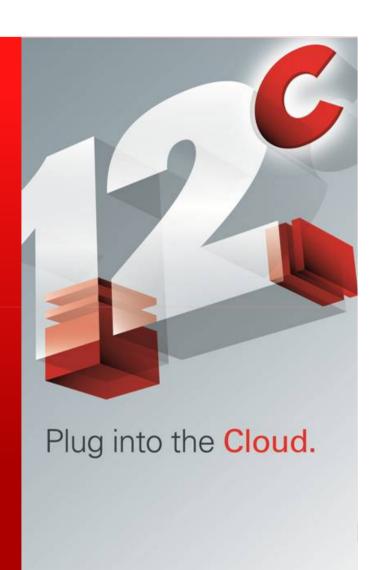
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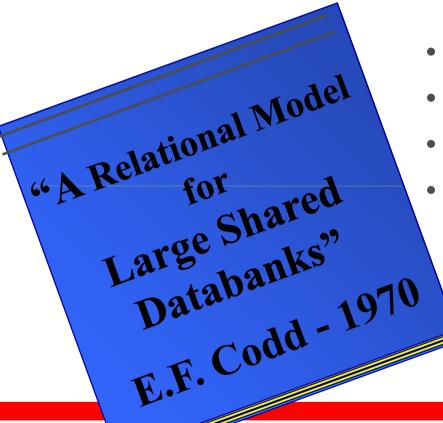
ORACLE'

Oracle Database 12c

Thomas Kyte http://asktom.oracle.com



The Beginning...



- Data Model with Structure
- Data Independent of Code
- Set-oriented
- 1977 the work begins

GPS 1978



First RDBMS: Version 2 June 1979

- FIRST Commercial SQL RDBMS
- Impressive First SQL
 - Joins, Subqueries
 - Outer Joins, Connect By
- A Simple Server
 - No transactions, 'Limited' Reliability
- Portability from the Start
 - Written in Fortran
 - But multi-platform PDP11, Dec VAX

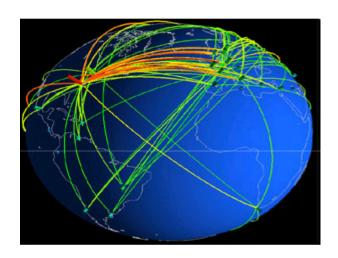
IBM PC - 1981

IBM model number 5150, introduced on August 12, 1981.



Internet (as we know it) – 1983

The first TCP/IP-based wide-area network was operational by January 1, 1983 when all hosts on the ARPANET were switched over from the older NCP protocols.

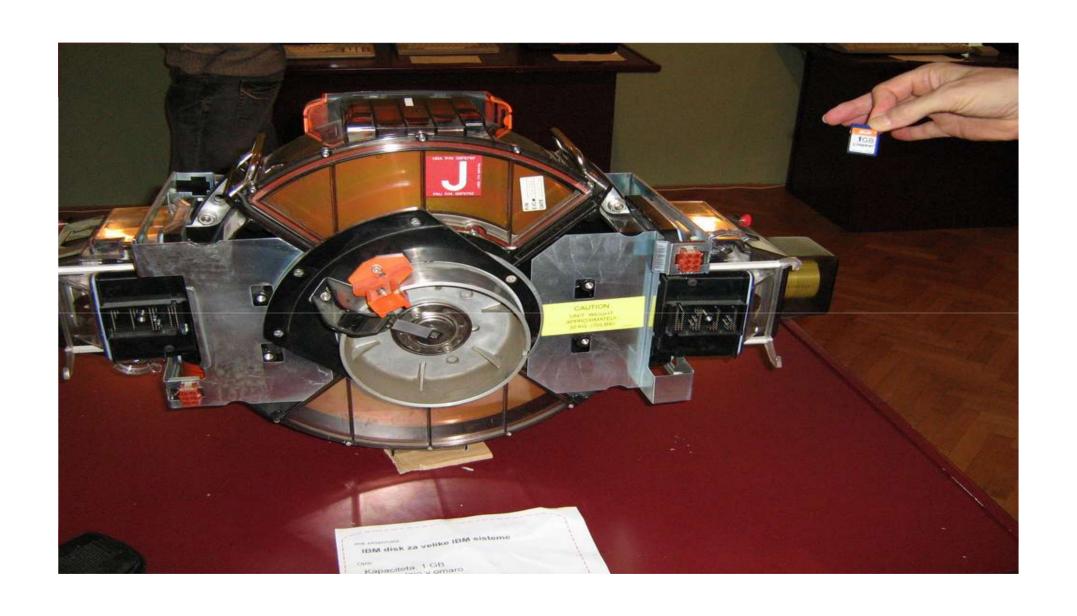


Portability: Version 3 March 1983

- New Implementation Designed for Portability
 - Written in 'C'
 - Single Source
- Architectural Changes
 - Transactions, multi-versioning, no read consistency
 - AI/BI files
- Oracle Corporation name established

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Cooperative Server: Version 5 April 1985

- My First Oracle Experience
 - 1st Client/Server
 - Cooperative Server
 - Distributed Processing
 - Parallel Server
 - Portability
 - V5 was first to go beyond 640K memory on PCs
 - Single-user for Macintosh o/s
 - SQL_TRACE
 - select trace('sql',1),1 from dual;

Transaction Processing: Version 6 July 1988

- New Architecture
 - Performance (first SMP)
 - Availability
 - TPO
 - PL/SQL
- V6 Lays Architectural Groundwork for the Future
 - This was a rewrite of the entire database fundamentally

World Wide Web – 1990'ish

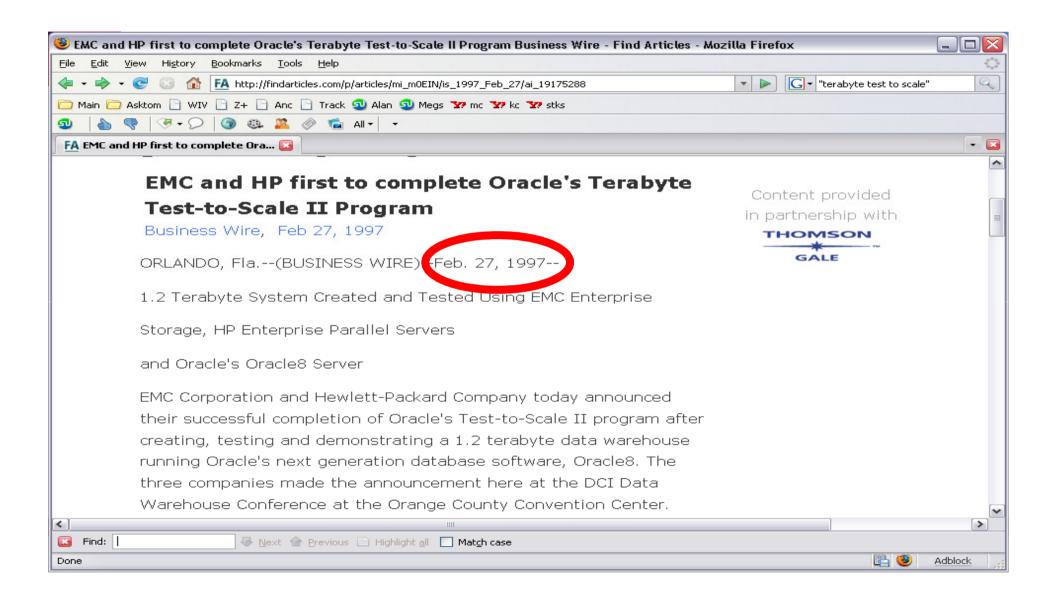
The World Wide Web was created in 1989 by British scientist Tim Berners-Lee, working at the European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva, Switzerland, and released in 1992.



Oracle7.3 February 1996

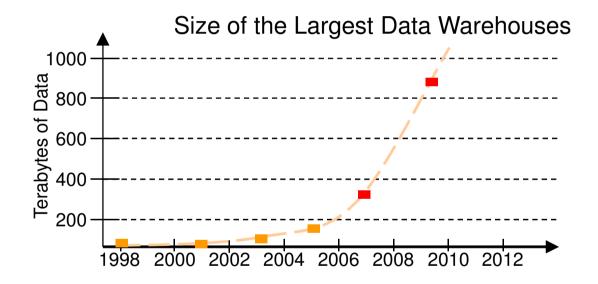
- Partitioned Views
- Bitmapped Indexes
- Asynchronous read ahead for table scans
- Standby Database
- Deferred transaction recovery on instance startup
- Updatable Join View
- SQLDBA no longer shipped.
- Index rebuilds
- DBV introduced
- Context Option
- PL/SQL UTL_FILE

- Spatial Data Option
- Tablespaces changes Coalesce, Temporary Permanent,
- Trigger compilation, debug
- Unlimited extents on STORAGE clause.
- Some init.ora parameters modifiable -TIMED_STATISTICS
- HASH Joins, Antijoins
- Histograms
- Oracle Trace
- Advanced Replication Object Groups



Annual Decline	Cost For 1 GigaByte	Cost For 1 TeraByte = 1,000 GigaBytes (US Dollars) (Storage for 2,000 Scanned File Cabinets) (Holding 20 Million Scanned Letter Size Pages)				
45%	1,000 MBytes	Non-FC/SCSI	Non-FC/SCSI	SAN	SCSI/FC SAN/PC	
Year	(US Dollars) (Storage for 2 Scanned	PC Disk No Online Redundancy	PC Disk Software RAID Redundancy	FC Disk FC Fabric Hardware RAID	Name Brand Fault Awareness Hardware RAID	Mainframe
	File Cabinets)	1 X	2 X	4 X	8 X	12 X
1992	1,000.00	1,000,000.00	2,000,000.00	4,000,000.00	8,000,000.00	12,000,000.00
1993	550.00	550,000.00	1,100,000.00	2,200,000.00	4,400,000.00	6,600,000.00
1994	302.50	302,500.00	605,000.00	1,210,000.00	2,420,000.00	3,630.000.00
1995	166.38	166,375.00	332,750.00	665,500.00	1,331,000.00	1,996,500.00
1996	91.51	91,506.25	183,012.50	366,025.00	732,050.00	1,098,075.00
1997	50.33	50,328.44	100,656.88	201,313.75	402,627.50	603 0/1 25
1998	27.68	27,680.64	55,361.28	110,722.56	221,445.13	332,167.69
1999	15.22	15,224.35	30,448.70	60,897.41	121,794.82	182,692.23
2000	8.37	8,373.39	16,746.79	33,493.58	66,987.15	100,480.73
2001	4.61	4,605.37	9,210.73	18,421.47	36,842.93	55,264.40
2002	2.53	2,532.95	5,065.90	10,131.81	20,263.61	30,395.42
2003	1.39	1,393.12	2,786.25	5,572.49	11,144.99	16,717.48
2004	0.77	766.22	1,532.44	3,064.87	6,129.74	9,194.61
2005	0.42	421.42	842.84	1,685.68	3,371.36	5,057.04
2006	0.23	231.78	463.56	927.12	1,854.25	2,781.37
2007	0.13	127.48	254.96	509.92	1,019.84	1,529.75
2008	0.07	70.11	140.23	280.45	560.91	841.36
2009	0.04	38.56	77.13	154.25	308.50	462.75
2010	0.02	21.21	42.42	84.84	169.68	254.51

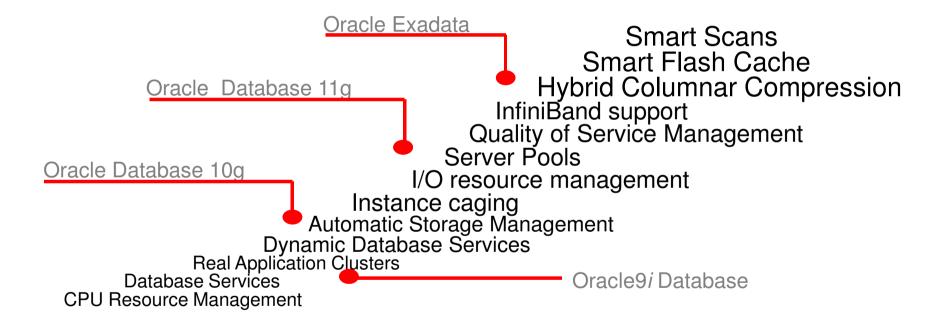
Data Warehouses Growing Rapidly Tripling In Size Every Two Years



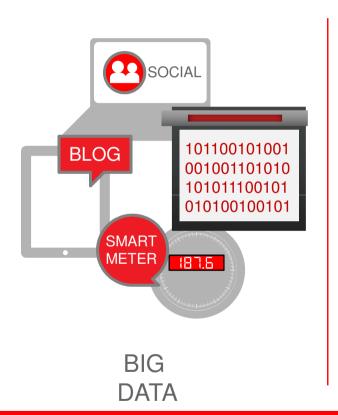
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Enabling the Private Database Cloud

Years of continuous Oracle innovation



Major Database Focus Areas





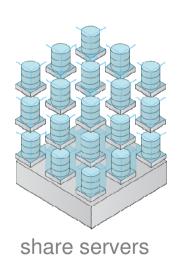


CLOUD COMPUTING

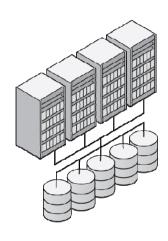
Private Database Cloud Architectures

Using Oracle Database 11g

Virtual Machines

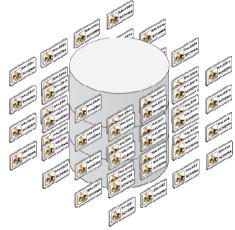


Dedicated Databases



share servers and OS

Schema Consolidation



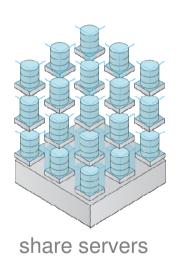
share servers, OS and database

Increasing Consolidation

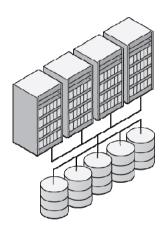
Private Database Cloud Architectures

Using Oracle Database 12c

Virtual Machines

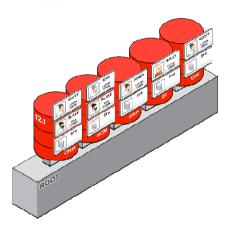


Dedicated Databases



share servers and OS

Pluggable Databases

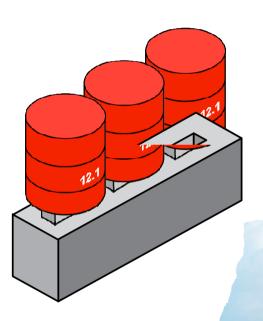


share servers, OS and database

Increasing Consolidation

Consolidating Databases on Clouds

Key requirements...



No application changes

Isolation and multitenancy

Fast provisioning and cloning

Secure and highly available

Lower IT costs

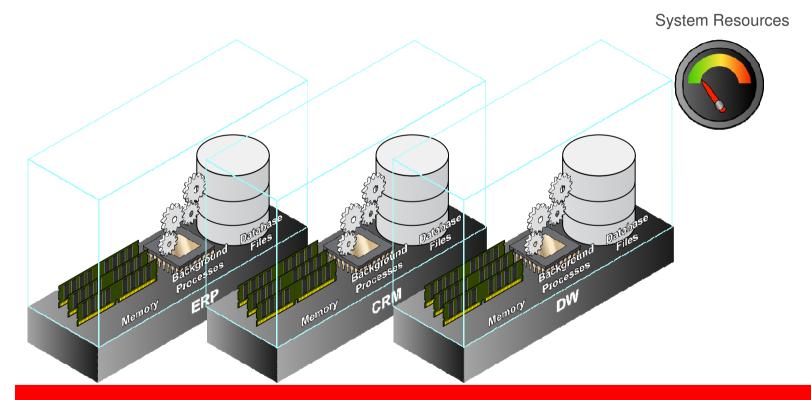
Manage many as one

Greater resource utilization

Performant and scalable

Oracle Database Architecture

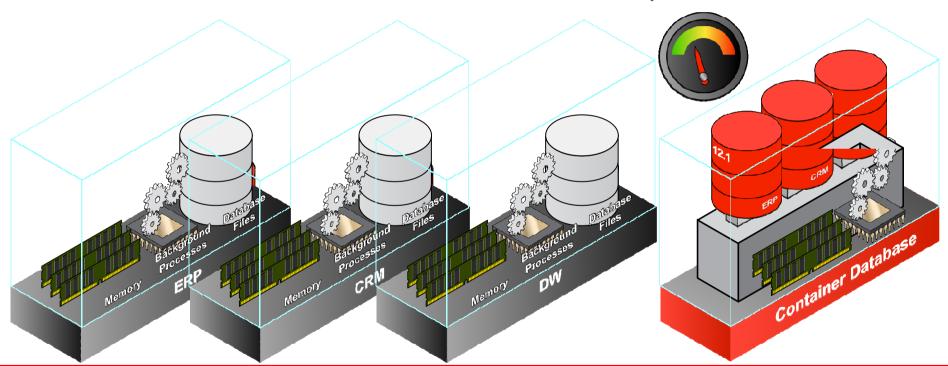
Requires memory, processes and database files



New Multitenant Architecture

Memory and processes required at container level only

System Resources

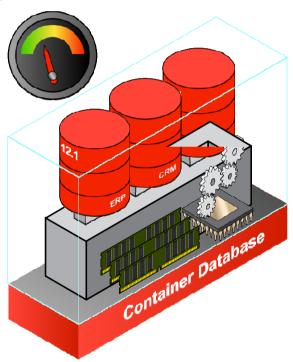




New Multitenant Architecture

Memory and processes required at container level only

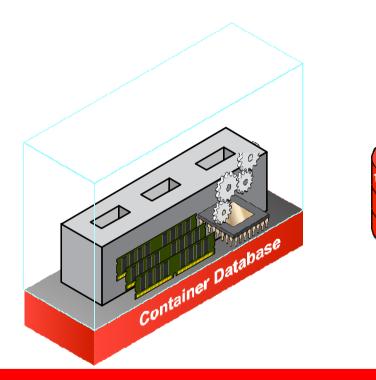
System Resources

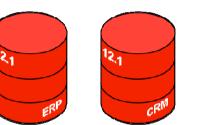


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Consolidating Databases

Step1: Upgrade databases in-place







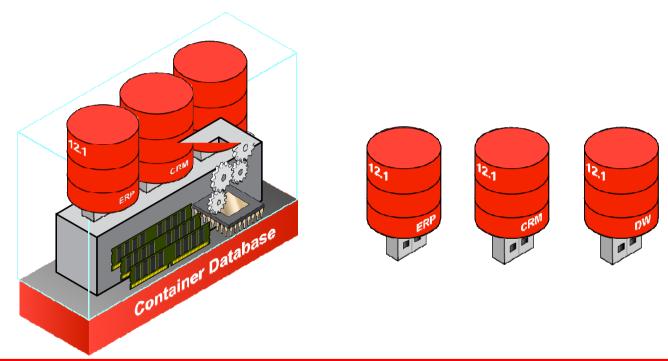
Upgrade in Place

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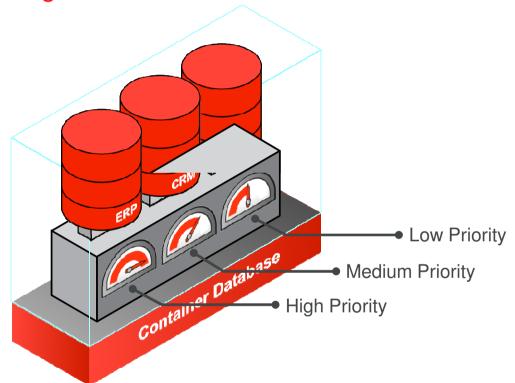
Consolidating Databases

Step2: Plug-in upgraded databases



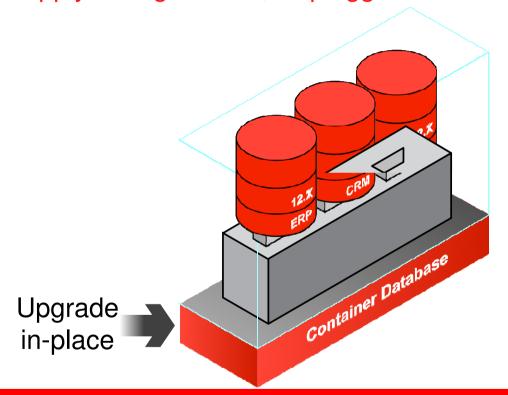
Managing Shared Resources

Resource management for consolidated databases



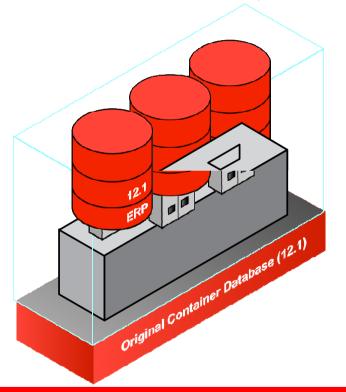
Simplified Patching

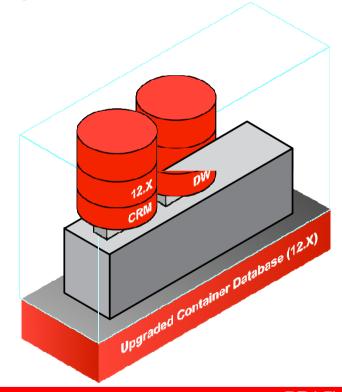
Apply changes once, all pluggable databases updated



Simplified Upgrades

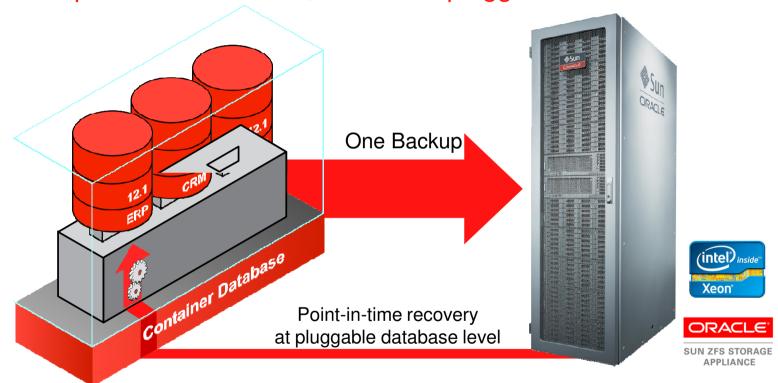
Flexible choice when patching & upgrading databases





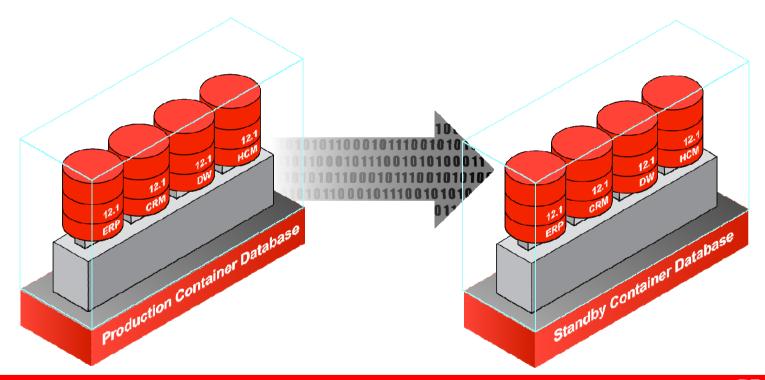
Manage Many Databases as One

Backup databases as one, recover at pluggable database Level



Manage Many Databases as One

One standby database covers all pluggable databases



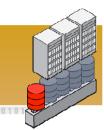
Managing Database Service Level Tiers

Change tiers as databases become more mission critical

GOLD

RAC, Data Guard, Daily Incrementals

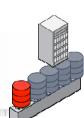




SILVER

Data Guard, Daily Incrementals





BRONZE

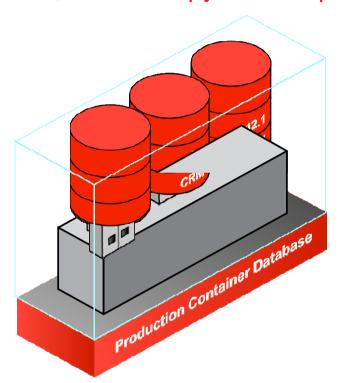
Weekly Full Backups

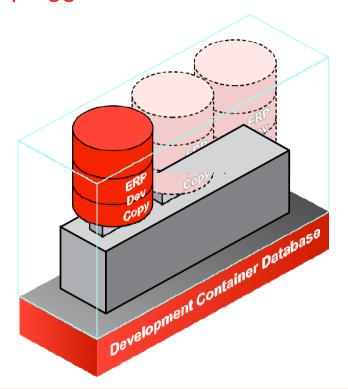


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Creating Databases for Test and Development

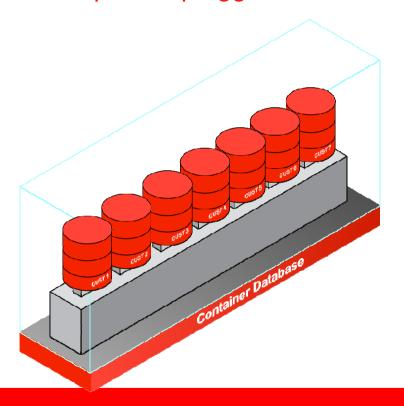
Fast, flexible copy and snapshot of pluggable databases





Multitenant Architecture for SaaS

Each customer's data in private pluggable database



Foundation of Private and Public Clouds



