

Oracle AI Database : Multitenant Architecture

Prix : 3 160 €HT

Durée : 4 jours

Code de Référence : D1107716

Catalogue Database

Utilisez la fonctionnalité multitenant d'Oracle Database 26ai pour qu'elle fonctionne comme une base de données conteneurisée (CDB), améliorant ainsi l'utilisation, la gestion et la sécurité globale des ressources. Découvrez les avantages, la configuration et la gestion des bases de données conteneurisées et enfichables, y compris la sauvegarde, la sécurité et la migration des données avec Oracle Database 26ai. Grâce à des exercices pratiques, vous pourrez consolider votre apprentissage de la nouvelle fonctionnalité multitenant d'Oracle et de ses fonctionnalités.

Objectifs de la formation

A l'issue de cette formation Oracle, vous serez capable de :

- Configurer et gérer efficacement l'environnement multitenant
- Assurer la sécurité administrative, applicative et des données
- Effectuer des mises à niveau de bases de données
- Optimiser l'utilisation des ressources, la gestion et la sécurité globale
- Migrer des versions antérieures vers Oracle Database 26ai

Public

Cette formation Oracle Database Managing Multitenant Architecture s'adresse aux administrateurs de base de données, administrateurs et architectes.

Prérequis

Avoir suivi le cours suivant Oracle AI Database : Administration Workshop ou disposer de connaissances et compétences équivalentes.

Compréhension de l'anglais et du vocabulaire anglais spécifique IT.

Vous souhaitez faire vérifier vos prérequis ? Contactez-nous pour l'organisation d'un entretien téléphonique avec un de nos consultants formateurs.

Programme de la formation

CDB Basics

- Challenges
- Multitenant Architecture: Benefits
- Other Benefits of Multitenant Architecture
- Oracle Multitenant Container Database
- Configurations
- SYSTEM Objects in the USER Container
- Provisioning a Pluggable Database
- Multitenant Container Database Architecture
- Containers
- Tools
- Data Dictionary and Dynamic Views
- Terminology
- Impacts

CDB and Regular PDBs

- Creating a CDB
- Creating a CDB: Using SQL*Plus
- Clause: SEED FILE_NAME_CONVERT
- Clause: ENABLE PLUGGABLE DATABASE
- After CDB Creation
- Data Dictionary Views: DBA_xxx
- Data Dictionary Views: CDB_xxx
- Data Dictionary Views: Examples
- Data Dictionary Views: V\$xxx Views
- After CDB Creation: To Do List
- Automatic Diagnostic Repository
- Automatic Diagnostic Repository: alert.log File
- Provisioning New Pluggable Databases
- Tools
- Creating New PDB from PDB\$SEED
- Steps: With FILE_NAME_CONVERT
- Steps: Without FILE_NAME_CONVERT

Application PDBs and Application Installation

- Regular PDBs
- PDBs and Applications
- Application Containers
- Application Containers: Other Features
- Types of Containers
- Creating Application PDBs
- Application Name and Version
- Installing Applications
- Patching and Upgrading Applications
- Application Common Objects
- Use Cases for Application Containers
- Use Case: Pure PDB-Based Vs Hybrid Model
- Container Map
- Container Map: Example
- Query Routed Appropriately

- Dynamic Container Map
- Container Map and Containers Default
- Query Across CDBs Using Application Root Replica
- Durable Location Transparency
- Data Dictionary Views
- Terminology in Application Container Context
- Commonality in Application Containers
- Impacts

PDB Creation

- Cloning Regular PDBs
- Cloning Application Containers
- Plugging a Non-CDB into CDB
- Plugging a Non-CDB into CDB as PDB Using DBMS_PDB
- Replicating Non-CDB into CDB
- Cloning a Non-CDB or Remote PDB
- Plugging an Unplugged Regular PDB into CDB
- Flow
- Plugging Using Archive File
- Unplugging and Plugging Application PDBs
- Converting Regular PDBs to Application PDBs
- Unplugging and Plugging a PDB with Encrypted Data
- Local UNDO Mode Vs Shared UNDO Mode
- Cloning Remote PDBs in Hot Mode
- Near-Zero Downtime PDB Relocation
- Proxy PDB: Query Across CDBs Proxying Root Replica
- Creating a Proxy PDB
- Using DBCA to Clone a Remote PDB
- Using DBCA to Relocate a Remote PDB
- Using DBCA to Duplicate a CDB
- Dropping PDBs

CDB and PDB Management

- Connection
- Switching Connection
- Creating Services
- Renaming Services
- Starting Up a CDB Instance
- Mounting a CDB
- Opening a CDB
- Opening a PDB
- Pluggable Database Hybrid Read-Only Mode
- Automatic PDB Opening
- Closing a PDB
- Shutting Down a CDB Instance
- Changing PDB Mode
- Modifying PDB Settings
- Instance Parameter Change Impact
- Instance Parameter Change Impact: Example

- Using ALTER SYSTEM Statement on PDB
- Configuring Host Name and Port Number per PDB

Storage

- Objects in Tablespaces
- Tablespaces Created During PDB Creation
- Defining Default Permanent Tablespaces
- Temporary Tablespaces
- UNDO Tablespaces

Security

- Creating Common Users in the CDB and PDBs
- Creating Common Roles in the CDB and PDBs
- Granting Privileges Commonly in the CDB and PDBs
- Creating Common Profiles in the CDB and PDBs
- Common Objects in Application Containers
- Operations on Data-Linked Objects
- Enabling Common Users to Access Data in PDBs
- Finding Information About CONTAINER_DATA Attributes
- Restricting Operations with PDB Lockdown Profiles
- Restricting Operations in a PDB Lockdown Profile
- PDB Lockdown Profiles Inheritance
- Static and Dynamic PDB Lockdown Profiles
- Auditing Actions in the CDB and PDBs
- Managing Other Types of Security Policies in Application Containers
- Securing Data with Oracle Database Vault
- Oracle Database Vault-Enabled Strict Mode
- Managing Keystore in the CDB and PDBs
- Creating and Opening a Keystore
- Setting TDE Master Encryption Keys
- Managing Keystore in the CDB and PDBs
- Keystore Management Changes for PDBs
- Defining the Keystore Type
- Isolating a PDB Keystore
- Converting a PDB to Run in Isolated Mode
- Converting a PDB to Run in United Mode
- Migrating a PDB Between Keystore Types
- Unplugging and Plugging a PDB with Encrypted Data
- Per-PDB Wallet for PDB Certificates

Backup and Duplicate

- Syntax and Clauses in RMAN
- CDB Backup: Whole CDB Backup
- CDB Backup: Partial CDB Backup
- PDB Backup: Partial PDB Backup
- Using RMAN Backup to Plug an Unplugged PDB
- Duplicating Pluggable Databases
- Cloning Active PDB into an Existing CDB
- Duplicating On-Premises CDB as Cloud Encrypted CDB

- Duplicating On-Premises Encrypted CDB as Cloud Encrypted CDB
- Migrating Cloud Encrypted CDB as On-Premises CDB
- Checking for Block Corruption

Recovery and Flashback

- Instance Failure and Instance Recovery
- NOARCHIVELOG Mode
- CDB and PDB Tempfile Recovery
- CDB SYSTEM or UNDO Tablespace Recovery
- PDB SYSTEM or UNDO Tablespace Recovery
- CDB or PDB Non-SYSTEM Tablespace Recovery
- PITR
- Migrating a Non-CDB to a CDB
- Migrating a Non-CDB and Transporting Non-CDB Backups to a CDB
- Relocating/Plugging a PDB into Another CDB
- Plugging a PDB and Transporting PDB Backups to a CDB: 1
- Plugging a PDB and Transporting PDB Backups to a CDB: 2
- Using PrePlug-in Backups
- Considerations
- CDB and PDB Flashback
- DB Flashback and Clean Restore Point
- Creating a PDB Snapshot from a PDB
- PDB Snapshot Carousel
- Creating PDB Snapshots
- Creating PDBs Using PDB Snapshots
- Dropping PDB Snapshots
- Flashbacking PDBs Using PDB Snapshots
- Switching Over a Refreshable Cloned PDB
- Unplanned Switchover

Performance

- Tuning a CDB
- Sizing the CDB
- Testing the Estimates
- Managing SGA for PDBs
- Managing PGA for PDBs
- Monitoring PDB Memory Usage
- AWR and ADDM Behavior
- PDB-Level Snapshot Views
- Configuring Automatic ADDM Analysis at the PDB Level
- Enabling ADDM in a Pluggable Database
- ADDM Data Visibility
- Basic Rules: Statistics for Common Objects
- Controlling the Degree of Parallelism of Queries
- Heat Map and ADO Support
- Managing Heat Map and ADO Policies in PDB
- CDB Fleet
- CDB Lead and CDB Members
- Use Cases

- DB Replay: The Big Picture
- Capturing and Replaying in a CDB and PDBs
- Reporting
- Consolidated Database Replay Use Cases
- Use Cases: Source Workloads
- The Big Picture

Resource Allocation

- Allocating Resources in the CDB
- Resource Manager and Pluggable Databases
- Managing Resources Between PDBs
- CDB Resource Plan Basics: Limits
- PDB IO Rate Limit
- CDB Resource Plan: Full Example
- Maintaining a CDB Resource Plan
- Managing Resources Within a PDB
- Putting It Together
- Considerations
- PDB-Level Parallel Statement Queuing
- PDB-Level Parallel Statement Queuing: CPU_COUNT
- Session PGA Limit
- Performance Profiles

Data Movement

- Using Oracle Data Pump with PDBs
- Exporting from Non-CDB and Importing into PDB
- Exporting and Importing Between PDBs
- Full Transportable Export/Import: Overview
- Full Transportable Export/Import: Usage
- Full Transportable Export/Import: Example
- Transporting a Database Over the Network: Example
- Additional Features of Oracle Data Pump
- Using SQL*Loader with PDBs

Upgrade Methods

- Upgrading CDB and PDBs to 23ai: Methods
- Upgrading CDB and PDBs to 23ai
- Installing Oracle Database 23ai Software Using OUI
- AutoUpgrade Utility System Checks
- Running AutoUpgrade Fixups
- Configuration File to Run AutoUpgrade Prechecks
- Upgrading Using the AutoUpgrade Utility
- AutoUpgrade with Source and Target Database Homes on the Same Server
- AutoUpgrade with Source and Target Database Homes on Different Servers
- Overview of AutoUpgrade Job Stages
- AutoUpgrade Command-Line Parameters and Options
- AutoUpgrade Command-Line Syntax
- AutoUpgrade Configuration File
- Using Replay Upgrade's Automatic Upgrade on PDB Plug-In to a CDB23ai

- How to Disable or Enable Replay Upgrade
- Converting and Upgrading Regular PDBs to Application PDBs
- Cross-Platform Transportable PDB
- Cross-Platform PDB Transport: Phase 1
- Cross-Platform PDB Transport: Phase 2

Méthodes pédagogiques

Alternance d'apports théoriques et d'exercices avec un vaste choix d'exercices pratiques et de scénarios d'atelier permettent de mettre en œuvre les connaissances acquises.

La dernière version du support en anglais est accessible en ligne. Vous aurez à votre disposition un accès contenant tous les matériels de cours de votre formation, ainsi qu'un accès à 5 h de visionnage d'une autre formation de votre choix dans la même thématique. L'ensemble sera disponible pendant 90 jours.

Méthodes d'évaluation des acquis

Afin d'évaluer l'acquisition de vos connaissances et compétences, il vous sera envoyé un formulaire d'auto-évaluation, qui sera à compléter en amont et à l'issue de la formation. Un certificat de réalisation de fin de formation est remis au stagiaire lui permettant de faire valoir le suivi de la formation.