Oracle Understand Undo Tablespace with Simple Example

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First — What is "Undo Data"?

Whenever you make a change in Oracle (like UPDATE, DELETE, or INSERT), Oracle secretly keeps a copy of the old data — this copy is called Undo Data.

Think of it like this:

Undo data is like a "backup copy" of your data before the change.

Example:

Let's say you have a table:

ID	NAME	SALARY
1	Alice	5000

Now you run:

UPDATE employees SET salary = 6000 WHERE id = 1;

When you do this:

- Oracle **updates** the row to 6000
- But keeps the old value (5000) in the Undo tablespace

That old value is called **undo data**.

Why Does Oracle Keep Undo Data?

Because it's used for three important things:

Purpose	Easy Explanation	
Transaction	If you run ROLLBACK, Oracle uses undo data to put the row back the way it was (salary	
rollback	= 5000).	
Read	Suppose another user runs a query while you're updating. Oracle shows them the old data	
consistency	(5000) — so they see a consistent view of the database even during changes.	
Recovery /	Undo data helps Oracle <i>undo changes</i> after a crash or lets you use features like Flashback	
Flashback	Query to see how data looked in the past.	

Where is this Undo Data Stored?

It's stored inside a special tablespace called the **Undo Tablespace** (like UNDOTBS1).

You can check it using:

SELECT tablespace_name, contents FROM dba_tablespaces WHERE contents = 'UNDO';

Output:

TABLESPACE_NAME CONTENTS

UNDOTBS1 UNDO

In Simple Words:

Undo Tablespace is like Oracle's "time machine" —

it keeps old versions of changed data so Oracle can:

- Roll back uncommitted changes
- Show consistent data to others
- Recover or flashback if needed