Guía de Laboratorio

1. Ejecución de script

Para el desarrollo de la guía de laboratorio crear el usuario USRSES10 en la XEPDB1. La Clave del usuario es **oracle**.

1. Copiar el archivo LAB10\_SC001.sql al escritorio de la VM.
2. Abrir una ventana de comandos (CMD) y ubicarse en la carpera Desktop

C:\Users\Administrator>cd Desktop

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>

1. Abrir una consola de SQL\*Plus conectándose a la PDB XEPDB1 con el usuario SYS

C:\Users\Administrator\Desktop>sqlplus /@xepdb1 as sysdba

SQL\*Plus: Release 12.1.0.2.0 Production on Wed May 24 09:29:20 2017 Copyright (c) 1982, 2014, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Connected to:

Oracle Database 12c Enterprise Edition Release 12.1.0.2.0 - 64bit Production With the Partitioning, OLAP, Advanced Analytics and Real Application Testing opt ions

SQL>

1. Ejecutar el script LAB10\_SC001.sql

SQL> @lab10\_sc001.sql DROP USER lab10 CASCADE

\* ERROR at line 1:

ORA-01918: user 'LAB10' does not exist

User created. User altered. Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded.

Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded. Grant succeeded.

Grant succeeded.

SQL>

1. Conectarse a la PDB XEPDB1 con el usuario **lab10**

SQL> connect lab10/oracle@orcl Connected.

SQL>

1. Crear la tabla PRODUCTS

Utilice la información de la siguiente tabla para crear la tabla PRODUCTS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Columna** | **Tipo** | **Comentario** |
| PROD\_ID | NUMBER(6) | primary key |
| PROD\_NAME | VARCHAR2(50) | product name |
| PROD\_DESC | VARCHAR2(4000) | product description |
| PROD\_SUBCATEGORY | VARCHAR2(50) | product subcategory |
| PROD\_SUBCATEGORY\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| PROD\_SUBCATEGORY\_DESC | VARCHAR2(2000) | product subcategory  description |
| PROD\_CATEGORY | VARCHAR2(50) | product category |
| PROD\_CATEGORY\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| PROD\_CATEGORY\_DESC | VARCHAR2(2000) | product category description |
| PROD\_WEIGHT\_CLASS | NUMBER(3) | product weight class |
| PROD\_UNIT\_OF\_MEASURE | VARCHAR2(20) | product unit of measure |
| PROD\_PACK\_SIZE | VARCHAR2(30) | product package size |
| SUPPLIER\_ID | NUMBER(6) |  |
| PROD\_STATUS | VARCHAR2(20) | product status |
| PROD\_LIST\_PRICE | NUMBER(82) | product list price |
| PROD\_MIN\_PRICE | NUMBER(82) | product minimum price |
| PROD\_TOTAL | VARCHAR2(13) |  |
| PROD\_TOTAL\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| PROD\_SRC\_ID | NUMBER | , |
| PROD\_EFF\_FROM | DATE |  |
| PROD\_EFF\_TO | DATE |  |
| PROD\_VALID | VARCHAR2(1) |  |

1. Crear la tabla

SQL> CREATE TABLE PRODUCTS

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PROD\_ID NUMBER(6),

PROD\_NAME VARCHAR2(50),

PROD\_DESC VARCHAR2(4000), PROD\_SUBCATEGORY VARCHAR2(50), PROD\_SUBCATEGORY\_ID NUMBER, PROD\_SUBCATEGORY\_DESC VARCHAR2(2000),

PROD\_CATEGORY PROD\_CATEGORY\_ID PROD\_CATEGORY\_DESC PROD\_WEIGHT\_CLASS PROD\_UNIT\_OF\_MEASURE PROD\_PACK\_SIZE SUPPLIER\_ID PROD\_STATUS PROD\_LIST\_PRICE PROD\_MIN\_PRICE PROD\_TOTAL PROD\_TOTAL\_ID PROD\_SRC\_ID PROD\_EFF\_FROM PROD\_EFF\_TO PROD\_VALID

VARCHAR2(50), NUMBER, VARCHAR2(2000), NUMBER(3), VARCHAR2(20) , VARCHAR2(30), NUMBER(6), VARCHAR2(20), NUMBER(8,2),

NUMBER(8,2), VARCHAR2(13), NUMBER, NUMBER , DATE,

DATE, VARCHAR2(1)

);

Table created.

SQL>

1. Asignar un comentario a la tabla PRODUCTS

SQL> COMMENT ON TABLE PRODUCTS IS 'dimension table'; Comment created.

SQL>

1. Asignar un comentario a la columna PROD\_ID

SQL> COMMENT ON COLUMN PRODUCTS.PROD\_ID IS 'primary key';

Comment created. SQL>

Asignar todos los comentarios de columna

1. Crear la tabla PROMOTIONS

Utilice la información de la siguiente tabla para crear la tabla PROMOTIONS

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Columna** | **Tipo** | **Descripción** |
| PROMO\_ID | NUMBER (6) | primary key column |
| PROMO\_NAME | VARCHAR2 (30) | promotion description |
| PROMO\_SUBCATEGORY | VARCHAR2 (30) | enables to investigate  promotion hierarchies |
| PROMO\_SUBCATEGORY\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| PROMO\_CATEGORY | VARCHAR2 (30) | promotion category |
| PROMO\_CATEGORY\_ID | NUMBER |  |
| PROMO\_COST | NUMBER (102) | promotion cost, to do promotion effect  calculations |
| PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE | DATE | promotion begin day |
| PROMO\_END\_DATE | DATE | promotion end day |
| PROMO\_TOTAL | VARCHAR2 (15) |  |
| PROMO\_TOTAL\_ID | NUMBER |  |

1. Crear la tabla PROMOTIONS especificando el espacio de tablas donde se creará

SQL> CREATE TABLE PROMOTIONS

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PROMO\_ID NUMBER(6),

PROMO\_NAME VARCHAR2(30), PROMO\_SUBCATEGORY VARCHAR2(30), PROMO\_SUBCATEGORY\_ID NUMBER,

PROMO\_CATEGORY PROMO\_CATEGORY\_ID PROMO\_COST PROMO\_BEGIN\_DATE PROMO\_END\_DATE PROMO\_TOTAL PROMO\_TOTAL\_ID

VARCHAR2(30),

NUMBER, NUMBER(10,2), DATE,

DATE, VARCHAR2(15), NUMBER

)

TABLESPACE USERS;

Table created.

SQL>

1. Asignar un comentario a la tabla PROMOTIONS

SQL> COMMENT ON TABLE PROMOTIONS

2 IS 'dimension table without a PK-FK relationship with the facts table, to show outer join functionality' ;

Comment created. SQL>

1. Asignar un comentario a la columna PROMO\_ID

SQL> COMMENT ON COLUMN PROMOTIONS.PROMO\_ID

2 IS 'primary key column' ; Comment created.

SQL>

1. Asignar todos los comentarios de columna