## 常用数据类型

PG: integer，real，numeric，varchar，text

ORACLE: number，varchar2

## 语法

创建用户

Pg：CREATE USER|ROLE username WITH password

Oracle：CRAETE USER username IDENTIFIED BY password

创建数据库

CREATE DATABASE databasename

创建表空间

创建表

Pg:

CREATE TABLE tablename(

Colname datatype

CONSTRAINT table\_pk PRIMARY KEY(colname)

)WITH(

OIDS=FALSE

);

Oracle:

CREATE TABLE tablename(

Colname datatype

CONSTRAINT table\_pk PRIMARY KEY(colname)

)

修改表

ALTER TABLE table name

RENAME TO newname

ADD colname datatype

MODIFY colname newtype

DROP colname

RENAME COLUMN column TO newcolname

ADD CONSTRAINT constraint

DROP CONSTRAINT

删除表

DROP TABLE tablename

插入数据

INSERT INTO table(col1，…) VALUES (val1,…);

删除数据

DELETE FROM table WHERE condition;

修改数据

UPDATE table SET col=val,… WHERE condition;

查询数据

SELECT col,… FROM table WHERE condition GROUP BY (col，…) HAVING condition ORDER BY (col,…) ASC|DESC

索引

CREATE [UNIQUE] INDEX indexname ON tablename(col,…);

序列

Pg:

CREATE SEQUNCE seqname

INCREMENT BY 1

START 1

INCREMENT 1

NOMAXVALUE

NOCYCLE

CACHE 10;

取值 currval(seqname)

nextval(seqname)

Oracle:

CREATE SEQUNCE seqname

INCREMENT BY 1

START WITH 1

INCREMENT BY 1

NOMAXVALUE

NOCYCLE

CACHE 10;

取值 seqname.currval

seqame.nextval

授权

ALTER TABLE table OWNER TO user

GRANT privilege ON table TO user

REVOKE privilege ON table FROM user

视图

CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW AS(

SELECT …

)

Oracle 可修改

Pg中没有dual表可用视图代替

分页查询

Pg; LIMIT n

Oracle: where rownum=n