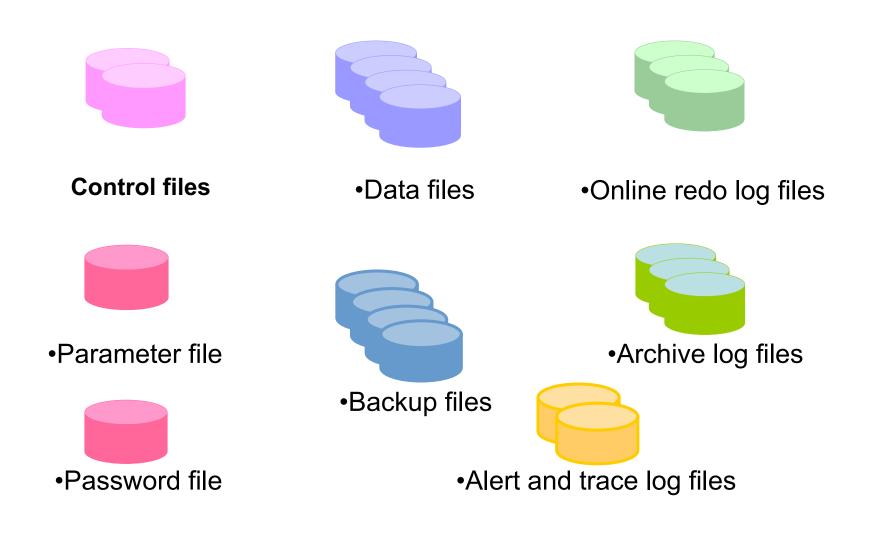
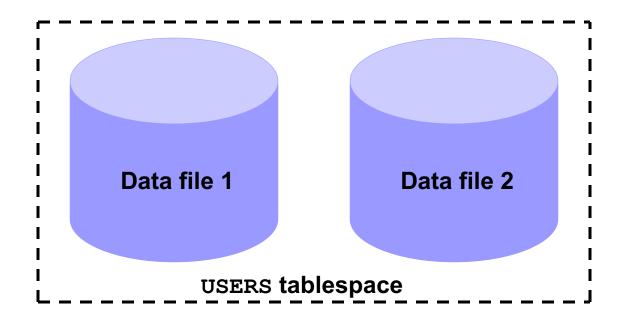
#### Physical Database Structure



#### Tablespaces and Data Files

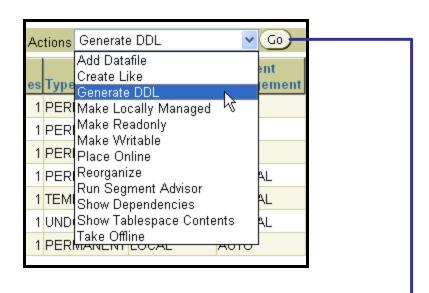
- Tablespaces consist of one or more data files.
- Data files belong to only one tablespace.

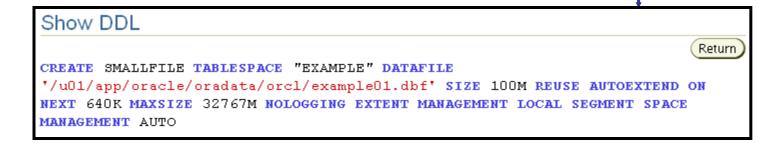


#### SYSTEM and SYSAUX Tablespaces

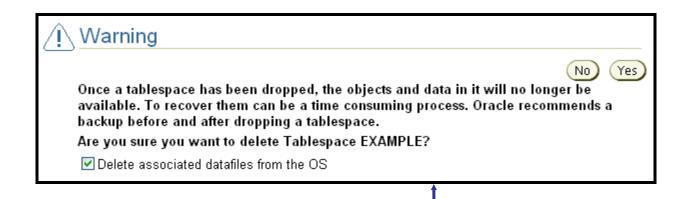
- The SYSTEM and SYSAUX tablespaces are mandatory tablespaces.
- They are created at the time of database creation.
- They must be online.
- The SYSTEM tablespace is used for core functionality (for example, data dictionary tables).
- The auxiliary SYSAUX tablespace is used for additional database components (such as the Enterprise Manager Repository).

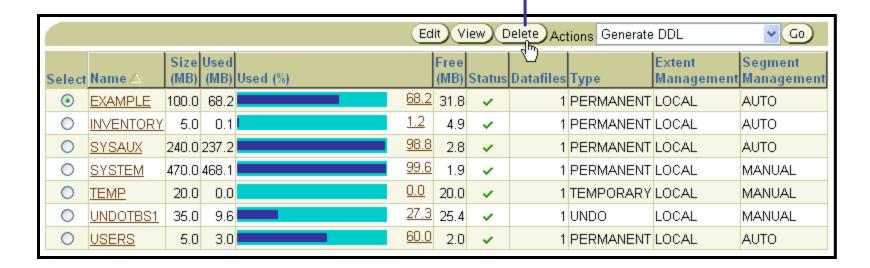
#### Actions with Tablespaces





### **Dropping Tablespaces**





## Viewing Tablespace Information

SELECT tablespace\_name, status, contents, logging, extent\_management, allocation\_type, segment\_space\_management FROM dba\_tablespaces

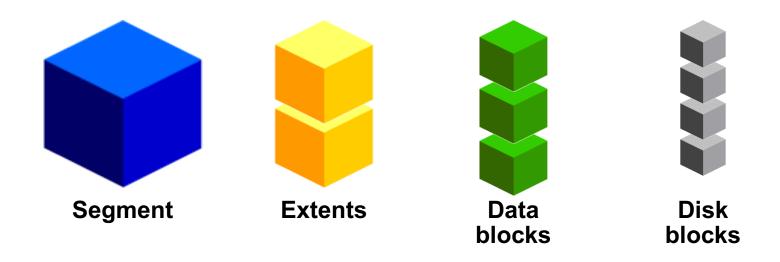
I	TABLESPACE_NAME	STATUS	CONTENTS	LOGGING	EXTENT_MAN	ALLOCATIO	SEGMEN
	SYSTEM	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	MANUAL
	UNDOTBS1	ONLINE	UNDO	LOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	MANUAL
	SYSAUX	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	AUTO
	TEMP	ONLINE	TEMPORARY	NOLOGGING	LOCAL	UNIFORM	MANUAL
	USERS	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	AUTO
	EXAMPLE	ONLINE	PERMANENT	NOLOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	AUTO
	INVENTORY	ONLINE	PERMANENT	LOGGING	LOCAL	SYSTEM	AUTO

SELECT ts#, name FROM v\$tablespace

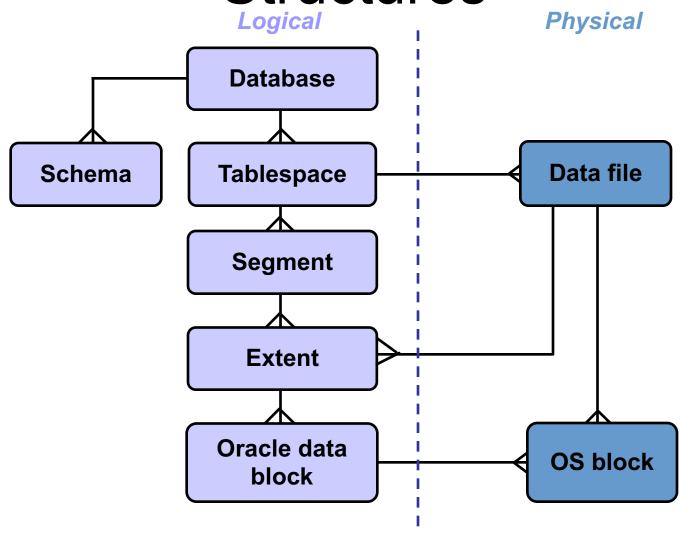
TS#	NAME
0	SYSTEM
1	UNDOTBS1
2	SYSAUX
4	USERS
3	TEMP
6	EXAMPLE
7	INVENTORY

### Segments, Extents, and Blocks

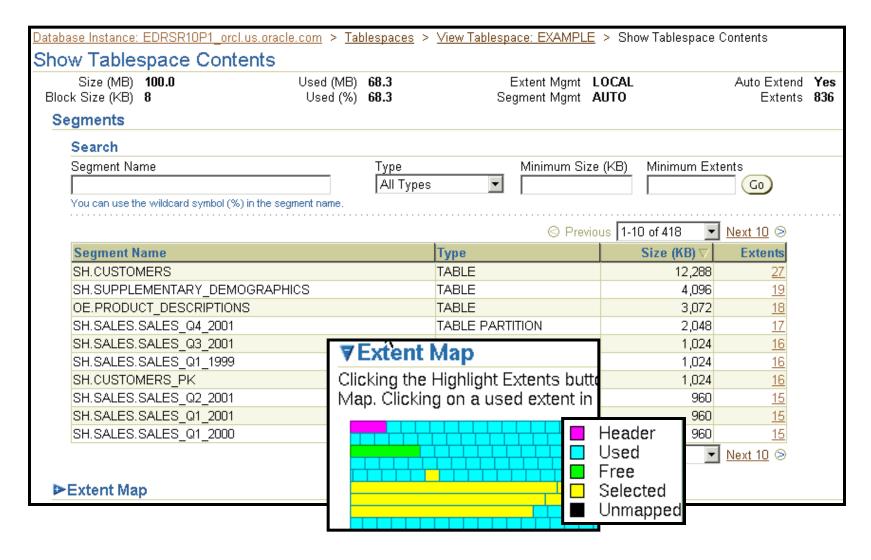
- Segments exist within a tablespace.
- Segments are made up of a collection of extents.
- Extents are a collection of data blocks.
- Data blocks are mapped to disk blocks.



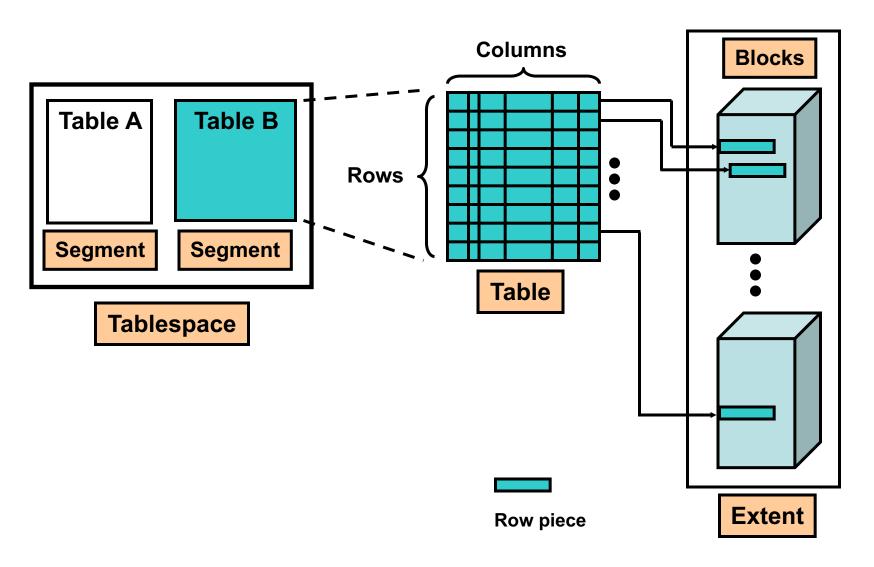
## Logical and Physical Database Structures



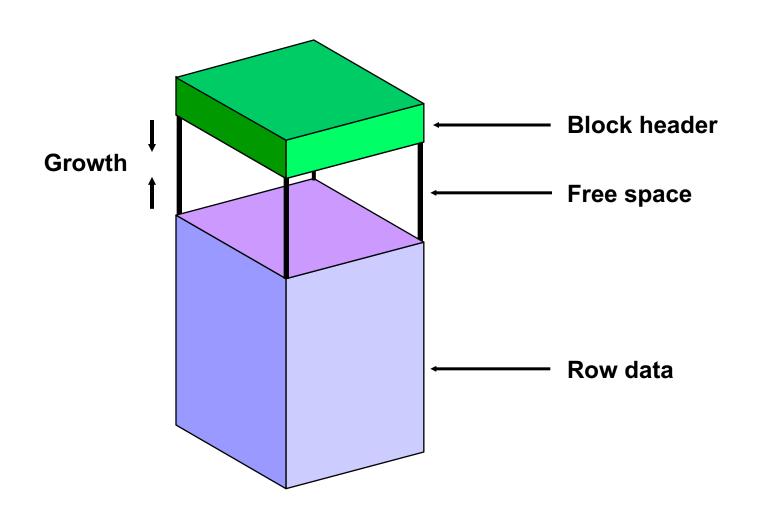
## Viewing Tablespace Contents



#### How Table Data Is Stored

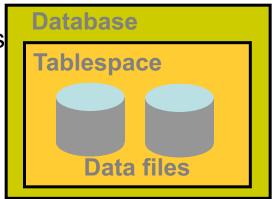


#### Anatomy of a Database Block



#### Tablespaces and Data Files

- The Oracle database stores data logically in tablespaces and physically in data files.
  - Tablespaces:
    - Can belong to only one database
    - Consist of one or more data files
    - Are further divided into logical units
  - Data files:
    - Can belong to only one tablespace and one database
    - Are a repository for schema object data



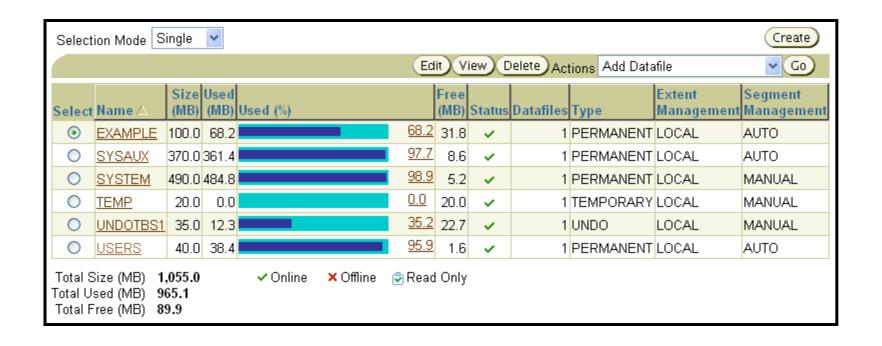
# Space Management in Tablespaces

- Locally managed tablespace:
  - Free extents are managed in the tablespace.
  - A bitmap is used to record free extents.
  - Each bit corresponds to a block or group of blocks.
  - The bit value indicates free or used extents.
  - The use of locally managed tablespaces is recommended.
- Dictionary-managed tablespace:
  - Free extents are managed by the data dictionary.
  - Appropriate tables are updated when extents are allocated or unallocated.
  - These tablespaces are supported only for backward compatibility.

# Tablespaces in the Preconfigured Database

- SYSTEM
- SYSAUX
- TEMP

- UNDOTBS1
- USERS
- EXAMPLE



#### Enlarging the Database

- You can enlarge the database in the following ways:
  - Creating a new tablespace
  - Adding a data file to an existing tablespace
  - Increasing the size of a data file
  - Providing for the dynamic growth of a data file

