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Corporate Trainer's Profile

Corporate Trainers are having the experience of 4 to 12 years in development , working with TOP CMM level 5 companies (Project Leader /Project Manager) qualified from NIT/IIT/IIM and work exp in USA and UK.



CMM (Capability Maturity Model) level Project Standard:-

The Capability Maturity Model (CMM) is a method for evaluating the maturity of organizations on a scale of 1 to 5. Get the Opportunities to work on Client Projects Of US/UK, which follow the all standard of CMM level 5 Company.

Projects



DBA TRACK

Oracle Architecture
Oracle database management
Oracle object management
Monitoring Oracle
Performance Management

Oracle 9i

Oracle Server
Database Structures
Table spaces, Data files, and Control Files
The Oracle Instance
Memory Architecture
Architecture Introduction
Sequence
Synonyms
Partitioned Tables and Indexes
Native Data types
Object Data types and Object Views
SQL Overview
Transaction Management
Triggers
Data Concurrency and Consistency
Data Integrity
Privileges, Roles, and Security Policies
Introduction to Roles

Developer

SQL
PL/SQL
Forms
Reports

DBA TRACK*Oracle Architecture**Oracle database management**Oracle object management**Monitoring Oracle**Performance Management**A. Oracle Architecture & Configuration***1-1: Overview of Oracle DBA tasks**

Oracle as a flexible, complex & robust RDBMS

The evolution of hardware and the relation to Oracle

Different DBA job roles (VP of DBA, developer DBA, production DBA, database babysitter)

The changing job role of the Oracle DBA

Environment management (network, CPU, disk and RAM)

Instance management (managing SGA regions)

Oracle table and index management

1-2: Instance Architecture

Instance vs. database

Components of an instance

Creating the OFA file structure (\$DBA, bdump, udump, pfile)

1-3: Oracle Instance Internals

SGA vs. PGA

Background processes

Interfaces with server and disk I/O subsystem

1-4: Using SQL*Plus for DBA management

Connecting and executing SQL

Using the "as sysdba" syntax

Overview of SQL*Plus DBA commands (startup, etc.)

1-5: Control file, UNDO and REDO management

Explaining the use of control files

Listing the Contents of the control File

File locations for control Files

Obtaining Control File Information

Listing control file contents

Displaying and Creating Undo segments

Altering Undo Segments

Determining the Number and Size of Undo segments

Understanding flashback technology

Troubleshooting Undo snapshot too old
Redo log concepts for recovery
Online redo log (log buffer) online redo logs and archived redo logs
Oracle ARCH and LGWR background processes
Redo log dictionary queries
Redo log switch frequency and performance
Multiplexing the Online Redo Log Files
Archiving the Oracle Redo Logs
Recovery using the redo log files

1-6: User and privilege management

The three security methods (VPD, Grant security/role-based security, grant execute)
Creating New Database Users
Using pre-spawned Oracle connections
Auditing User activity
Identifying System and Object Privileges
Granting and Revoking Privileges
Creating and Modifying Roles
Displaying user security Information from the Data Dictionary

B. Oracle database management

2-1: Overview of instance management

Parameter files (init.ora, listener.ora, tnsnames.ora)
Rules for sizing SGA components
Automated Oracle memory management (AMM)

2-2: Initialization file management

Creating the init.ora file
Using spfile
Displaying init.ora values with v\$parameter

2-3: Oracle*Net configuration

Creating the listener.ora file
Creating the tnsnames.ora file

2-4: Data buffer configuration & sizing

Inside the Oracle data buffers
Using the KEEP pool
Monitoring buffer effectiveness
Using multiple block sizes (multiple buffer pools)

2-5: Shared pool and PGA configuration & Sizing

Shared pool concepts and components

Understanding the library cache
 Relieving shared pool contention
 Overview of PGA for sorting and hash joins
 Using sort_area_size, hash_area_size and pga_aggregate_target

2-6: Troubleshooting networks connectivity

Verifying network connectivity with ping and tnsping
 Testing database links

C. Oracle object management

3-1: Oracle tables, views and materialized views

Types of Oracle tables (regular, IOT, sorted hash clusters, nested tables)
 Oracle Views
 Oracle materialized views

3-2: Oracle indexes

Types of Oracle indexes (b-tree, bitmap, bitmap join index)
 Creating B*-Tree, bitmap and function-based Indexes
 Function-based indexes
 Finding indexing opportunities
 Index maintenance

3-3: Oracle constraints

Costs & benefits of constraints
 Types of Oracle indexes constraints (check, not null, unique, PK, FK)
 Cascading constraints

3-4: Schema, File & tablespace management

Describing the relationship between data files, tablespaces and table
 Understanding Oracle segments
 Creating Tablespaces using the autoextend option
 Changing the Size of Tablespaces alter database data file command
 Defining a TEMP tablespace
 Changing the default storage Settings for a tablespace
 Review of the storage parameters in DBA views (ASM, ASSM, pctfree, pctused and freelists).
 Monitoring Chained rows (fetch continued rows)
 Monitoring Insert and Update performance (pctused, APPEND)

3-5: Database Maintenance

Reason for reorgs chained rows, imbalanced freelists
 Reorganizing Tables using Export and Import
 Using CTAS to reorganize data
 Index rebuilding
 Backup & Recovery overview (hot & cold Backups, RMAN, block change tracking)

3-6: Oracle DBA Utilities

Data pump (Imp and exp utilities)
 SQL*Loader
 LogMiner
 Flashback
 DataGuard
 Oracle DBA utilities Oracle dbms packages (dbms_redefinition)
 Replication (Streams, multimaster, materialized views)

D. Monitoring Oracle**4-1: Dictionary and v\$ views**

The dba_, all_ and user_ structures
 Querying the tables, indexes, and segments views
 Querying the AWR (STATSPACK) tables

4-2: Table & index monitoring

Monitoring table extents and fragmentation
 Using the dba_tables and dba_segments views
 Monitoring table CBO statistics
 Monitoring table extents and fragmentation
 Locating chained rows
 Monitoring table & index growth
 Monitoring index usage
 Monitoring index fragmentation
 Locating un-used indexes
 Identifying IOT candidates
 Reorganizing Indexes with alter index rebuild
 Dropping Indexes
 Getting Index Information from the Data Dictionary

4-3: workload & trend monitoring

Oracle automated workload tools
 Using v\$bh to monitor buffer activity
 Using v\$sql and v\$sql_plan

4-4: Instance monitoring

Monitoring with the AWR and STATSPACK
 Creating a time-series performance report
 Using www.statspackanalyzer.com
 Scripts for AWR and STATSPACK
 Plotting performance data (WISE, Excel)
 Finding performance trends and signatures

4-5: Oracle environment monitoring

Displaying and managing Oracle sessions (v\$session, v\$process)
Using AWR to monitor disk, network and CPU consumption
Monitoring the alert log
Oracle trace/dump files

4-6: STATSPACK and AWR performance management

Installing STATSPACK
Running STATSPACK reports
Interpreting a STATSPACK report
Getting time series reports with STATSPACK
Finding performance signatures with STATSPACK

E. Performance Management

5-1: Bottleneck performance analysis

Drill-down into AWR reports
Top-5 timed events
External Server Bottlenecks (Network, I/O, RAM, CPU)
Network troubleshooting

5-2: Instance Tuning

Changing init.ora optimizer parameters (index_optimizer_cost_adj, optimizer_mode)
Managing region parameters (shared_pool_size, db_cache_size)
Understanding instance contention (e.g. Buffer busy waits, library cache contention)

5-3: SQL and CBO behavior

Introduction to cost-based optimization
Changing the default optimizer modes
Optimizer parameters
Dynamic sampling
Collecting table and index statistics (dbms_stats)
Using column histograms and skewonly

5-4: Tracing SQL Execution

Using EXPLAIN PLAN
Using "set autotrace"
Interpreting EXPLAIN PLAN Output
Using TKPROF / SQL*Trace

5-5: SQL Execution Internals

Review of Basic joining methods
Merge join
Hash Join
Nested Loop join

Advanced SQL operators
Between operator
5-6: SQL Tuning

Using hints to improve SQL performance
Using parallel query to improve performance
SQL reusability within the library cache
Table high-water mark
Table striping and table partitions
Using indexes to improve performance
Identifying full-table scans
Re-writing SQL queries
Tuning sub-queries

6-1: Oracle High Availability tools

Continuous availability and disaster recovery
Quantifying the cost of unplanned downtime
Oracle multi-master replication
DataGuard
Oracle Streams
Real Application Clusters

6-2: Backup & Recovery

OS-level backups
Hardware-level backup & recovery
Block-level change tracking
Disk mirroring
Backup & recovery and RAID level
Oracle-level backups (expdp & RMAN)
Hot vs. Cold backups

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