EXERCICE 1:

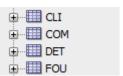
Création utilisateur

```
create user vollot identified by oracle; grant all privileges to vollot;
```

- 1. Créer repo GitHub: https://github.com/ZaralDev/4BDAV-6/
- 2. Création des tables:

);

```
CREATE TABLE CLI
(NumCli integer PRIMARY KEY,
NomCli VARCHAR2(30),
Pays VARCHAR2(30),
Tel VARCHAR2(30),
Ville VARCHAR2(30),
Dept VARCHAR2(30),
Nat VARCHAR2(30)
);
CREATE TABLE COM
(NumCom integer PRIMARY KEY,
NumCli integer REFERENCES CLI (NumCli),
FraisPort VARCHAR2(30),
AnCom VARCHAR2(30),
Payement VARCHAR2(30)
);
CREATE TABLE FOU
(NumFou integer PRIMARY KEY,
NomFou VARCHAR2(30),
Pays VARCHAR2(30),
Tel VARCHAR2(30)
```



```
CREATE TABLE PRO
(NumPro integer PRIMARY KEY,
NumFou integer REFERENCES FOU (NumFou),
NomPro VARCHAR2(30),
TypePro VARCHAR2(30),
PrixUnit VARCHAR2(30)
);

CREATE TABLE DET
(NumCom integer PRIMARY KEY REFERENCES COM (NumCom),
NumPro integer REFERENCES PRO (NumPro),
Qte VARCHAR2(30),
Remise VARCHAR2(30)
);
```

3. Oui il y a un ordre à respecter pour pouvoir assigner les clés étrangères, si l'ordre n'est pas respecté nous n'aurions pas pu assigner les clés étrangères

Ordre: CLI, COM, FOU, PRO, DET

4. SQL*plus

SQL> desc cli;

Name	Null? Type
NUMCLI	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
NOMCLI	VARCHAR2(30)
PAYS	VARCHAR2(30)
TEL	VARCHAR2(30)
VILLE	VARCHAR2(30)
DEPT	VARCHAR2(30)
NAT	VARCHAR2(30)

SQL> desc com;	
Name	Null? Type
NUMCOM	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
NUMCLI	NUMBER(38)
FRAISPORT	VARCHAR2(30)
ANCOM	VARCHAR2(30)
PAYEMENT	VARCHAR2(30)
SQL> desc fou;	
Name	Null? Type
NUMFOU	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)
NOMFOU	VARCHAR2(30)
PAYS	VARCHAR2(30)
TEL	VARCHAR2(30)
SQL> desc pro;	
Name	Null? Type
NUMPRO	NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

NUMFOU

NOMPRO

TYPEPRO

PRIXUNIT

NUMBER(38)

VARCHAR2(30)

VARCHAR2(30)

VARCHAR2(30)

SQL> desc det;

Name Null? Type

NUMCOM NOT NULL NUMBER(38)

NUMPRO NUMBER(38)

QTE VARCHAR2(30)

REMISE VARCHAR2(30)

Insert pour pouvoir vider les tables :

insert into cli values(1, 't', 't', 't', 't', 't');

insert into cli values(2, 't', 't', 't', 't', 't');

insert into com values(1, 1, 't', 't');

insert into com values(2, 2, 't', 't', 't');

insert into fou values(1, 't', 't', 't');

insert into fou values(2, 't', 't', 't');

insert into pro values(1, 1, 't', 't', 't');

insert into pro values(2, 2, 't', 't', 't');

insert into det values(1, 1, 't', 't');

insert into det values(2, 2, 't', 't');

5. Vider les tables

Oui l'ordre est important s'il n'est pas respecter on risque de casser les clés étrangères

TRUNCATE TABLE det;

TRUNCATE TABLE pro;

SQL> TRUNCATE TABLE cli;

TRUNCATE TABLE fou;
TRUNCATE TABLE com;

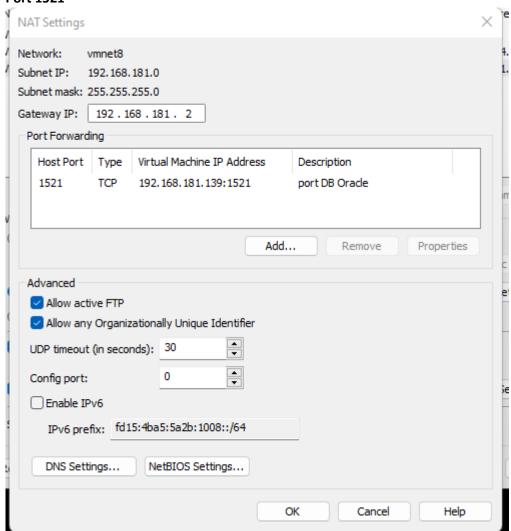
Table vidé(e).

TRUNCATE TABLE cli;

EXERCICE 2:

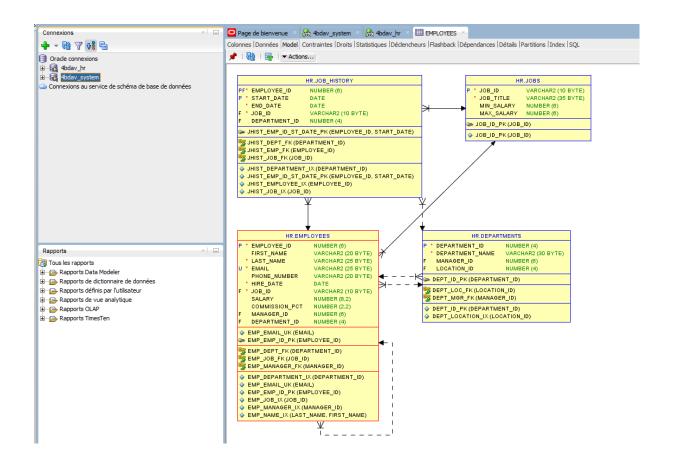
1. SQL DEVELOPER téléchargé : ok

2. Port 1521



3. Nombre de core et taille de RAM de la vm : ok

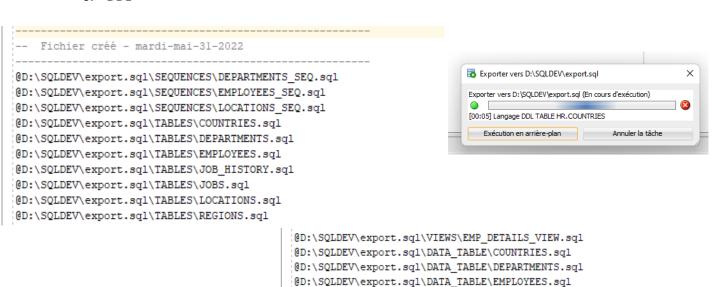
4. Connexion schéma HR



5. Décrire objet

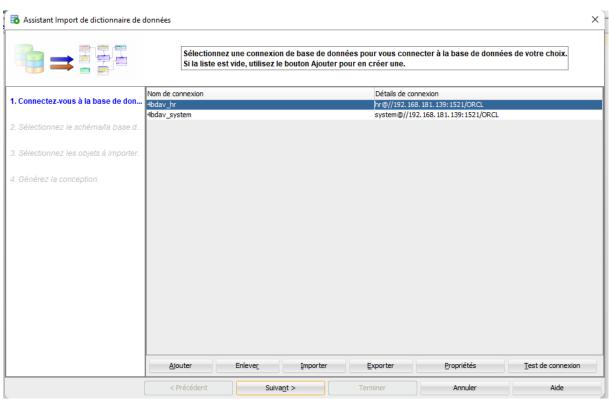
Dans le schéma HR il y a 7 tables nommé : JOBS, JOB_HISTORY, REGIONS, DEPARTMENTS, EMPLOYEES, COUNTRIES, LOCATIONS

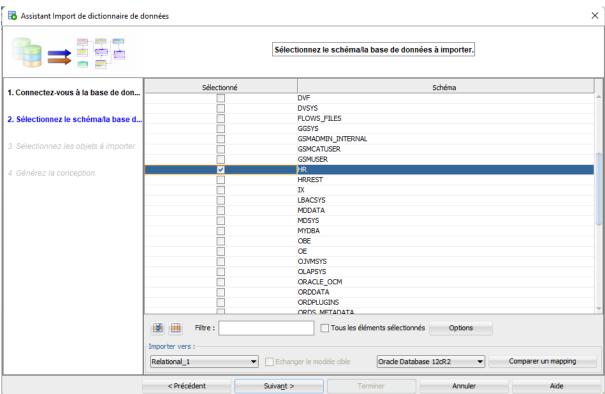
6. DDL

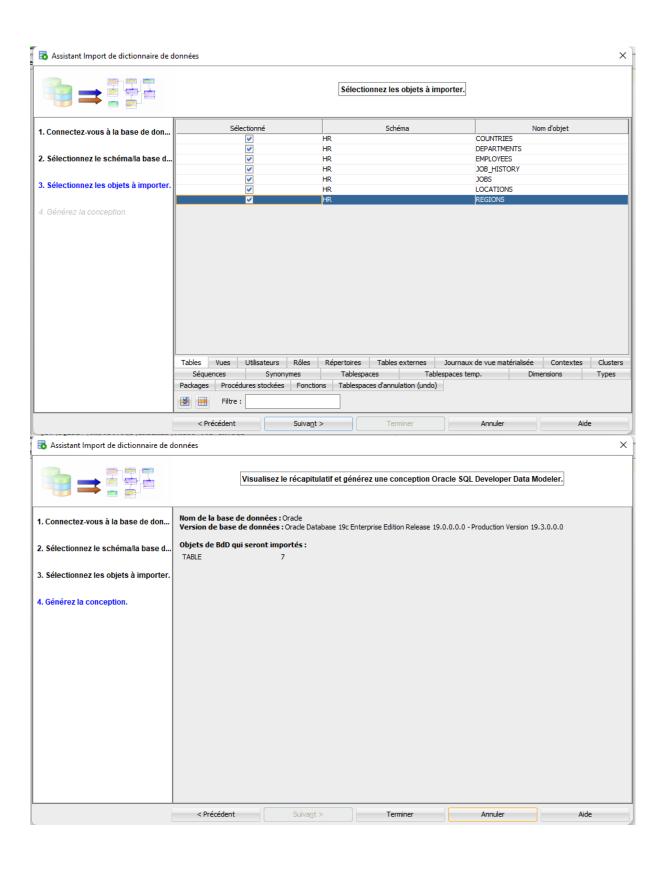


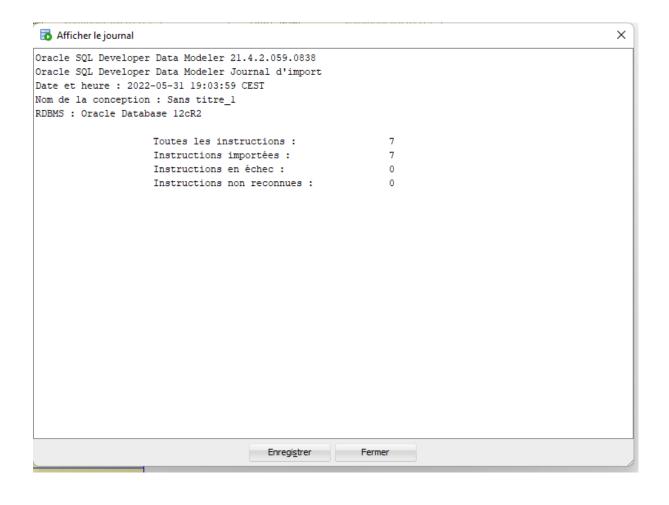
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\DATA_TABLE\JOB_HISTORY.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\DATA_TABLE\JOBS.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\DATA_TABLE\LOCATIONS.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\DATA_TABLE\REGIONS.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\INDEXES\COUNTRY_C_ID_PK.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\INDEXES\DEPT_ID_PK.sq1
@D:\SQLDEV\export.sq1\INDEXES\DEPT_LOCATION_IX.sq1

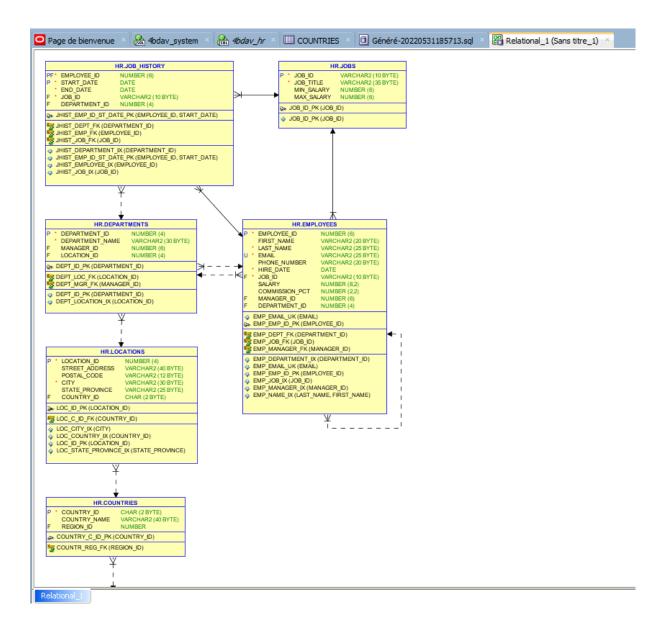
7. Reverse engineering





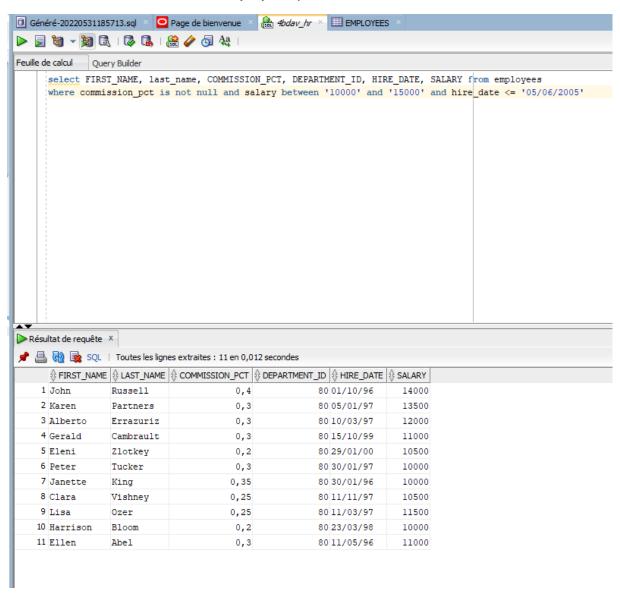




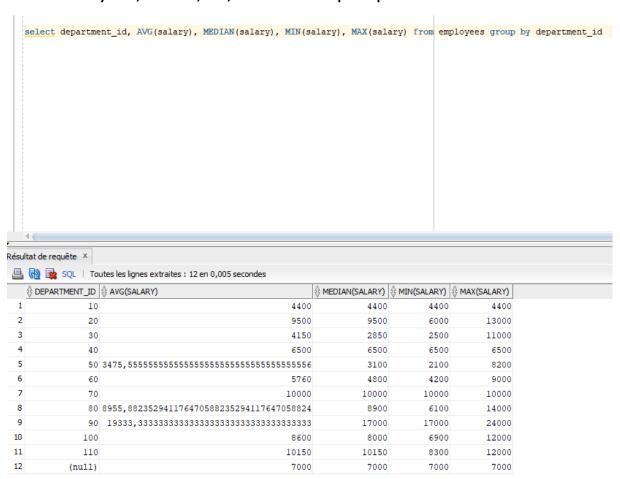


EXERCICE 3:

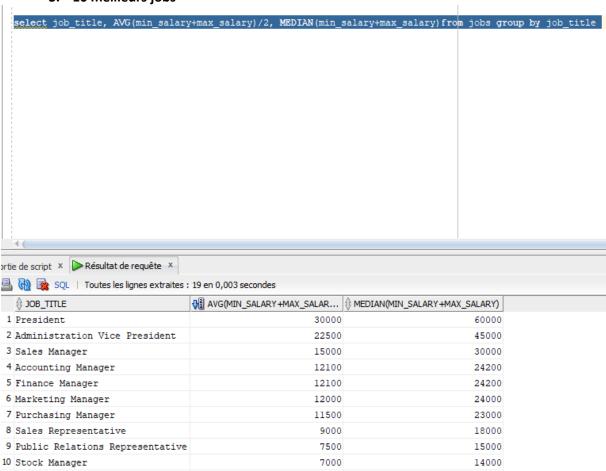
1. Afficher nom complet, pourcentage de commission différent de null, département, date d'embauche avant 05/06/2005, salaire entre 10000 et 15000.



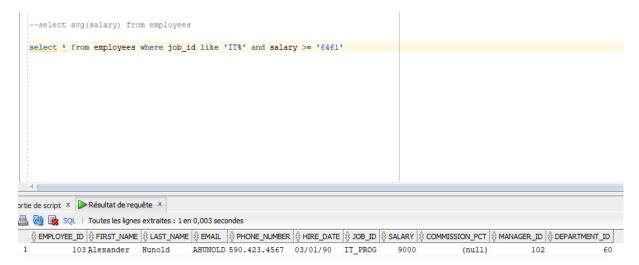
2. Moyenne, médiane, min, max des salaires par départements.



3. 10 meilleurs jobs



4. Employées gagnant plus que la moyenne dans l'informatique (moyenne 6461)



5. Afficher nom et date d'embauche des employés

