Oracle官方文档SQL Language Reference阅读笔记 SQL Statements ALTER CLUSTER to ALTER JAVA

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Types of SQL Statements :
Data Definition Language (DDL) Statements :
create, alter, and drop schema objects
grant an revoke privileges and roles
analyze information on a table, index, or cluster
Establish auditing options
add comments to the data dictionary
The DDL Statements are :
alter
system
analyze
associate statistics
audit
comment
create
disassociate statistics
drop
flashback
grant
noaudit
purge
rename
revoke
truncate
Data Manipulation Language (DML) Statements: access and manipulate data in existing schema objects.
The DML Statements are :
cal1
delete
explain plan
insert
lock table
merge
select
update
Transaction Control Statements: manage changes made by DML statements.
The TC Statements are :
commit
rollback
savepoint
set transaction
set constraint
Session Control Statements : dynamically manage the properties of a user session.
The SC statements are :
alter session
set role
System Control Statements: dynamically manage the properties of an Oracle Database instance.
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Embeded SQL Statements: place DDL, DML, and transaction control statements within a procedual language program.

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ALTER CLUSTER: to redefine storage and parallelism characteristics of a cluster.
eg:
alter cluster personnel size 1024 cache;
eg:
alter cluster language deallocate unused keep 30 K;
ALTER DATABASE: to modify, maintain, or recover an existing database.
eg:
alter database open read only;
alter database open read write resetlogs;
alter database recover tablespace tbs_03 parallel;
alter database add logfile group 3 ('diska:log3.log', 'diskb:log3.lo',) size 50k;
alter database add logfile thread 5 group 4 ('diska:log4.log', 'diskb:log4.log');
alter database add logfile member 'disk c:log3.log' to group 3;
alter database drop logfile group 3;
alter database rename file 'diskc:log3.log' to 'diskb:log3.log';
alter database set default bigfile tablespace;
alter database default temporary tablespace tbs 05;
alter database default temporary tablespace tbs_grp_01;
alter database create datafile 'tbs_f03.dbf' as 'tbs_f04.dbf';
alter database tempfile 'temp02.dbf' offline;
alter database rename file 'temp02.dbf' to 'temp03.dbf';
alter database rename global name to demo. world. example. com;
alter database enable block change tracking using file 'tracking_file' reuse;
alter database disable block change tracking;
alter database datafile 'diskb:tbs f5.dbf' resize to 10M;
alter database clear logfile 'diskc:log3.log';
alter database recover automatic database;
alter database recover logfile 'diskc:log3.log';
alter database recover automatic until time '2001-10-27:14:00:00';
ALTER DATABASE LINK: to modify a fixed-user database link when the password of the connection or authentication user changes;
alter database link private_link connect to hr identified by hr_new_password;
alter public database link public_link connect to scott identified by scott_new_password;
alter shared public database link shared_pub_link connect to scott identified by scott_new_password authenticated by hr
identified by hr new password;
alter shared database link shared_pub_link connect to scott identified by scott_new_password;
ALTER DIMENSION: to change the hierarchical relationships or dimension attributes of a dimension;
eg :
alter dimension customers_dim drop attribute country;
alter dimension customers_dim add level zone is customers.cust_postal_code add attribute zone determines(cust_city);
ALTER DISKGROUP: lets you perform a numer of operations on a disk group or on the disks in a disk group.
eg:
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 add disk '/devices/disks/d100';
alter diskgroup dgroup 01 drop disk dgroup 01 0000;
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 undrop disks;
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 resize all size 36G;
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 rebalance power 11 wait;
alter diskgroup dgroup 01 check all repair;
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 add template template_01 attributes (unprotected coarse);
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 modify template template_01 attributes (fine);
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 drop template template_01;
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 add directory '+dgroup_01/alias_dir';
alter diskgroup_01 add alias '+dgroup_01/alias_dir/datafile.dbf' for '+dgroup_01.261.1';
alter diskgroup dgroup_01 dismount force;
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alter diskgroup dgroup_01 mount;
ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE : to :
Designate a flashback data archive as the default flashback data archive for the system.
add a tablespace for use by the flashback data archive.
change the quota of a tablespace used by the flashback data archive.
remove a tablespace from use by the flashback data archive.
change the retention period of the flashback data archive.
purge the flashback data archive of old data that is no longer needed.
\mbox{\it ALTER FUNCTION} : to recompile an invalid standalone stored function.
ALTER INDEX: to change or rebuild an existing index.
eg:
alter index ord_customer_ix rebuild reverse;
alter index ord_customer_ix rebuild parallel;
alter index oe.cust_lname_ix initrans 5;
alter index upper_ix parallel;
alter index upper_ix rename to upper_name_ix;
alter index cost_ix modify partition p2 unusable;
alter index cost_ix unusable;
alter index cost_ix rebuild partition p2;
alter index cost_ix rebuild partition p3 nologging;
alter index cost_ix modify partition p3 storage (maxextents 30) logging;
alter index cost_ix rename partition p3 to p2_Q3;
alter index cost_ix split partition p2 at (1500) into (partition p2a tablespace tbs_01 logging; partition p2b tablespace tbs_02;
alter index cost_ix drop partition p1;
alter index prod_idx modify default attributes initrans 5;
ALTER INDEXTYPE: to add or drop an operator of the indextype or to modify the implementation type or change the properties of
the indextype.
eg:
alter indextype position_indextype compile;
ALTER JAVA: to force the resolution of a Java class schema object or compilation of a Java source schema object.
eg:
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alter java class "Agent" resolver (("/usr/bin/bfile_dir/*" pm) (* public)) resolve;