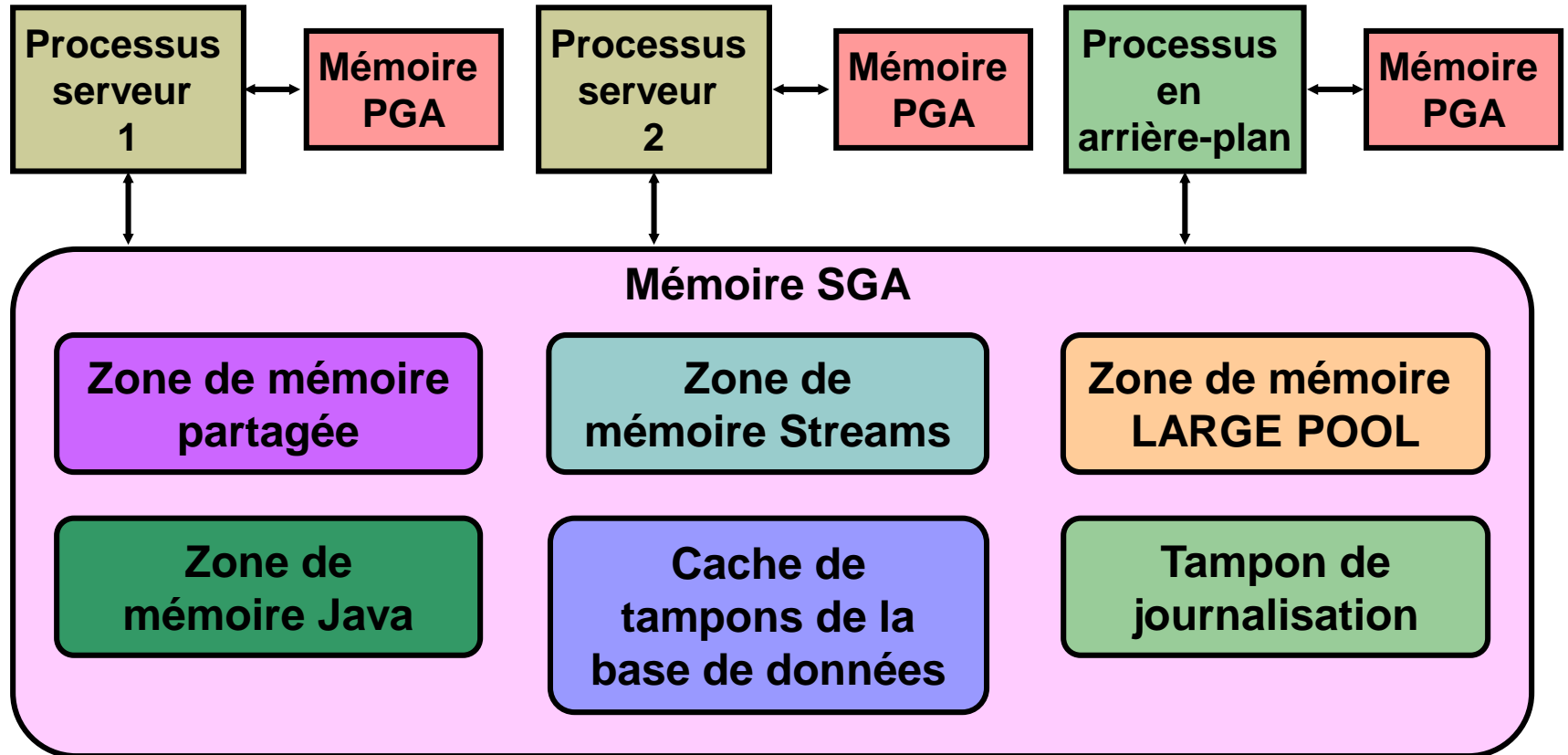


Blocs du
système
d'exploitation

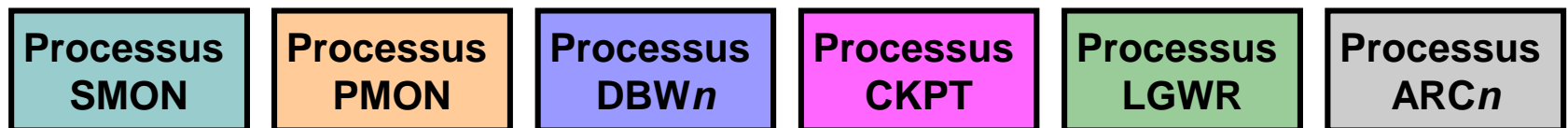
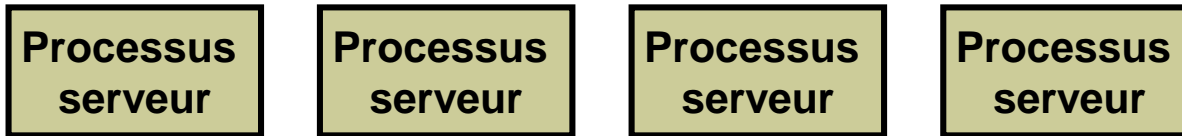
Gestion des instances Oracle



Structures mémoire Oracle



Processus Oracle



Processus en arrière-plan

Dictionnaire de données

Workspace

Enter SQL, PL/SQL and SQL*Plus statements. Clear

```
select * from dictionary;
```

Execute Load Script Save Script Cancel

TABLE_NAME	COMMENTS
USER_RESOURCE_LIMITS	Display resource limit of the user
USER_PASSWORD_LIMITS	Display password limits of the user
USER_CATALOG	Tables, Views, Synonyms and Sequences owned by the user
ALL_CATALOG	All tables, views, synonyms, sequences accessible to the user

Database Control

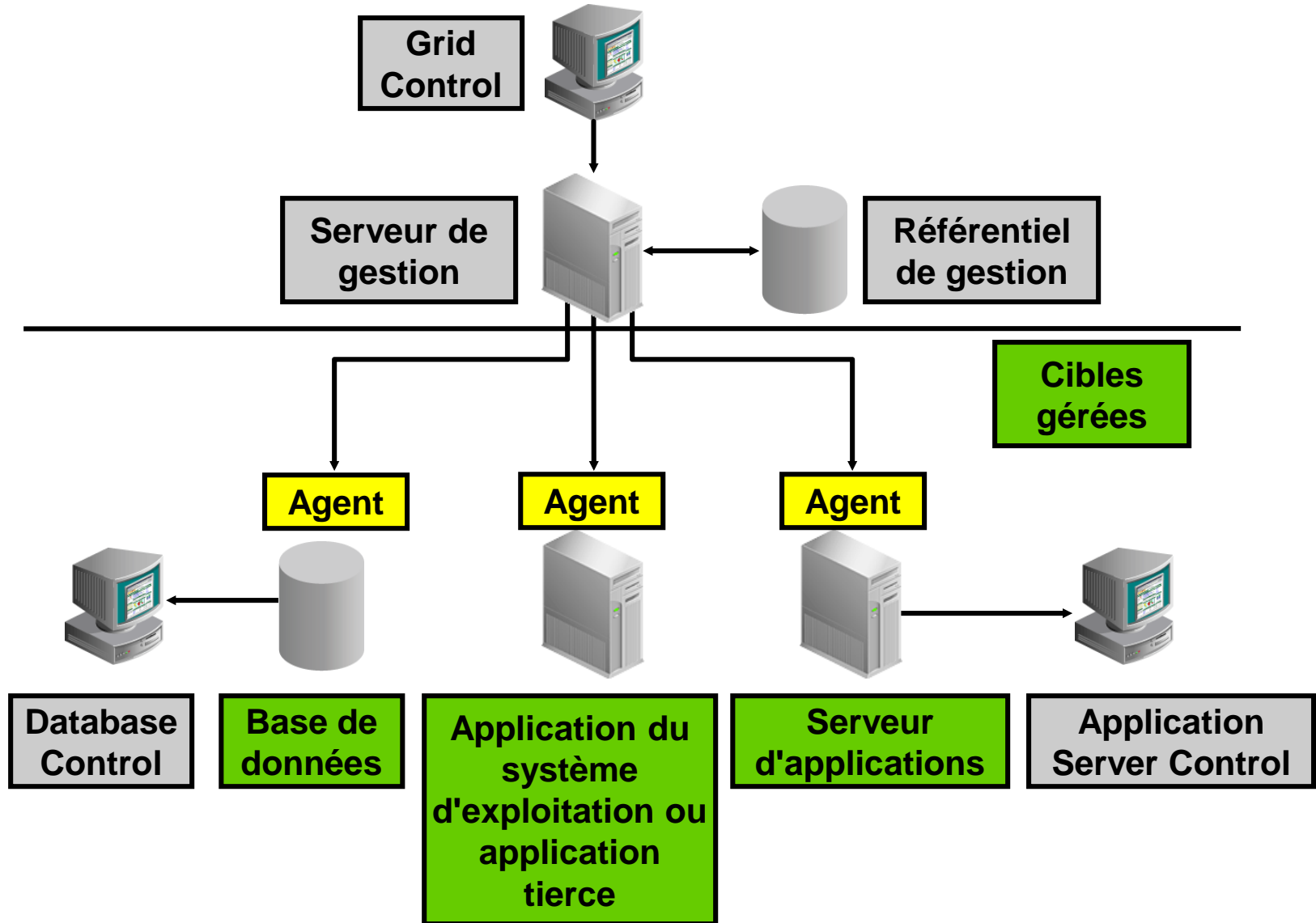


Database
Control

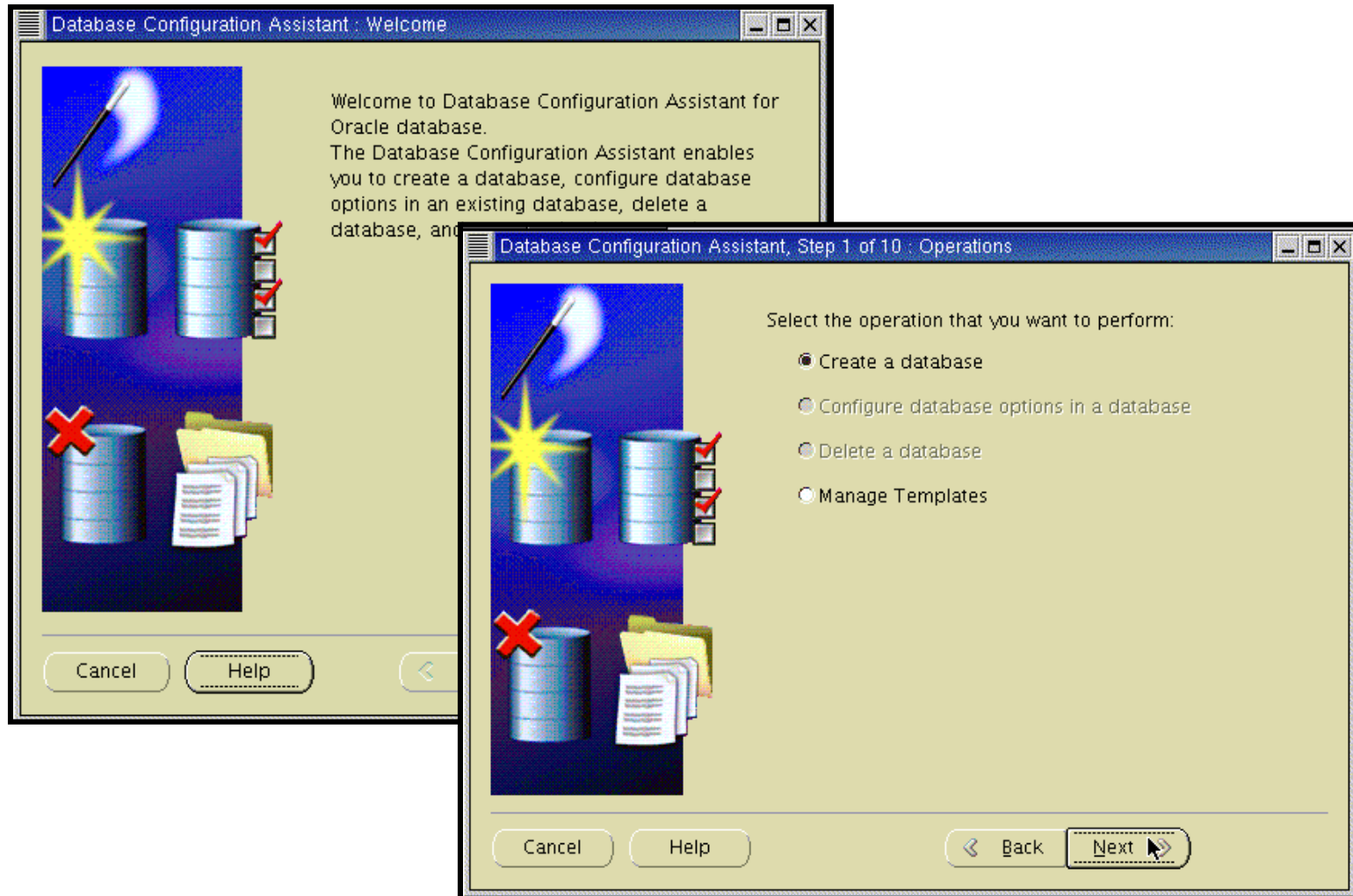


ORACLE[®]
D A T A B A S E **10^g**

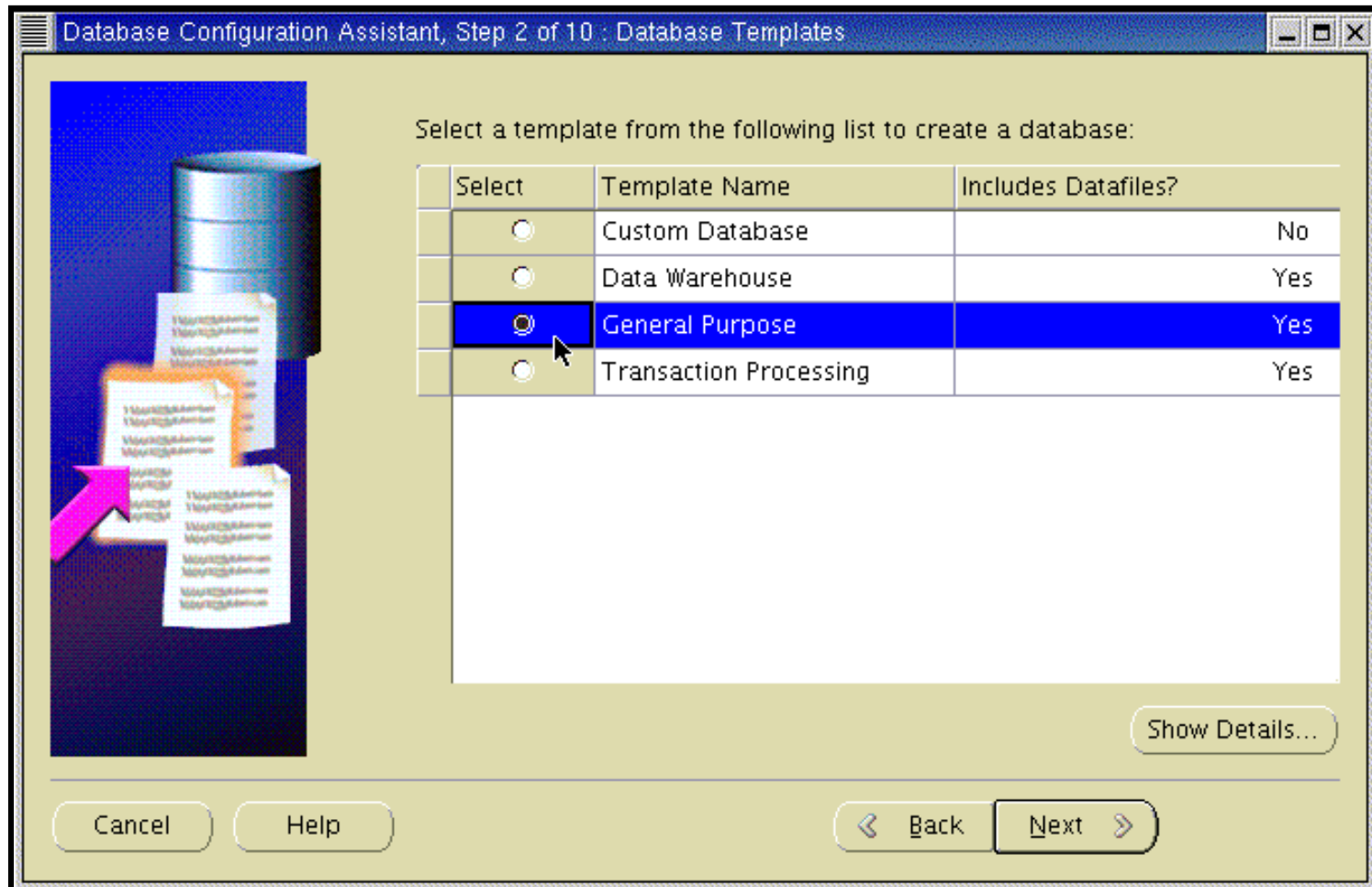
Grid Control



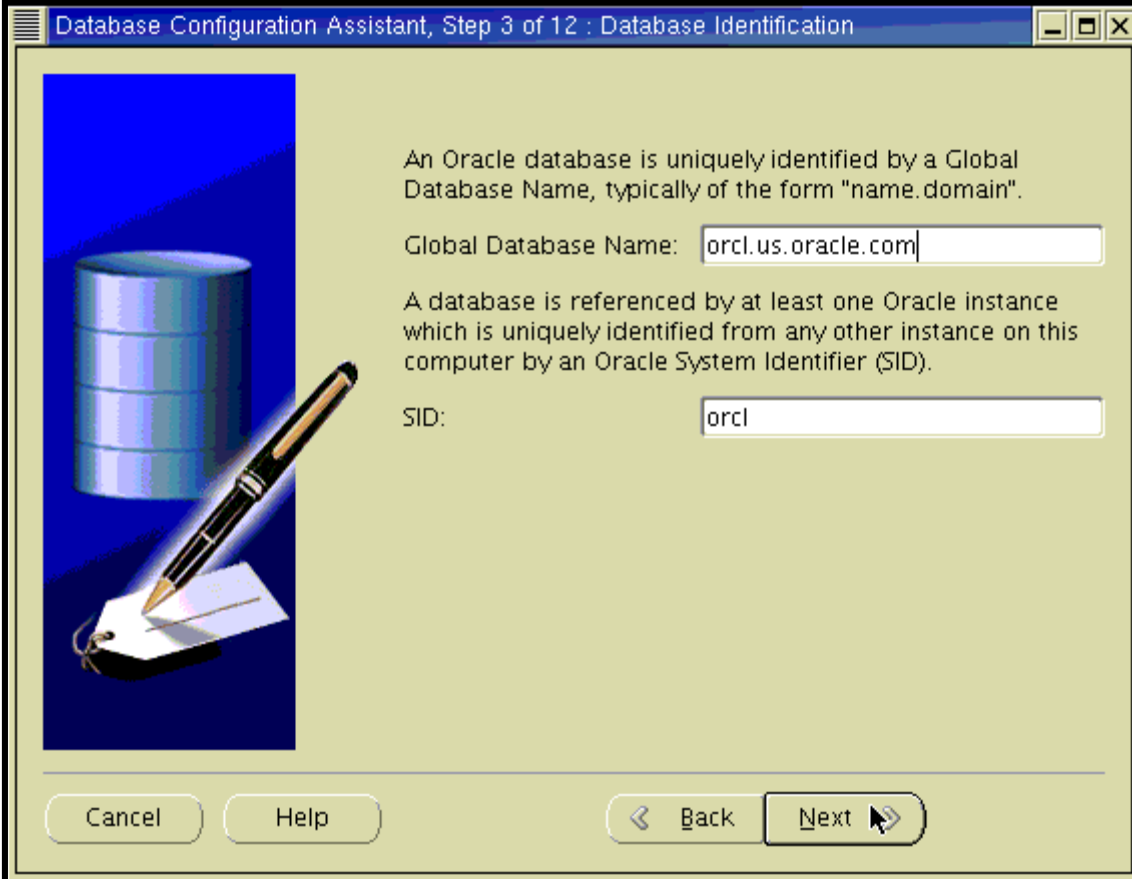
Présentation de l'assistant DBCA



Créer une base de données



Identification de la base de données



Database Configuration Assistant, Step 3 of 12 : Database Identification

An Oracle database is uniquely identified by a Global Database Name, typically of the form "name.domain".

Global Database Name:

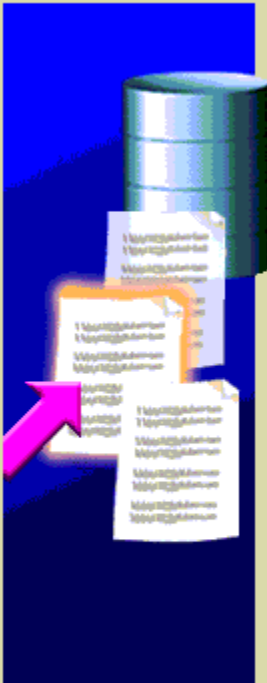
A database is referenced by at least one Oracle instance which is uniquely identified from any other instance on this computer by an Oracle System Identifier (SID).

SID:

Cancel Help Back Next

Options de gestion

Database Configuration Assistant, Step 4 of 12 : Management Options



Each Oracle database may be managed centrally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Grid Control or locally using the Oracle Enterprise Manager Database Control. Choose the management option that you would like to use to manage this database.

Configure the Database with Enterprise Manager

Use Grid Control for Database Management

Select the Management Service:

Use Database Control for Database Management

Enable Email Notifications

Outgoing Mail (SMTP) Server:

Email Address:

Enable Daily Backup

Backup Start Time: AM PM

OS Username:

Password:

Cancel Help Back Next

Mots de passe et stockage

Use the Same Password for All Accounts

Password:

Confirm Password:

Use Different Passwords

User Name	Password	Confirm Password
SYS		
SYSTEM		
DBSNMP		
SYSMAN		

Select the storage mechanism you would like to use for the database.

File System

Use the File System for Database storage.

Automatic Storage Management (ASM)

Automatic Storage Management simplifies database storage administration and optimizes database layout for I/O performance. To use this option you must either specify a set of disks to create an ASM disk group or specify an existing ASM disk group.

Raw Devices

Raw partitions or volumes can provide the required shared storage for Real Application Clusters (RAC) databases if you do not use Automatic Storage Management and a Cluster File System is not available. You need to have created one raw device for each datafile, control file, and log file you are planning to create in the database.

Specify Raw Devices Mapping File

Browse...

Stockage des fichiers, sauvegarde et récupération

Specify locations for the Database files to be created:


Use Database File Locations from Template

Use Common Location for All Database Files

Database Files Location:

Use Oracle-Managed Files

Database Area:

 If you want to specify different locations for any database files, pick either of the above options and use the Storage page to specify each location.

Choose the recovery options for the database:

Specify Flash Recovery Area

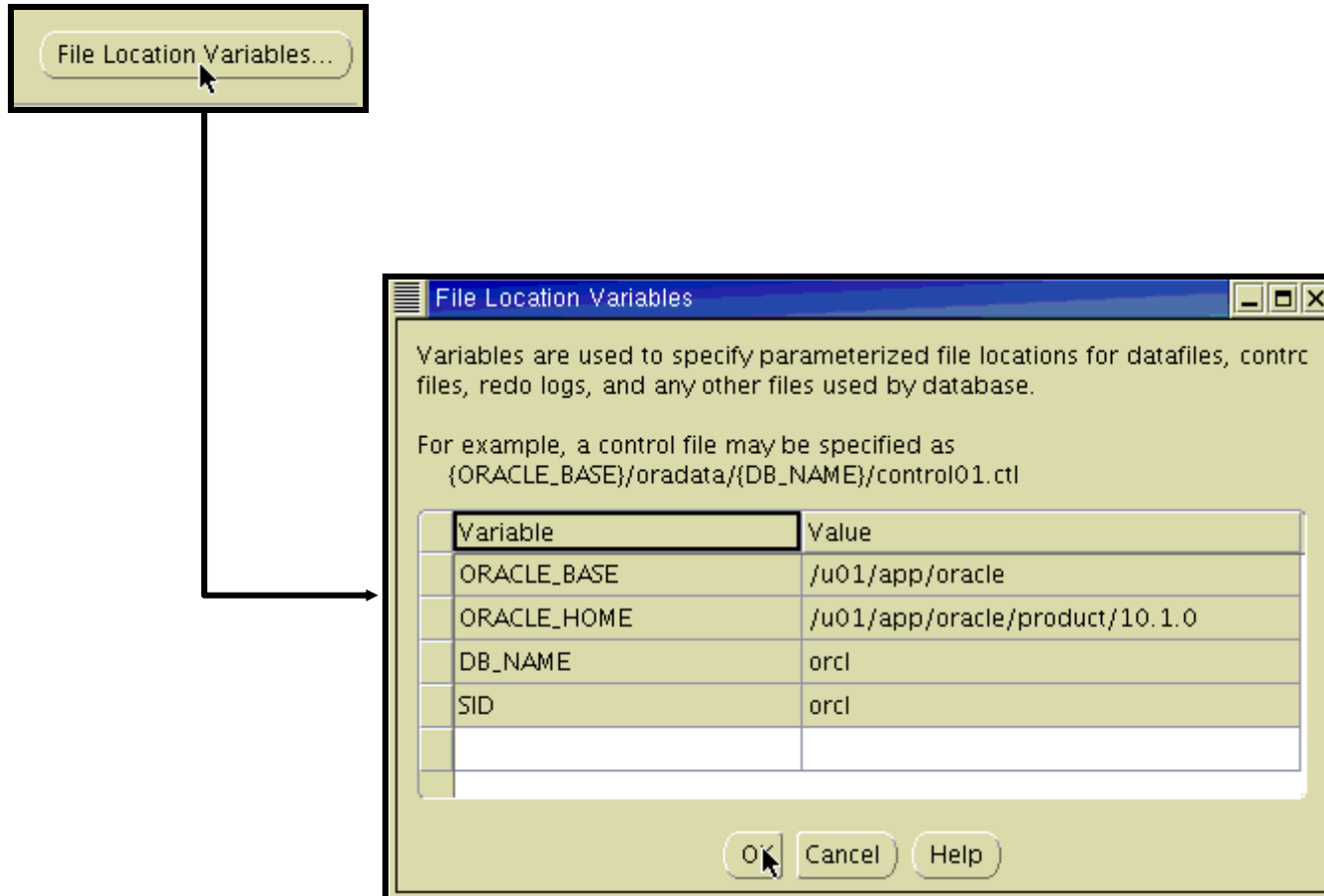
This is used as the default for all backup and recovery operations, and is also required for automatic backup using Enterprise Manager. Oracle recommends that the database files and recovery files be located on physically different disks for data protection and performance.

Flash Recovery Area:

Flash Recovery Area Size:

Enable Archiving

Variables d'emplacement des fichiers



Paramètres de contenu et d'initialisation

Sample Schemas | Custom Scripts

Sample Schemas illustrate the use of a layered approach to complexity, and are used by some demonstration programs. Installing this will give you the following schemas in your database: Human Resources, Order Entry, Online Catalog, Product Media, Queued Shipping, Sales History. It will also create a tablespace called EXAMPLE. The tablespace will be about 130 MB.

Specify whether or not to add

Sample Schemas

Memory | Sizing | Character Sets | Connection Mode

Typical - Allocate memory as a percentage of the total physical memory (1000 MB)
Percentage:

Custom

Shared Memory Management: Automatic Manual

Shared Pool:


Buffer Cache:

Java Pool:

Large Pool:

PGA Size:

Total Memory for Oracle: 224 M Bytes

 Total memory includes 40MB of Oracle Process Size and the defaults for the empty parameters, if any.

Page Database Storage

Storage

- Controlfile
- Datafiles
- Redo Log Groups

Database Storage

From the **Database Storage** page, you can specify storage parameters for the database creation. This page displays a tree listing and summary view (multi-column lists) to allow you to change and view the following objects:

- Control files
- Tablespaces
- Datafiles
- Rollback Segments
- Redo Log Groups

From any object type folder, click **Create** to create a new object. To delete an object, select the specific object from within the object type folder and click **Delete**.

Important: If you select a database template including data files, you will not be able to add or remove data files, tablespaces, or rollback segments. Selecting this type of template allows you to change the following:

- Destination of the datafiles
- Control files or log groups.

Create Delete File Location Variables...

Options de création

Select the database creation options:


Create Database

Save as a Database Template

Name:

Description:

Database Configuration Assistant

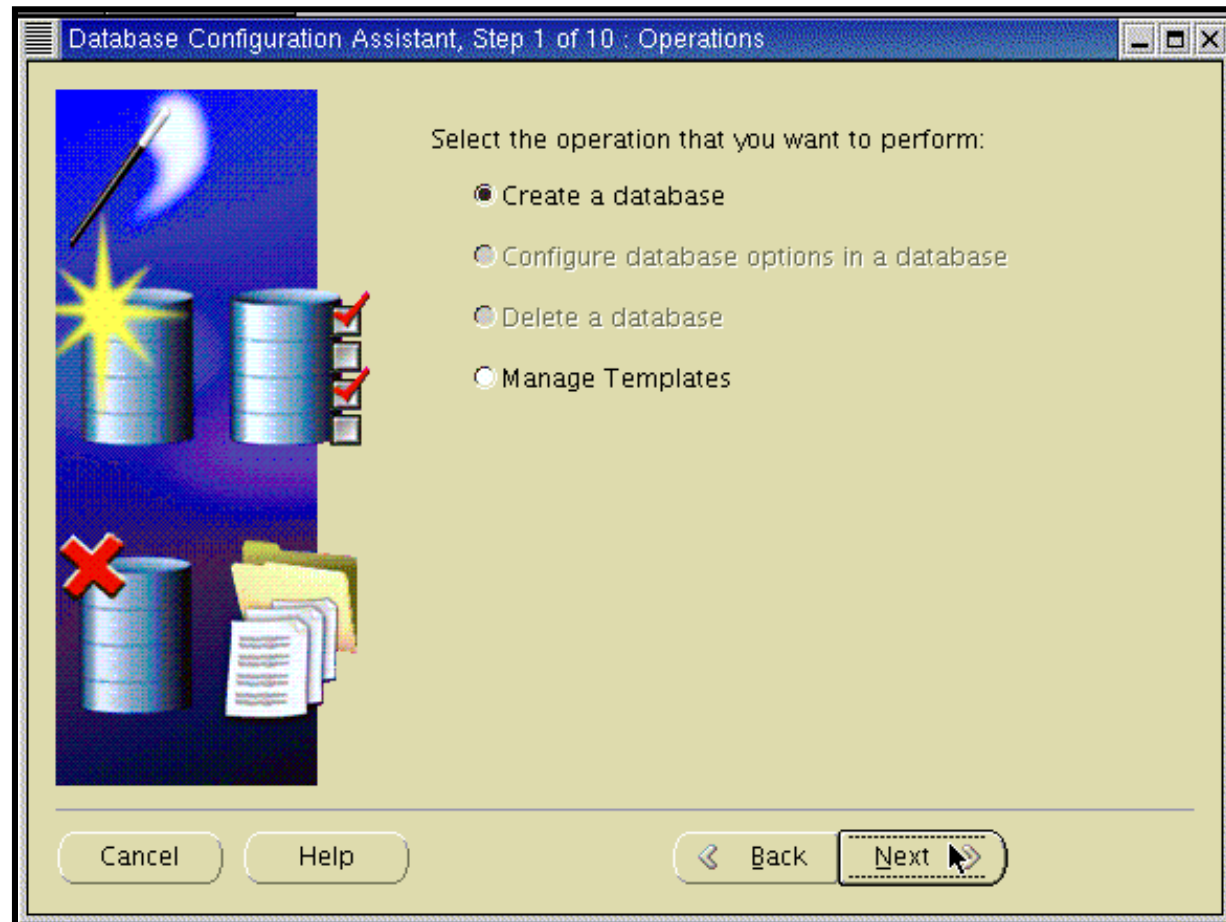


Copying database files
Creating and starting Oracle instance
Completing Database Creation

Clone database creation in progress

Stop

Autres actions avec l'assistant DBCA



Synthèse

Ce chapitre vous a permis d'apprendre à :

- **décrire l'architecture de la base de données Oracle**
- **comprendre l'architecture d'une instance**
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Exercice 3 : Créer une base de données Oracle

Cet exercice traite de la création d'une base de données Oracle à l'aide de l'assistant DBCA.