Zac Stanton

Ms. Gardiner

ORACLE B1

5 April 2018

ORACLE Section 8.3

1. ALTER TABLE o\_employees

ADD (Termination VARCHAR2(30) DEFAULT to\_char(SYSDATE, 'Month ddth, yyyy'))

1. DELETE FROM o\_employees

WHERE employee\_id BETWEEN 100 AND 150

1. UPDATE o\_employees

SET Termination = 'August 1, 2004'

WHERE last\_name = 'Gietz' AND first\_name = 'William'

1. ALTER TABLE o\_employees

ADD (start\_date TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE)

1. INSERT INTO o\_employees(email, employee\_id, first\_name, last\_name, job\_id, hire\_date, start\_date)

VALUES (' ', 220, 'Amy', 'Kimura', 'HR\_MAN', to\_date('September 15, 2004', 'Month dd, yyyy'), to\_timestamp('September 29, 2004, 8:30:00', 'Month dd, yyyy, HH:MI:SS'))

1. ALTER TABLE o\_employees SET UNUSED (commission\_pct)
2. ALTER TABLE o\_employees

DROP UNUSED COLUMNS

1. COMMENT ON TABLE o\_jobs

IS 'New job description added';

SELECT \*

from user\_tab\_comments

where table\_name = 'O\_JOBS';

1. RENAME o\_jobs TO o\_job\_description
2. TRUNCATE TABLE o\_job\_description  
   The columns still exist for o\_job\_description but there are no more rows. The truncate table command removes all rows and frees up the spaces in memory they were occupying.