

## Lesson 10

Each schema has only one user (create this schema (

To create table in schema you must be the owner of schema or to have access to create the table in schema

Create table "tablename" ( hiredate date default value(

# If the hiredate has no value it will take value of the default

#For date you can use SYSDATE as the default value " which will get the current date"

#NUMBER(p,s) • P is the number of digits before . && S is the number of digits after . (p.s.(

#LONG • has limitation not use much.

#ROW • carry binary data AS images && video.

#ROWID • has the physical address of ROW. Carry hexadecimal number.

#BLOB • the binary file stores in the data base

#BFILE • as BLOB put it pointer to the file &&the file not in the data base.

#You can name the constrain

#if you don't name it the system will set default name SYS\_Cn "Cn :number"

#the Difference between column level constrain & table level constrain • table level constrain you can make composite key.

#composed NOT NULL constrains doesn't exists.

#composite key • [ CONSTRAINT emp\_id ]PRIMARY\_KEY (empid,empstate .(

Note emp\_id is the constraint name. [] mean it's optional && not written in statement

#create table as sub query • copy structure of table && not copy constraint expect the null constraint.

#inset select • table created with the same data type of the column selected ,before you select this columns

#as query created • table can be not created and as query run it will create table & copy the structure data & NULL constraints.

#you can't specify the data type of the new table ,it will return error.

#create table "table name "

] columnName constraint[.....,

AS query

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# alter table " table name " modify (data type of the column&&add constraints to column && add default values also (

#add column (if the column has constraint not null you must enter default values to it ,else if column has add without constraints it will take null values(  
 #you can change the data type only if you maximize the data.  
 #add can modify table level constraints "as composed key, foreign key.(...,  
 #alter table emp modify depno references dept(depno. (  
 #add without write column • add column1 type  
 #drop column " cloumnName " or drop (columnName.(

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### *VIEWS*

#the select statement of view put in the metadata.  
 #you can alter in the view and the original table can detect this changes  
 #replace the view ,will replace old data with the new data && can't delete the object privileges.  
 #force will force to v-create view whether the table exists or not  
 #un force will send messages error message that the table not exists.  
 #with check option ( check validation of domain "where " if change is in it allow will change if not it will not allow the change .(  
 Default if you don't write with check option , the user can changes data in any case.

### *Sequence*

#sequence generate objects unique ,number ,sequentially  
 #cache • cache values once and then use it more "instead of going to the DB more than one" default (20. (  
 #Increment by • default 1  
 #nextval • the next value in the seq  
 #currval • the current pulled value.  
 #the sequence is database object ,so if you need to show the value of the pulled use select value from dual "dummy table has one row."  
 #caching in seq will make gabs in it.

### *index*

#To make search faster , if the index not exist it will make full table scan  
 #Make by user && access by oracle server.  
 #non unique index • accept that the data can be repeated  
 #Index implement binary search , Index consider as binary tree.

*Synonym*

#Alias for objects in the data base default "private for all"