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**DIPLOMADO DE ORACLE.**

**Isac Samil Peñalo Montero**  **08/12/2018**

**Matricula: EC20181332**

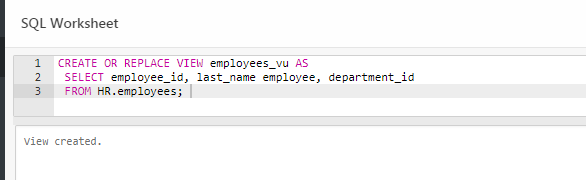
**Leandro Fondeur**

**Práctica #5- Creando tablas y otros objetos de esquema.**

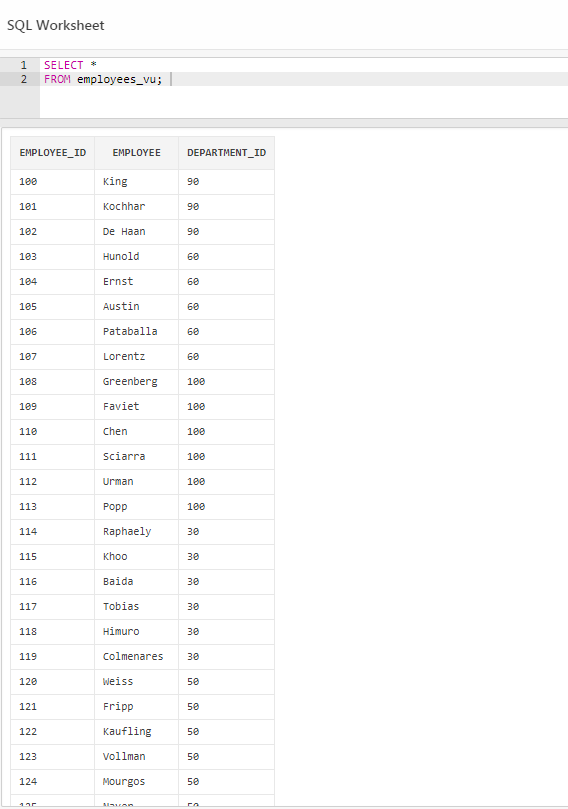
**Practice 1.11**

**Part 1**

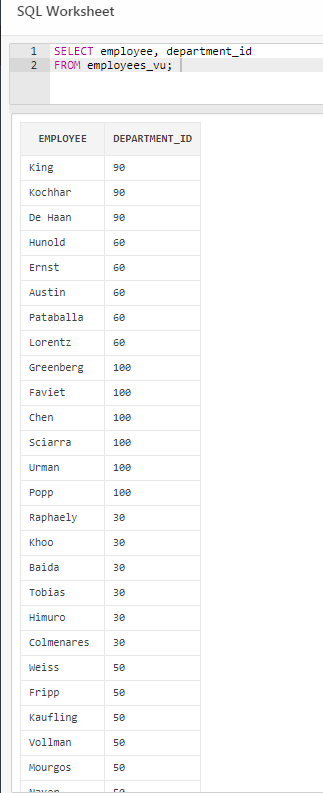
1. The staff in the HR department wants to hide some of the data in the EMPLOYEES table. They want a view called EMPLOYEES\_VU based on the employee numbers, employee names, and department numbers from the EMPLOYEES table. They want the heading for the employee name to be EMPLOYEE.



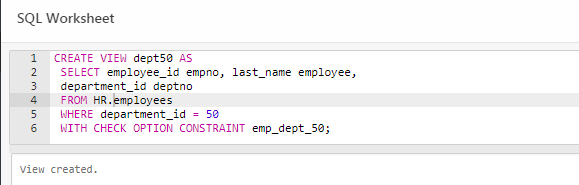
1. Confirm that the view works. Display the contents of the EMPLOYEES\_VU view.



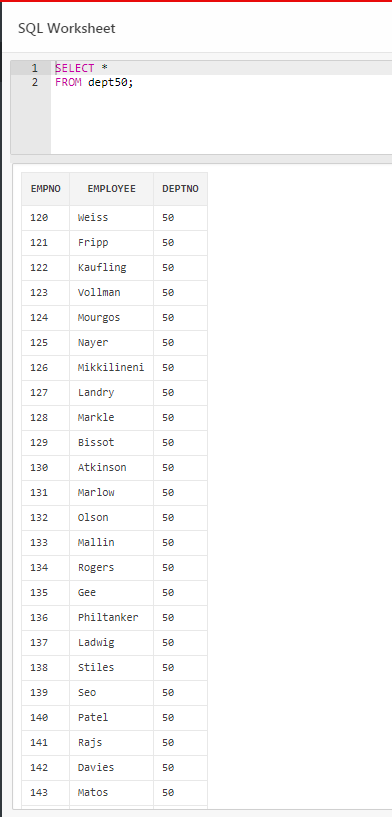
1. Using your EMPLOYEES\_VU view, write a query for the HR department to display all employee names and department numbers.



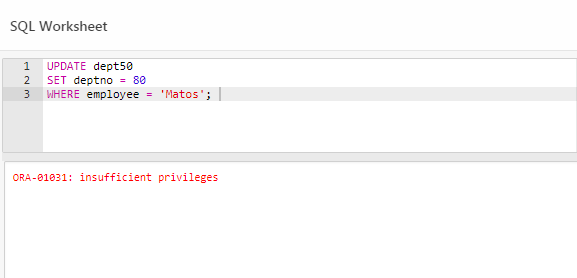
1. Department 50 needs access to its employee data. Create a view named DEPT50 that contains the employee numbers, employee last names, and department numbers for all employees in department 50. You have been asked to label the view columns EMPNO, EMPLOYEE, and DEPTNO. For security purposes, do not allow an employee to be reassigned to another department through the view.



1. Display the structure and contents of the DEPT50 view.

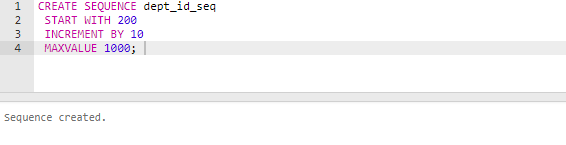
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1. Test your view. Attempt to reassign Matos to department 80.

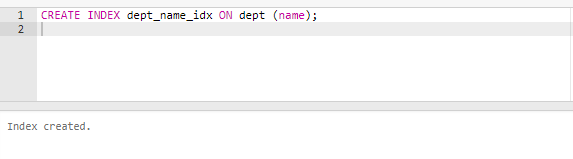


**Part 2**

1. You need a sequence that can be used with the PRIMARY KEY column of the DEPT table. The sequence should start at 200 and have a maximum value of 1,000. Have your sequence increment by 10. Name the sequence DEPT\_ID\_SEQ.



1. To test your sequence, write a script to insert two rows in the DEPT table. Be sure to use the sequence that you created for the ID column. Add two departments: Education and Administration. Confirm your additions. Run the commands in your script.
2. Create a nonunique index on the NAME column in the DEPT table.



1. Create a synonym for your EMPLOYEES table. Call it EMP.

