

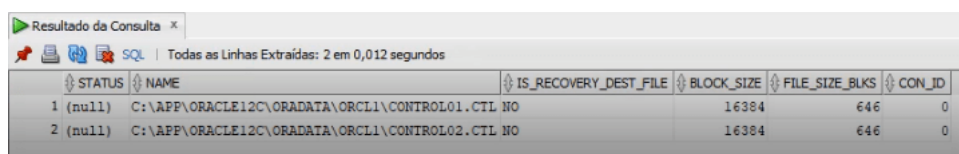
Consolidando o seu conhecimento

Chegou a hora de você pôr em prática o que foi visto na aula. Para isso, execute os passos listados abaixo.

1) Vá ao **SQL Developer** e se conecte como **CURSO ADM SYS**.

2) Verifique a localização dos arquivos de controle do banco de dados. Para isso, digite:

```
select * from v$controlfile;
```



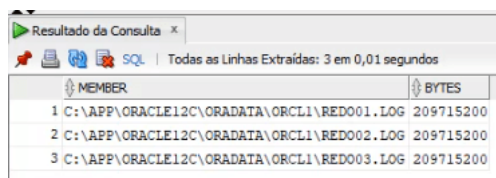
Resultado da Consulta x

Todas as Linhas Extraídas: 2 em 0,012 segundos

STATUS	NAME	IS_RECOVERY_DEST_FILE	BLOCK_SIZE	FILE_SIZE_BKLS	CON_ID
1 (null)	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\CONTROL01.CTL NO		16384	646	0
2 (null)	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\CONTROL02.CTL NO		16384	646	0

3) Verifique os arquivos de *log*. Para isso, digite:

```
select member, bytes from v$logfile
join v$log using (group#);
```



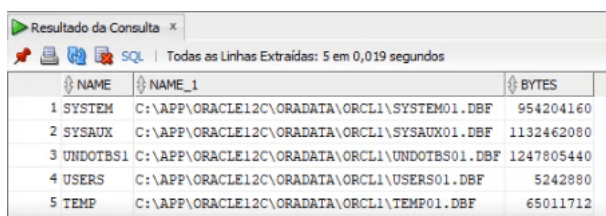
Resultado da Consulta x

Todas as Linhas Extraídas: 3 em 0,01 segundos

MEMBER	BYTES
1 C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\REDO01.LOG	209715200
2 C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\REDO02.LOG	209715200
3 C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\REDO03.LOG	209715200

4) Verifique os arquivos da *tablespace*. Para isso, digite:

```
select t.name, d.name, d.bytes from v$tablespace t
join v$datafile d using (TS#)
union all
select t.name, d.name, d.bytes from v$tablespace t
join v$tempfile d using (TS#);
```



Resultado da Consulta x

Todas as Linhas Extraídas: 5 em 0,019 segundos

NAME	NAME_1	BYTES
1 SYSTEM	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	954204160
2 SYSAUX	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSAUX01.DBF	1132462080
3 UNDOTBS1	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\UNDOTBS01.DBF	1247805440
4 USERS	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\USERS01.DBF	5242880
5 TEMP	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\TEMP01.DBF	65011712

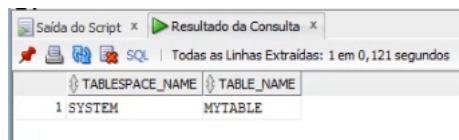
5) Crie uma nova área de edição no **SQL Developer**, usando a conexão **CURSO ADM SYS**

6) Crie uma tabela. Digite:

```
create table system.mytable as select * from all_objects;
```

7) Verifique a *tablespace* usada pela tabela criada. Digite:

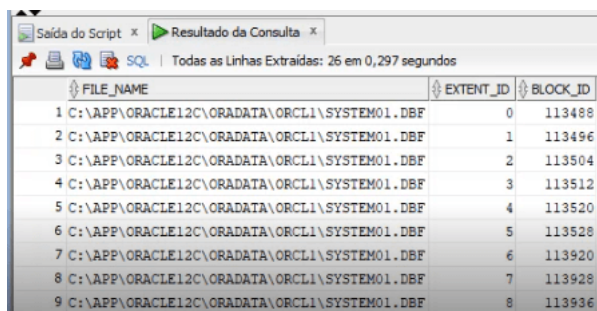
```
select tablespace_name, table_name from dba_tables where owner = 'SYSTEM'
AND table_name = 'MYTABLE';
```



	TABLESPACE_NAME	TABLE_NAME
1	SYSTEM	MYTABLE

8) Verifique os arquivos e as extensões utilizadas pela tabela. Digite:

```
select file_name, extent_id, block_id from dba_data_files
join dba_extents using (file_id)
where owner = 'SYSTEM' AND segment_name = 'MYTABLE';
```



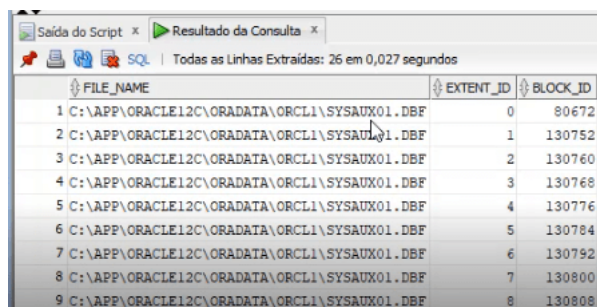
	FILE_NAME	EXTENT_ID	BLOCK_ID
1	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	0	113488
2	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	1	113496
3	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	2	113504
4	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	3	113512
5	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	4	113520
6	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	5	113528
7	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	6	113920
8	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	7	113928
9	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSTEM01.DBF	8	113936

9) Altere a localização da tabela, passando-a para outra *tablespace*:

```
alter table system.mytable move tablespace sysaux;
```

10) Olhe agora a localização da tabela, através do comando:

```
select file_name, extent_id, block_id from dba_data_files
join dba_extents using (file_id)
where owner = 'SYSTEM' AND segment_name = 'MYTABLE';
```



	FILE_NAME	EXTENT_ID	BLOCK_ID
1	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	0	80672
2	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	1	130752
3	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	2	130760
4	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	3	130768
5	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	4	130776
6	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	5	130784
7	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	6	130792
8	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	7	130800
9	C:\APP\ORACLE12C\ORADATA\ORCL1\SYSaux01.DBF	8	130808

11) Apague a tabela. Digite:

```
drop table system.mytable;
```