

# Oracle官方文档SQL Language Reference阅读笔记 Common SQL DDL Clauses

## Common SQL DDL Clauses

`allocate_extent_clause` : to explicitly allocate a new extent for a database object.

`constraint` : to define an integrity constraint — a rule that restricts the values in a database.

eg :

`not null constraint`

`unique constraint`

`primary key constraint`

`foreign key constraint`

`check constraint`

`ref constraint`

`deallocate_unused_clause` : to explicitly deallocate unused space at the end of a database object segment and make the space available for other segments in the tablespace.

`file_specification` : to specify a file as a data file or temp file, or to specify a group of one or more files as a redo log file group.

`logging_clause` : lets you specify whether certain DML operations will be logged in the redo log file(`LOGGING`) or not (`NOLOGGING`).

`parallel_clause` : lets you parallelize the creation of a database object and set the default degree of parallelism for subsequent queries of and DML operations on the object.

`physical_attribute_clause` : lets you specify the value of the `PCTFREE`, `PCTUSED`, and `INITRANS` parameters and the storage characteristics of a table, cluster, index, or materialized view.

`size_clause` : lets you specify a number of bytes, kilobytes(K), megabytes(M), gigabytes(G), terabytes(T), petabytes(P), or exabytes(E) in any statement that lets you establish amounts of disk or memory space.

`storage_clause` : lets you specify how Oracle Database should store a permanent database object.