UNIVERSIDAD AUTÓNOMA DE ZACATECAS
INGENIERÍA DE SOFTWARE
LABORATORIO DE SISTEMAS DE BASE DE DATOS II
FORMATO DE PRÁCTICAS

PRÁCTICA:	**1**
TITULO:	**Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables**
OBJETIVO:	**Realizar ejercicios sobre los temas del capítulo 10: Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables**
DURACIÓN:	**4 horas**
FECHA:	
FECHA DE ENTREGA:	

ACTIVIDADES A REALIZAR:

Ejercicio 1:

Practices for Lesson 10

Create new tables by using the `CREATE TABLE` statement. Confirm that the new table was added to the database. You also learn to set the status of a table as `READ ONLY` and then revert to `READ/WRITE`.

Note: For all the `DDL` and `DML` statements, click the Run Script icon (or press [F5]) to execute the query in SQL Developer. This way you get to see the feedback messages on the Script Output tabbed page. For `SELECT` queries, continue to click the Execute Statement icon or press [F9] to get the formatted output on the Results tabbed page.

Practice 10-1: Using DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables

1) Create the `DEPT` table based on the following table instance chart. Save the statement in a script called `lab_10_01.sql`, and then execute the statement in the script to create the table. Confirm that the table is created.

Column Name	ID	NAME
Key Type	Primary key	
Nulls/Unique		
FK Table		
FK Column		
Data type	NUMBER	VARCHAR2
Length	7	25

```
Name                          Null     Type
----------------------------- -------- ------------
ID                            NOT NULL NUMBER(7)
NAME                                   VARCHAR2(25)
```

2) Populate the `DEPT` table with data from the `DEPARTMENTS` table. Include only columns that you need.

3) Create the EMP table based on the following table instance chart. Save the statement in a script called `lab_10_03.sql`, and then execute the statement in the script to create the table. Confirm that the table is created.

Column Name	ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	DEPT_ID
Key Type				
Nulls/Unique				
FK Table				DEPT
FK Column				ID
Data type	NUMBER	VARCHAR2	VARCHAR2	NUMBER
Length	7	25	25	7

```
Name                          Null     Type
----------------------------- -------- ------------
ID                                     NUMBER(7)
LAST_NAME                              VARCHAR2(25)
FIRST_NAME                             VARCHAR2(25)
DEPT_ID                                NUMBER(7)
```

4) Create the EMPLOYEES2 table based on the structure of the EMPLOYEES table. Include only the EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, and DEPARTMENT_ID columns. Name the columns in your new table ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, SALARY, and DEPT_ID, respectively.

5) Alter the EMPLOYEES2 table status to read-only.

6) Try to insert the following row in the EMPLOYEES2 table:

ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPT_ID
34	Grant	Marcie	5678	10

You get the following error message:

```
Error starting at line 1 in command:
INSERT INTO employees2
VALUES (34, 'Grant','Marcie',5678,10)
Error at Command Line:1 Column:12
Error report:
SQL Error: ORA-12081: update operation not allowed on table "ORA1"."EMPLOYEES2"
12081. 00000 -  "update operation not allowed on table \"%s\".\"%s\""
*Cause:    An attempt was made to update a read-only materialized view.
*Action:   No action required. Only Oracle is allowed to update a
           read-only materialized view.
```

7) Revert the EMPLOYEES2 table to the read/write status. Now, try to insert the same row again. You should get the following messages:

```
ALTER TABLE employees2 succeeded.
1 rows inserted
```

8) Drop the EMPLOYEES2 table.

Ejercicio 2:

The following questions will help you measure your understanding of the material presented in this chapter. Read all the choices carefully because there might be more than one correct answer. Choose all the correct answers for each question.

Categorize the Main Database Objects

1. If a table is created without specifying a schema, in which schema will it be? (Choose the best answer.)
A. It will be an orphaned table, without a schema.
B. The creation will fail.
C. It will be in the SYS schema.
D. It will be in the schema of the user creating it.
E. It will be in the PUBLIC schema.

2. Several object types share the same namespace, and therefore cannot have the same name in the same schema. Which of the following object types is not in the same namespace as the others? (Choose the best answer.)
A. Index
B. PL/SQL stored procedure
C. Synonym
D. Table
E. View

3. Which of these statements will fail because the table name is not legal? (Choose two answers.)
A. create table "SELECT" (col1 date);
B. create table "lowercase" (col1 date);
C. create table number1 (col1 date);
D. create table 1number (col1 date);
E. create table update (col1 date);

List the Data Types that Are Available for Columns

4. Which of the following data types are variable length? (Choose all correct answers.)
A. BLOB
B. CHAR
C. LONG
D. NUMBER
E. RAW
F. VARCHAR2

5. Study these statements:
create table tab1 (c1 number(1), c2 date);
alter session set nls_date_format='dd-mm-yy';
insert into tab1 values (1.1,'31-01-07');
Will the insert succeed? (Choose the best answer)
A. The insert will fail because the 1.1 is too long.
B. The insert will fail because the '31-01-07' is a string, not a date.
C. The insert will fail for both reasons A and B.
D. The insert will succeed.

6. Which of the following is not supported by Oracle as an internal data type? (Choose the best answer.)
A. CHAR
B. FLOAT
C. INTEGER
D. STRING

Create a Simple Table

7. Consider this statement:
create table t1 as select * from regions where 1=2;
What will be the result? (Choose the best answer.)
A. There will be an error because of the impossible condition.
B. No table will be created because the condition returns FALSE.
C. The table T1 will be created but no rows inserted because the condition returns FALSE.
D. The table T1 will be created and every row in REGIONS inserted because the condition returns a NULL as a row filter.

8. When a table is created with a statement such as the following:
create table newtab as select * from tab; will there be any constraints on the new table? (Choose the best answer.)
A. The new table will have no constraints, because constraints are not copied when creating tables with a subquery.
B. All the constraints on TAB will be copied to NEWTAB.
C. Primary key and unique constraints will be copied but not check and not null constraints.
D. Check and not null constraints will be copied but not unique or primary key.
E. All constraints will be copied, except foreign key constraints.

Explain How Constraints Are Created at the Time of Table Creation

9. Which types of constraint require an index? (Choose all that apply.)
A. CHECK
B. NOT NULL
C. PRIMARY KEY
D. UNIQUE

Ejercicio 3:
Elabore las sentencias DDL necesarias para crear una Base de Datos, tomando como referencia el siguiente diagrama Entidad – Relación: