**1. Owner,Index Name을 Input 값으로 받아 Index Column을 순서대로**

**List하는 Function을 만들어 보시오. User\_ind\_columns Dictionary 참조**

**예> SCOTT USER 소유 EMP\_IDX1 Index가 COL1,COL2 컬럼으로 구성되어 있다면**

**select f\_name('SCOTT','EMP\_IDX1) from dual;**

**==> COL1,COL2**

CREATE

OR REPLACE FUNCTION f\_name ( Owner\_nm in varchar2, index\_nm in varchar2 ) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v\_test VARCHAR2(100);

BEGIN select listagg(COLUMN\_NAME ,',') within group (order by COLUMN\_POSITION)

into v\_test

from dba\_ind\_columns

where index\_owner = owner\_nm

and index\_name = index\_name;

RETURN v\_test;

END;

**﻿**

**2. Owner,Table Name을 Input 값으로 받아 Column을 순서대로**

**List하는 Function을 만드는데 Column Name 옆에 Data Type 및 Length도 같이**

**List 되도록 만들어 보시오. User\_tab\_columns Dictionary 참조**

   예> **SCOTT USER 소유 EMP Table의 경우**

**EMPNO NUMBER(4),ENAME VARCHAR2(10),JOB  VARCHAR2(9),MGR NUMBER (4),HIREDATE DATE,SAL NUMBER(7,2),COMM  NUMBER(7,2),DEPTNO NUMBER (2)**

CREATE

OR REPLACE FUNCTION f\_table( Owner\_nm in varchar2, table\_nm in varchar2 ) RETURN VARCHAR2 IS v\_test VARCHAR2(1000);

BEGIN select listagg(COLUMN\_NAME||' '|| data\_type||' '|| data\_length, ', ')within

group(

order by COLUMN\_NAME)

into v\_test

from all\_tab\_columns

where TABLE\_NAME=table\_nm

and OWNER = owner\_nm ;

RETURN v\_test;

END;