

Laboratorio 03

El Diccionario de Datos

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Componentes Privados

1. Consultar datos sobre la versión de la base de datos:

```
SQL> select banner from x$version;
```

```
BANNER
```

```
-----  
Oracle Database 10g Enterprise Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Prod  
PL/SQL Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production  
CORE      10.2.0.1.0      Production  
TNS for 32-bit Windows: Version 10.2.0.1.0 - Production  
NLSRTL Version 10.2.0.1.0 - Production
```

2. Consultar los usuarios de la base de datos:

```
SQL> select name from user$ where type# = 1 order by 1;
```

```
NAME
```

```
-----  
ANONYMOUS
```

```
BI
```

```
CTXSYS
```

```
DBSNMP
```

```
DIP
```

```
DMSYS
```

```
EXFSYS
```

```
HR
```

```
IX
```

```
. . .
```

```
. . .
```

3. Consultar el espacio total de cada tablespace:

```
SQL> select * from sm$ts_avail;
```

```
TABLESPACE_NAME      BYTES
```

```
-----  
SYSAUX                251658240
```

```
UNDOTBS1              31457280
```

```
USERS                 5242880
```

```
SYSTEM               503316480
```

```
EXAMPLE              104857600
```

4. Consultar el espacio libre de cada tablespace:

```
SQL> select * from sm$ts_free;
```

```
TABLESPACE_NAME      BYTES
```

```
-----  
UNDOTBS1             27525120
```

```
SYSAUX               3801088
```

```
USERS               1835008
```

```
SYSTEM              7471104
```

```
EXAMPLE             23724032
```

5. Consultar el espacio usado por cada tablespace:

```
SQL> select * from sm$ts_used;
```

TABLESPACE_NAME	BYTES
SYSAUX	247791616
UNDOTBS1	3866624
USERS	3342336
SYSTEM	495779840
EXAMPLE	81068032

6. Consultar las sesiones activas:

```
SQL> select sid, serial#, username, blocking_session
2   from v$session
3  where username is not null;
```

SID	SERIAL#	USERNAME	BLOCKING_SESSION
136	49	SYSMAN	
139	1428	SCOTT	157
144	13	SYSMAN	
145	15276	SYS	
149	49	DBSNMP	
150	77	DBSNMP	
151	5436	SYS	
157	10470	SCOTT	
158	20	SYSMAN	

9 filas seleccionadas.

En este caso, la sesión 157 está bloqueando a la sesión 139.

Componentes Públicos

7. Consultar las tablas de scott:

```
SQL> conn scott/tiger
Conectado.
```

```
SQL> select table_name, tablespace_name from user_tables;
```

TABLE_NAME	TABLESPACE_NAME
DEPT	USERS
EMP	USERS
BONUS	USERS
SALGRADE	USERS

8. Consultar todas las tablas a las que scott tiene acceso:

```
SQL> conn scott/tiger
Conectado.
```

```
SQL> select table_name, owner, tablespace_name
       2  from all_tables;
```

TABLE_NAME	OWNER	TABLESPACE_NAME
DUAL	SYS	SYSTEM
SYSTEM_PRIVILEGE_MAP	SYS	SYSTEM
TABLE_PRIVILEGE_MAP	SYS	SYSTEM
STMT_AUDIT_OPTION_MAP	SYS	SYSTEM
AUDIT_ACTIONS	SYS	SYSTEM
DEF\$_TEMP\$LOB	SYSTEM	SYSTEM
WM\$WORKSPACES_TABLE	WMSYS	SYSAUX
WM\$VERSION_TABLE	WMSYS	SYSAUX
WM\$NEXTVER_TABLE	WMSYS	SYSAUX
WM\$VERSION_HIERARCHY_TABLE	WMSYS	SYSAUX
HELP	SYSTEM	SYSTEM
DR\$OBJECT_ATTRIBUTE	CTXSYS	SYSAUX
DR\$POLICY_TAB	CTXSYS	SYSAUX
DR\$NUMBER_SEQUENCE	CTXSYS	SYSAUX
OGIS_SPATIAL_REFERENCE_SYSTEMS	MDSYS	SYSAUX
OGIS_GEOMETRY_COLUMNS	MDSYS	SYSAUX
.	.	.
.	.	.

9. Consultar los roles asignados a scott:

```
SQL> conn scott/tiger
Conectado.
```

```
SQL> select username, granted_role, admin_option from user_role_privs;
```

USERNAME	GRANTED_ROLE	ADMIN_OPTION
SCOTT	CONNECT	NO
SCOTT	RESOURCE	NO