## ORACLE 12C的安装配置

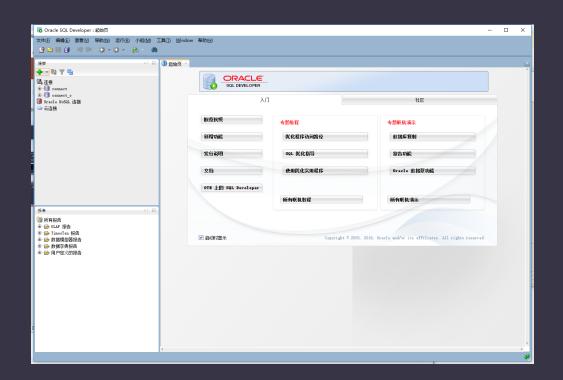
数据库原理与应用

#### 1. 安装概览

• Oracle主要用到的3个工具: sqlplus(命令行工具), SQL developer(图形界面工具)和 Database Configuration Assistant(配置工具)

#### 配管理员:命令提示符-sqlplus Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.14393] (c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。 C:\WINDOWS\system32>sqlplus SQL\*Plus: Release 12.2.0.1.0 Production on Wed Jun 7 13:07:14 2017 Copyright (c) 1982, 2016, Oracle. All rights reserved. Enter user-name:

## 1. 安装概览





## 2. 安装注意事项

1. 在选择类型的时候选择"桌面类"



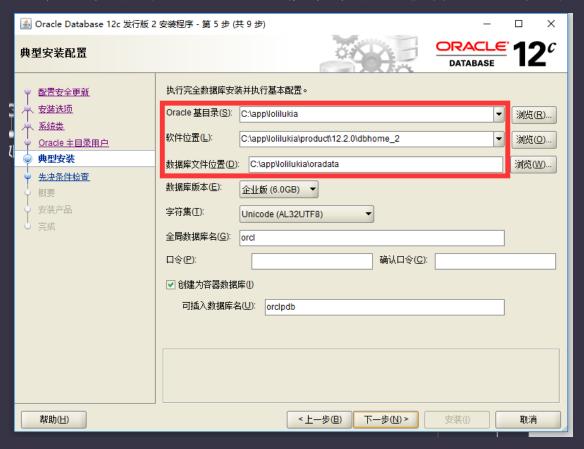
## 2. 安装注意事项

2. 建议在oracle主目录用户选择时选择"创建新windows用户",并且需要设置与当前windows用户不同的用户名,并且请牢记口令,在后续创建连接的时候会作为"主目录用户口令"用到



## 2.安装注意事项

3. 典型安装中,尽量不要修改默认的软件位置,如果一定要改,只能修改oracle基目录



## 2.安装注意事项

4. 全局数据库名默认为orcl,这与之后SID属性值相吻合,管理口令同样需要牢记,忘记的话可以通过sqlplus进行找回



#### 2.安装注意事项

5. 然后进行安装,如果不慎断电或中止,可以打开前面提到的配置工具Database Configuration Assistant删除数据库进行再次安装



配置Database Configuration Assistant失败

也就是生成数据库实例的时候出错, Configuration Assistant, 重新创建

也就是生成数据库实例的时候出错,先开启监听Isnrctl start,然后手动打开Database



#### Sqlplus的使用

打开管理员命令行,输入sqlplus

1. 经典问题: sqlplus命令找不到

解决方案: 将oracle的bin目录添加到系统变量path中

形如C:\app\xxx\product\12.2.0\dbhome\_1\bin

系统变量(S)		
变量	值	^
OS	Windows NT	
Path	C:\app\lolilukia\product\12.2.0\dbhome_1\bin;( \app\christy\	
PATHEXT	.COM;.EXE;.BAT;.CMD;.VBS;.VBE;.JS;.JSE;.WSF;.WSH;.MSC	
PROCESSOR_ARCHITECT	AMD64	
PROCESSOR_IDENTIFIER	Intel64 Family 6 Model 60 Stepping 3, GenuineIntel	
PROCESSOR_LEVEL	6	
PROCESSOR_REVISION	3c03	~

#### Sqlplus的使用

2. 使用普通管理员的账号,登陆

用户名: system

密码: (前面设置的管理口令)

# Microsoft Windows [版本 10.0.14393] (c) 2016 Microsoft Corporation。保留所有权利。 C:\WINDOWS\system32>sqlplus SQL\*Plus: Release 12.2.0.1.0 Production on Wed Jun 7 15:36:25 2017 Copyright (c) 1982, 2016, Oracle. All rights reserved. Inter user-name: system Inter password: Last Successful login time: Mon Jun 05 2017 22:12:03 +08:00 Connected to: Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.2.0.1.0 - 64bit Production SQL>

#### Sqlplus的使用

- 3. 忘记管理口令
- 1) 无密码登陆 sqlplus /nolog
- 2)连接sysdba并且修改密码conn/as sysdba

alter user system identified by 1234; (这里1234是新密码)

SQL\*Plus: Release 12.2.0.1.0 Production on Wed Jun 7 15:50:31 2017 Copyright (c) 1982, 2016, Oracle. All rights reserved.

C:\WINDOWS\system32>sq1p1us /no1og

```
SQL> conn /as sysdba
Connected.
SQL> alter user system identified by 1234;
User altered.
```

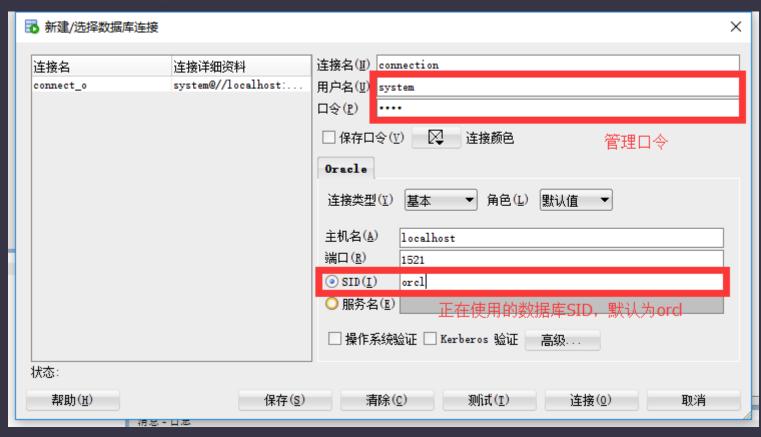
如果sqlplus无法正常运行

(1) 首先检查该数据库实例是否存在

方法:在服务中检查OracleServiceORCL是否存在(如果在安装的时候没有修改默认数据库名),如果存在,则说明实例存在;如果不存在,则打开Database Configuration Assistant创建数据库

(2) 如果问题未解决,将SID设置成要访问的数据库 打开命令行输入默认为: set ORACLE\_SID=orcl

1. 建立连接



#### 2. 导入sql文件

sql文件包含了一系列sql语句,直接执行sql文件可以将大量的数据库操作快速而可重复执行

sqlplus可以进行少量的sql语句执行,但不适合执行大量的语句,尤其当文件中sql语句出现问题时,sqlplus无法定位问题的位置

建议使用sql developer来对数据库进行大规模的操作

- 2. 导入sql文件
  - (1) 打开sql文件



#### (2) 执行结果

```
olympics_example_dml_oracle.sql
SQL 工作表(W) 历史记录
工作表 查询构建器
     -- NOTE: You need to have the arrive time in the Journey table. Either re-create with the most recent version of
     -- ALTER TABLE JOURNEY ADD (ARRIVE TIME TIMESTAMP );
     set define off;
     -- Force specific timestamp format
     alter session set nls timestamp format = 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SSXFF';
     -- Don't proceed if errors are encountered
     WHENEVER SQLERROR EXIT FAILURE;
     -- No BEGIN; for Oracle transactions
     SET CONSTRAINTS ALL DEFERRED:
     DELETE FROM participates;
     DELETE FROM runsevent:
     DELETE FROM individualevent;
                                       运行sal脚本
     DELETE FROM teammember:
     DELETE FROM team;
     DELETE FROM teamevent;
     DELETE FROM booking;
     DELETE FROM journey;
     DELETE FROM vehicle;
     DELETE FROM event;
     DELETE FROM sport;
     DELETE FROM official;
     DELETE FROM athlete:
     DELETE FROM staff;
```

3. 对数据的图形界面操作(增删改查)测试时使用

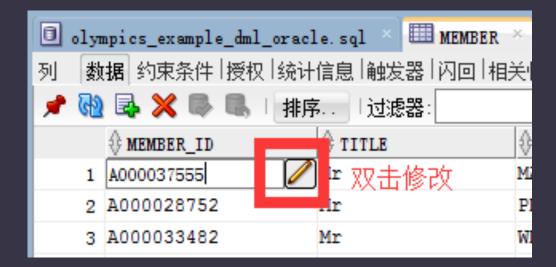
(1) 查



- 3. 对数据的图形界面操作(增删改查)测试时使用
  - (2) 增



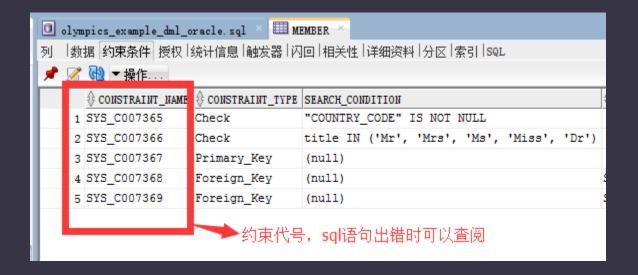
- 3. 对数据的图形界面操作(增删改查)测试时使用
  - (3) 改



- 3. 对数据的图形界面操作(增删改查)测试时使用
  - (4) 删

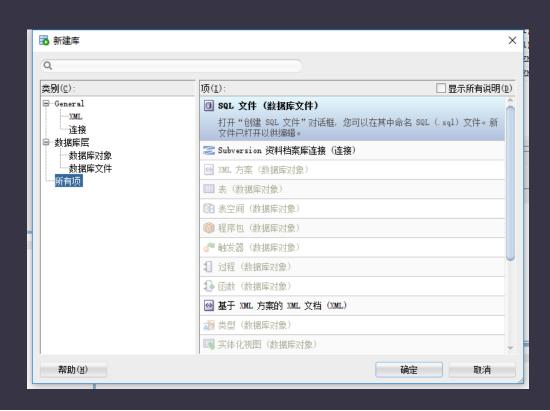


#### 4. 查看约束

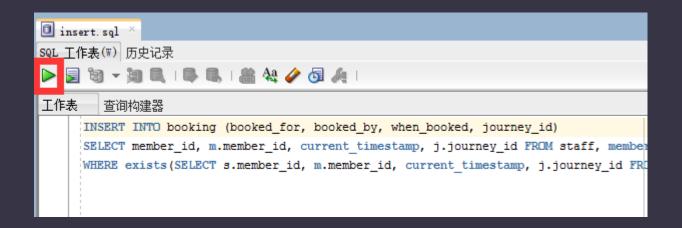


- 5. 执行复杂的sql语句
  - (1)新建sql文件





- 5. 执行复杂的sql语句
  - (2) 执行语句



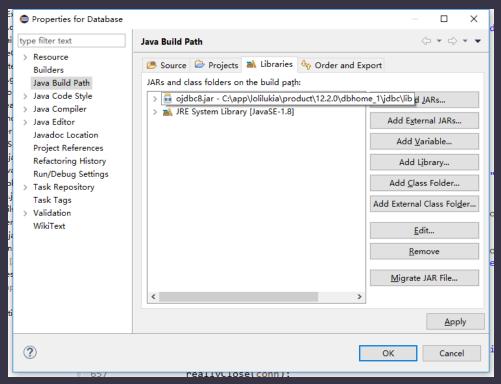
数据库安装及基本配置介绍完毕

## ORACLE 12C在JDBC的应用

数据库原理与应用

IDE环境: eclipse(Java-SE 1.8)

(1) 导入ojdbc的jar包,路径为(oracle基目录\jdbc\lib),文件名为ojdbc8.jar



• (2)以一个为运动员预订行程的数据库程序为例,数据库配置文件olympicsdb.properties

```
olympicsdb.properties 🛭
 1 # VENDOR
 2# either postgresql or oracle
 3 dbvendor = oracle — 数据库名称
 5 # SERVER ADDRESS
 6# SIT PostgreSQL server is soit-db-pro-2.ucc.usyd.edu.au
 7# Local servers are at localhost
 8 address = localhost
10# PORT
11# default for PostgreSQL is 5432
12# default for Oracle is 1521
13 port = 1521 — 端口号
15 # USER DETAILS
16# This is the user name and password with which
17 # to connect to the database server
18 # UG student accounts have user y17i2x20 YOURUNIKEY
19 # PG student accounts have user YOURUNIKEY
20# Alternatively can use info2120public/info2120public for INFO2x20
21# PostgreSQL or comp9120public/comp9120public for COMP9120 Oracle
22 username = system
                     → 用户名和管理口令
23 \text{ userpass} = 1234
24
25 # DBNAME
26# (PostgreSQL) The name of the database on the server
27 # By default usually the same as the user name
28# (Oracle) This is the connection identifier. If you have a local server you
29# probably need the default "ORCL". The SIT server uses "COMP9120"
30 dbname = olympics — 数据库实例名称
32
```

(3) 连接数据库,第一步读出配置文件里的属性

```
Properties props = new Properties();

try {
    props.load(config);
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new OlympicsDBException("Couldn't read config data",e);
}

dbUser = props.getProperty("username");
dbPass = props.getProperty("userpass");
String port = props.getProperty("port");
String dbname = props.getProperty("dbname");
String server = props.getProperty("address");
```

(3) 连接数据库,第一步读出配置文件里的属性,第二步填入属性,第三步启动驱动创建连接

```
Properties props = new Properties();

try {
    props.load(config);
} catch (IOException e) {
    throw new OlympicsDBException("Couldn't read config data",e);
}

dbUser = props.getProperty("username");
dbPass = props.getProperty("userpass");
String port = props.getProperty("port");
String dbname = props.getProperty("dbname");
String server = props.getProperty("address");
```

```
} else if ("oracle".equals(vendor)) {
   Class.forName("oracle.jdbc.driver.OracleDriver");
   connstring = "jdbc:oracle:thin:@" + server + ":" + port + ":" + dbname;
} else throw new OlympicsDBException("Unknown database vendor: " + vendor);
```

```
Connection conn;
conn = DriverManager.getConnection(connstring, dbUser, dbPass);
return conn;
```

(1) PreparedStatement类

对于只执行一次的请求,使用Statement会更快,对于执行很多次的语句,PreparedStatement 在多次执行的性能就会体现,并且可以一次发送多个查询,用法如下:

```
Connection conn = getConnection();
```

```
String sql = "select * from member where member_id=? and pass_word=?";
PreparedStatement pre = conn.prepareStatement(sql);
pre.setString(1, member);
pre.setString(2, String.valueOf(password));
ResultSet result = pre.executeQuery();
```

通过设置占位符的值来补全整个sql语句

(1) PreparedStatement类

当sql语句执行时,ResultSet务必要执行next()方法,才将result的值指向第一行数据

```
if (result.next()) && result_t.next()) {
    details = new HashMap<String,Object>();
    // Populate with record data
    details.put("member_type", result t.getString(1));
    System.out.println(result_t.getString(1));
}
result.close();
pre.close();
conn.close();
```

result.getString(1)代表执行sql语句查询的第一个字段,该字段读出为String类型整个方法结束时,需要关闭相关的ResultSet,PreparedStatement和Connection

#### (1) 增删改查操作

查询操作:以下操作是找出某个event\_id代表的体育赛事运动员的名字,姓氏,国籍和奖牌获得情况,其中奖牌返回时设置了别名,并最后按照运动员姓氏排序

```
conn = getConnection();
String event = "select given names, family name, c.country name, "
        + "CASE WHEN medal='G' THEN 'Gold' WHEN medal='S' THEN 'Silver' WHEN medal='B' THEN 'Bronze' END AS medal "
        + "from member join participates p on member.member id=p.athlete id "
        + "join country c on member.country code=c.country code "
        + "where event id=? "
        + "ORDER BY family name ";
pre = conn.prepareStatement(event);
pre.setString(1, String.valueOf(eventId));
result = pre.executeQuery();
while(result.next()){
   HashMap<String,Object> result1 = new HashMap<String,Object>();
    result1.put("participant", result.getString(2)+", "+result.getString(1));
    result1.put("country name", result.getString(3));
    result1.put("medal", result.getString(4));
    results.add(result1);
```

(1) 增删改查操作

新增操作

下面展现的例子是,某个member\_id的员工(staff 表)为某个member\_id(member表)的用户预订一个某个journey\_id的行程,其中booking中1,3,4字段都是外键,此时直接插入数据就违反了主外键完整性约束,插入的时候需要使用insert into table(field1,...) select语句

(1) 增删改查操作

修改操作

还是上面那个例子,在预订成功之后,journey表中的已预订字段需要加一,以下是更新操作的具体写法:

```
String sql4 = "Update journey set nbooked=nbooked+1 where journey_id=?";
PreparedStatement pre4 = conn.prepareStatement(sql4);
pre4.setInt(1, journeyId);
pre4.executeUpdate();
```

注:修改操作和新增操作不返回result,在所有操作完成时,需要提交事务

```
conn.commit();
```

在catch语句中,如果执行不成功,则执行事务回滚

```
conn.rollback();
```

谢谢!