

HIIB62

Primer for Oracle

Setting the database environment for Oracle

The instructions on this page are from the TDDDB38 course lab notes at:

<http://www.ida.liu.se/~TDDDB38/2003/ALL-DB-COURSES/labs-settings-oracle.html>

The following are the instructions that you should follow to be able to use your database account and do the SQL exercise in tutorial.

Steps	Description
1	Login: Log in on the Sun workstations
2	Setting up environment (done once): Type the following commands in a shell window: module initadd misc/oracle module add misc/oracle The first command gives you access to, among other things, the programs and libraries you will need for the SQL tutorials. But only the next time you log in. Therefore you need the second command, to give you that same access right now.
3	Starting Oracle SQLPlus: You are now ready to run the client program “sqlplus” to connect to the oracle database server and issue your SQL statements. Open a shell window on the Sun workstation and issue the following command: sqlplus / The slash is VERY important. It automatically issues your current username and password for login purposes.
4	Issuing SQL commands You are now ready to issue SQL statement. The prompt should look like this: SQL> You enter you SQL statement here. For Example: SQL> SELECT lastname, firstname FROM customer; This will display two columns (lastname and firstname), showing all records from the customer table. This query won't work, since you do NOT have a customer table!!!
5	Exiting ORACLE (sqlplus) In order to exit the sqlplus client program you need to issue the following command at the SQL prompt: SQL> exit

Tutorial Preparation

1	Create Access to shared tables: SQL> CREATE SYNONYM CINEMAS FOR "G-HOSZA".CINEMAS; SQL> CREATE SYNONYM STAFF FOR "G-HOSZA".STAFFS; SQL> CREATE SYNONYM MOVIES FOR "G-HOSZA".MOVIES; SQL> CREATE SYNONYM SCREENINGS FOR "G-HOSZA".SCREENINGS; Note: "G-HOSZA" the username must be in uppercase in oracle, otherwise not case sensitive.
2	Examine a table structure: SQL> DESCRIBE "G-HOSZA".CINEMAS
3	Issue a query on a table: SQL> SELECT * FROM CINEMAS;
4	Removing and incorrect synonym: If one of the above synonyms has been entered incorrectly and needs, then it will need to be removed before issuing the CREATE SYNONYM again. This can be done with the following DROP command: SQL> DROP SYNONYM <synonym name here>;
5	Working with sqlplus client program: <ul style="list-style-type: none">To terminate any SQL command, use CTRL-C (press the CTRL and C keys together)To pause after each page, set the pause on with: SQL> SET PAUSE ON Note: This causes the terminal to Pause directly after you issue a command, so you will need to press RETURN key twice after issuing a command in order to get any output to start appearing. Then keep pressing RETURN for each page. Or press Q to quit the query output listing.Editing and storing commands enables you to create an SQL script file by using an editor to enter SQL commands into a unix file. The editor is the Emacs editor. The edit command lets you enter commands into a file: SQL> edit test Note: The above command creates a unix file called "test.sql".Executing stored SQL command files is done like this: SQL> start test Note: This loads up the command file previously created, and proceeds to execute the SQL statements in the file, as if they had been typed at the keyboard.Instead of using previous edit and start commands you can store SQL queries in a file (wordprocessor of you choosing). When you wish to execute SQL statement, cut and paste it into the sqlplus command prompt (SQL>).Capturing output to a file is performed by issuing the following command: SQL> spool lptest (place any name here you would like) SQL> SELECT etc. etc. SQL> start etc. etc. SQL> spool off Note: The capturing is stopped and the output left in a file with extension of .lst, eg. lptest.lst