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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.

#BLOG  the binary file stores in the data base

#BFILE as BLOG 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 table level constain 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 "