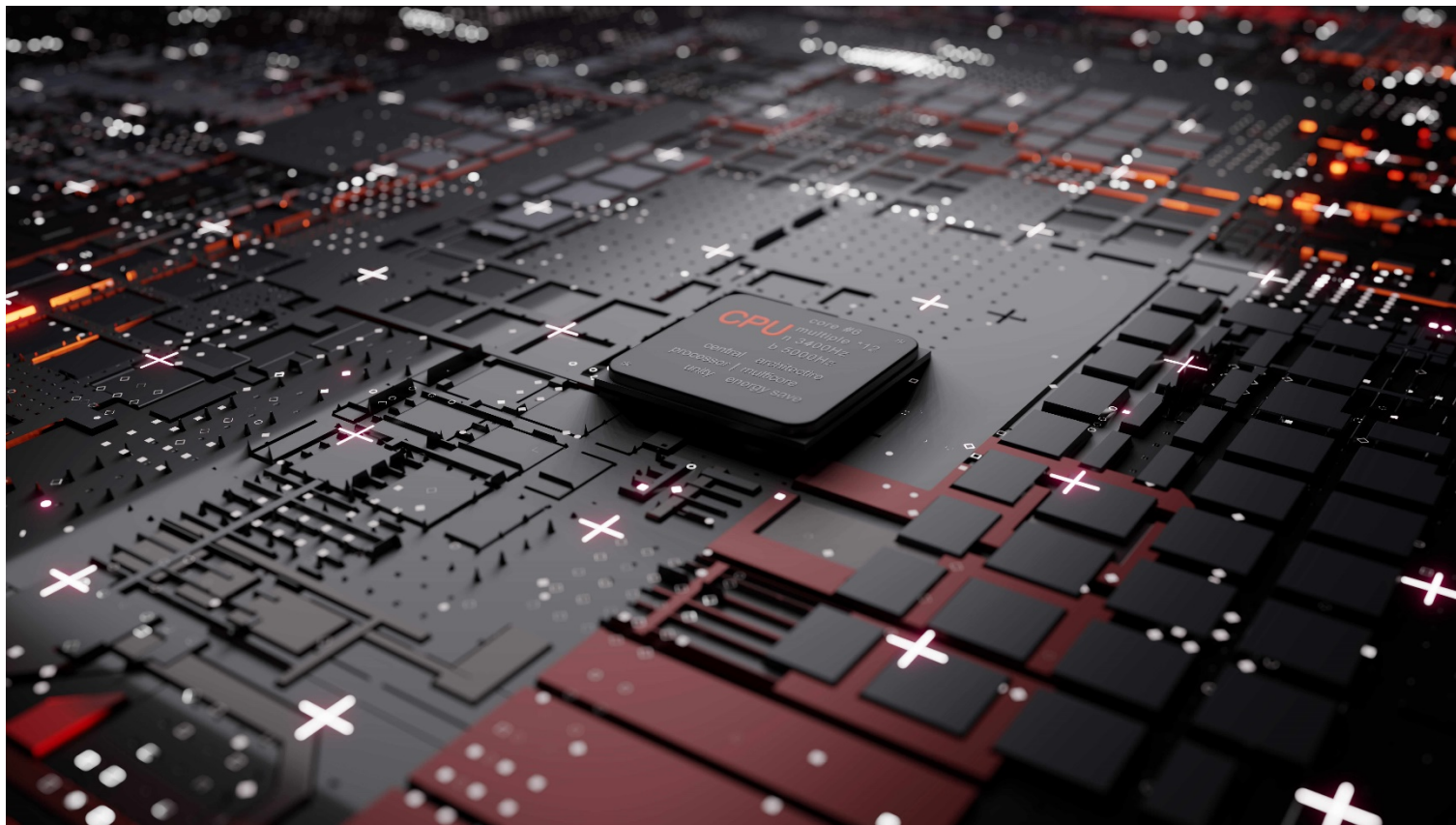




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2021级 《数据库原理与应用》 第9周

2024.4.24

角色 (role)

- 角色是权限和角色的集合
- 作用：通过批量处理简化授权管理
- Oracle的重要内置角色：connect, resource, dba

创建角色并授予角色系统特权



```
SQL> create role test1;
```

角色已创建。

```
SQL> grant create user to test1;
```

授权成功。

测试通过角色获得的系统特权



```
SQL> grant test1 to z1;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect z1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create user z2 identified by xyz;
```

用户已创建。

授予角色对象特权



```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant select on scott.emp to test1;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect z1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> select * from scott.emp;
```

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	MGR	HIREDATE	SAL	COMM
7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-12月-80	800	
7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-2月-81	1600	300
7521	WARD	SALESMAN	7698	22-2月-81	1250	500
7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-4月-81	2975	
7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-9月-81	1250	1400
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-5月-81	2850	
7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-6月-81	2450	
7839	KING	PRESIDENT		17-11月-81	5000	
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-9月-81	1500	0



撤销角色

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> revoke test1 from z1;
```

撤销成功。

```
SQL> connect z1/xyz
```

已连接。

```
SQL> select * from scott.emp;
```

```
select * from scott.emp
                *
```

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-00942: 表或视图不存在

```
SQL> create user z3 identified by xyz;
```

用户已创建。

```
SQL> select * from user_sys_privs;
```

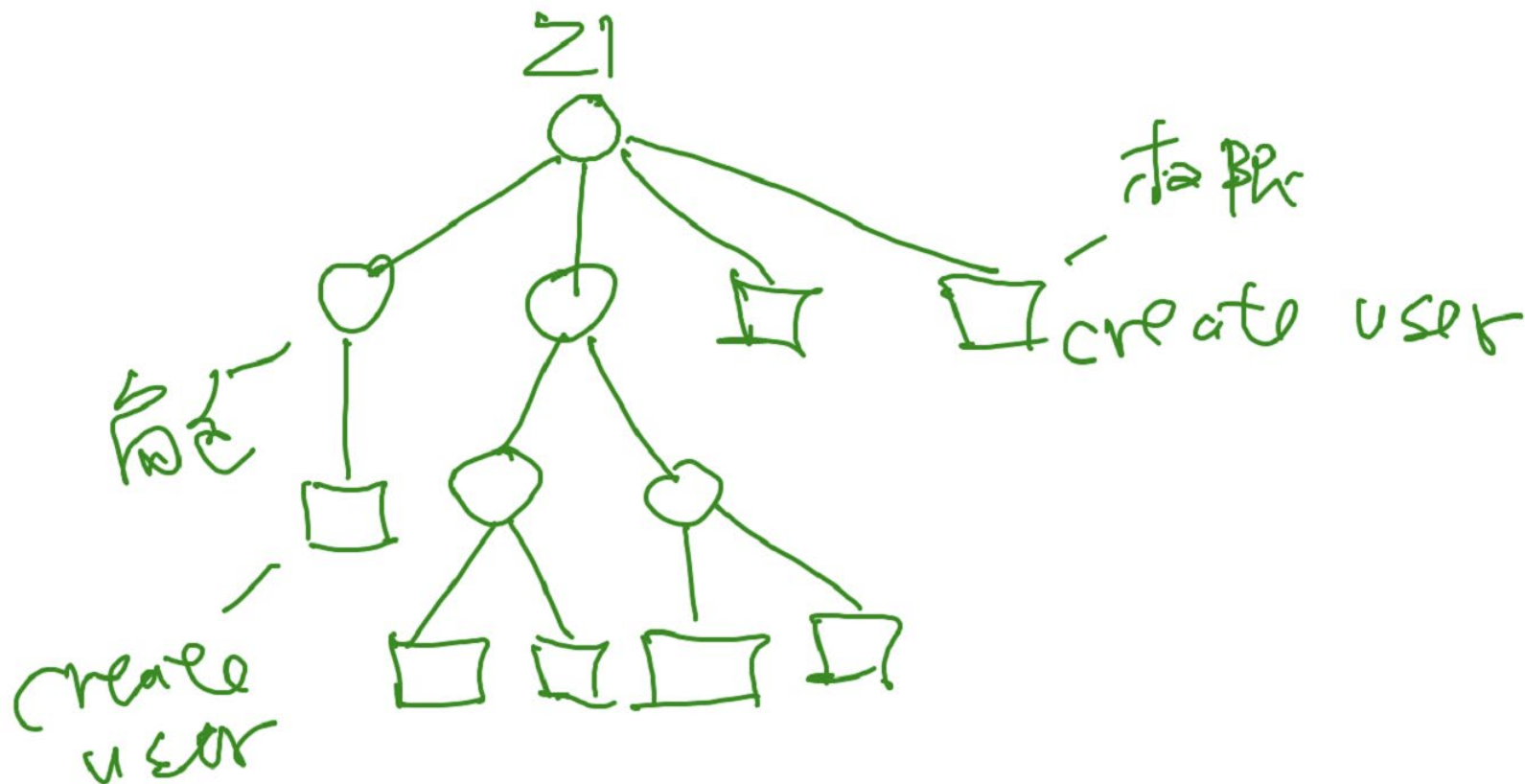
USERNAME	PRIVILEGE	ADM
Z1	CREATE USER	NO

```
SQL>  
SQL> connect system/manager  
已连接。  
SQL> drop role test1;  
  
角色已删除。
```

权限-角色 树



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■ CONNECT

■ RESOURCE

■ DBA

- 用户名public是oracle内置用户，相当于windows系统中“everyone”的作用
- 授予给public的权限（系统特权，对象特权，角色）可以被全体用户使用（包括未来才建立的用户）

- 公共同义词可以被所有用户所使用（而不是只限于创建同义词的用户）
- 公共同义词并不能绕过权限系统的限制

```
SQL> connect system/manager
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create public synonym t for scott.test_table;
```

同义词已创建。

- 什么是数据字典?
- 数据地图
- 数据字典视图的命名规律
- 其它了解数据字典的方法

系统表：以USER\$为例

```
SQL> connect sys/oracle as sysdba
```

已连接。

```
SQL> desc user$
```

名称	是否为空? 类型
-----	-----
USER#	NOT NULL NUMBER
NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
TYPE#	NOT NULL NUMBER
PASSWORD	VARCHAR2(30)
DATATS#	NOT NULL NUMBER
TEMPTS#	NOT NULL NUMBER
CTIME	NOT NULL DATE
PTIME	DATE
EXPTIME	DATE
LTIME	DATE
RESOURCE\$	NOT NULL NUMBER
AUDIT\$	VARCHAR2(38)
DEFROLE	NOT NULL NUMBER
DEFGRP#	NUMBER
DEFGRP_SEQ#	NUMBER
ASTATUS	NOT NULL NUMBER
LCOUNT	NOT NULL NUMBER
DEFSCHCLASS	VARCHAR2(30)
EXT_USERNAME	VARCHAR2(4000)

系统表：以USER\$为例



```
SQL> select user#,name,password from user$;
```

USER#	NAME	PASSWORD
0	SYS	8A8F025737A9097A
1	PUBLIC	
2	CONNECT	
3	RESOURCE	
4	DBA	
5	SYSTEM	D4DF7931AB130E37
6	SELECT_CATALOG_ROLE	
7	EXECUTE_CATALOG_ROLE	
8	DELETE_CATALOG_ROLE	
9	OUTLN	
10	EXP_FULL_DATABASE	4A3BA55E08595C81
11	IMP_FULL_DATABASE	
12	LOGSTDBY_ADMINISTRATOR	
13	DBFS_ROLE	
14	DIP	
15	AQ_ADMINISTRATOR_ROLE	CE4A36B8E06CA59C
16	AQ_USER_ROLE	
17	DATAPUMP_EXP_FULL_DATABASE	
18	DATAPUMP_IMP_FULL_DATABASE	
19	ADM_PARALLEL_EXECUTE_TASK	
20	GATHER_SYSTEM_STATISTICS	

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系统表：OBJ\$

```
SQL> desc obj$
```

名称	是否为空? 类型
OBJ#	NOT NULL NUMBER
DATAOBJ#	NUMBER
OWNER#	NOT NULL NUMBER
NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
NAMESPACE	NOT NULL NUMBER
SUBNAME	VARCHAR2(30)
TYPE#	NOT NULL NUMBER
CTIME	NOT NULL DATE
MTIME	NOT NULL DATE
STIME	NOT NULL DATE
STATUS	NOT NULL NUMBER
REMOTEOWNER	VARCHAR2(30)
LINKNAME	VARCHAR2(128)
FLAGS	NUMBER
OID\$	RAW(16)
SPARE1	NUMBER
SPARE2	NUMBER
SPARE3	NUMBER
SPARE4	VARCHAR2(1000)
SPARE5	VARCHAR2(1000)
SPARE6	DATE

数据字典视图

- 预先构建好的**系统表的视图的公共同义词**
- 每种视图具有特定的功能，例如查询表的信息，用户信息，权限信息，存储空间等。用户可以通过查询数据字典视图了解系统运行情况
- 与图形界面的操作方式相比，数据字典视图具有底层不变性，查询任意性，可以嵌入到SQL语言体系中完成功能，可以和应用程序融合
- 困难：要记住成百上千的视图名


```
SQL> desc dict
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

TABLE_NAME

VARCHAR2 (30)

COMMENTS

VARCHAR2 (4000)

```
SQL> select * from dict where rownum<=5;
```

TABLE_NAME

COMMENTS

DBA_2PC_NEIGHBORS

information about incoming and outgoing connections for pending transactions

DBA_2PC_PENDING

info about distributed transactions awaiting recovery

```
SQL> select count(*) from dict where table_name like 'DBA%';
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
-----  
705
```

```
SQL> select count(*) from dict where table_name like 'ALL%';
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
-----  
356
```

```
SQL> select count(*) from dict where table_name like 'USER%';
```

```
COUNT(*)
```

```
-----  
375
```

数据字典视图的命名规律

- 常见命名：DBA_XXXX, ALL_XXXX, USER_XXXX, V\$XXXX

- 前缀：表明可看信息的范围。

USER可以看到当前登录用户有关的信息

ALL能够看到当前用户及其授权过的用户能看到的的信息

DBA能看到系统全部信息（需要dba权限）

V\$是观测系统底层信息的“动态性能视图”

- 后缀：表明用途



- 列出用户拥有的表
- 列出用户拥有的表中的列
- 观看用户拥有的特定对象

列出用户拥有的表

```
SQL> desc user_tables
```

名称	是否为空? 类型
TABLE_NAME	NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
TABLESPACE_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)
CLUSTER_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)
IOT_NAME	VARCHAR2(30)
STATUS	VARCHAR2(8)
PCT_FREE	NUMBER
PCT_USED	NUMBER
INI_TRANS	NUMBER
MAX_TRANS	NUMBER
INITIAL_EXTENT	NUMBER
NEXT_EXTENT	NUMBER
MIN_EXTENTS	NUMBER
MAX_EXTENTS	NUMBER
PCT_INCREASE	NUMBER
FREELISTS	NUMBER
FREELIST_GROUPS	NUMBER
LOGGING	VARCHAR2(3)
BACKED_UP	VARCHAR2(1)
NUM_ROWS	NUMBER
BLOCKS	NUMBER



列出用户拥有的表

```
SQL> select table_name from user_tables;
```

```
DEPT
```

```
EMP
```

```
BONUS
```

```
SALGRADE
```

```
SQL> show user
```

```
USER 为 "SCOTT"
```

```
SQL>
```

表列查询

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> desc user_tab_columns
```

名称	是否为空?	类型
TABLE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
COLUMN_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
DATA_TYPE		VARCHAR2(106)
DATA_TYPE_MOD		VARCHAR2(3)
DATA_TYPE_OWNER		VARCHAR2(30)
DATA_LENGTH	NOT NULL	NUMBER
DATA_PRECISION		NUMBER
DATA_SCALE		NUMBER
NULLABLE		VARCHAR2(1)
COLUMN_ID		NUMBER
DEFAULT_LENGTH		NUMBER
DATA_DEFAULT		LONG
NUM_DISTINCT		NUMBER
LOW_VALUE		RAW(32)
HIGH_VALUE		RAW(32)
DENSITY		NUMBER
NUM_NULLS		NUMBER
NUM_BUCKETS		NUMBER
LAST_ANALYZED		DATE

查出EMP表中有非空约束的列

```
SQL> select column_name from user_tab_columns where table_name='EMP' and nullable='N';  
EMPNO
```

```
SQL>
```


User_objects

```
SQL> desc user_objects
```

名称	是否为空? 类型
OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (128)
SUBOBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
OBJECT_ID	NUMBER
DATA_OBJECT_ID	NUMBER
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (19)
CREATED	DATE
LAST_DDL_TIME	DATE
TIMESTAMP	VARCHAR2 (19)
STATUS	VARCHAR2 (7)
TEMPORARY	VARCHAR2 (1)
GENERATED	VARCHAR2 (1)
SECONDARY	VARCHAR2 (1)
NAMESPACE	NUMBER
EDITION_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)

Db*_objects

```
SQL> connect system/oracle
```

已连接。

```
SQL> desc dba_objects
```

名称	是否为空? 类型
OWNER	VARCHAR2 (30)
OBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (128)
SUBOBJECT_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)
OBJECT_ID	NUMBER
DATA_OBJECT_ID	NUMBER
OBJECT_TYPE	VARCHAR2 (19)
CREATED	DATE
LAST_DDL_TIME	DATE
TIMESTAMP	VARCHAR2 (19)
STATUS	VARCHAR2 (7)
TEMPORARY	VARCHAR2 (1)
GENERATED	VARCHAR2 (1)
SECONDARY	VARCHAR2 (1)
NAMESPACE	NUMBER
EDITION_NAME	VARCHAR2 (30)



查出系统最近三天创建的表

```
SQL> create table ccc (cc date);
```

表已创建。

```
SQL> select owner,object_name from dba_objects  
2  where object_type='TABLE'  
3  and created>sysdate-3;
```

```
SYSTEM  
CCC
```

```
SQL> █
```

统计系统中各种类型对象的数量



```
SQL> select object_type, count(*)
      2  from dba_objects
      3  group by object_type;
EDITION                                1
INDEX PARTITION                       320
CONSUMER GROUP                        25
SEQUENCE                             229
TABLE PARTITION                       163
SCHEDULE                              3
QUEUE                                 39
RULE                                  1
JAVA DATA                           328
PROCEDURE                            157
OPERATOR                              55
LOB PARTITION                         1
DESTINATION                           2
WINDOW                               9
SCHEDULER GROUP                       4
LOB                                  901
PACKAGE                             1010
```

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查询用户拥有的视图

```
SQL> set long 200  
SQL> desc user_views
```

名称	是否为空?	类型
VIEW_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
TEXT_LENGTH		NUMBER
TEXT		LONG
TYPE_TEXT_LENGTH		NUMBER
TYPE_TEXT		VARCHAR2 (4000)
OID_TEXT_LENGTH		NUMBER
OID_TEXT		VARCHAR2 (4000)
VIEW_TYPE_OWNER		VARCHAR2 (30)
VIEW_TYPE		VARCHAR2 (30)
SUPERVIEW_NAME		VARCHAR2 (30)
EDITIONING_VIEW		VARCHAR2 (1)
READ_ONLY		VARCHAR2 (1)

查询用户拥有的视图

```
SQL> connect system/oracle
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant create view to scott
```

```
2 ;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> create view aaa as select * from emp where deptno=10;
```

视图已创建。

```
SQL> select view_name,text from user_views;
```

```
AAA          select "EMPNO","ENAME","JOB","MGR","HIREDATE","SAL","COMM","DEPTNO" from emp whe  
              re deptno=10
```



其它数据库对象查询

- User_synonyms
- User_sequences
- User_constraints



- 查看主键等约束
- 查看索引



查询emp表哪个列是主键

```
SQL> select owner,constraint_name from user_constraints  
2  where table_name='EMP'  
3  and constraint_type='P';
```

SCOTT

PK_EMP

```
SQL> select column_name ,position  
2  from user_cons_columns  
3  where owner='SCOTT' and constraint_name='PK_EMP';
```

EMPNO

1



- 观看用户信息
- 观看用户的对象特权
- 观看用户的系统特权
- 观看用户的角色

Who am I?

```
SQL> show user
USER 为 "SCOTT"
SQL> desc user_users;
```

名称	是否为空?	类型
-----	-----	-----
USERNAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
USER_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER
ACCOUNT_STATUS	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (32)
LOCK_DATE		DATE
EXPIRY_DATE		DATE
DEFAULT_TABLESPACE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
TEMPORARY_TABLESPACE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (30)
CREATED	NOT NULL	DATE
INITIAL_RSRC_CONSUMER_GROUP		VARCHAR2 (30)
EXTERNAL_NAME		VARCHAR2 (4000)

```
SQL> select username from user_users;
SCOTT
```

列出所有用户



```
SQL> select username from dba_users;  
MGMT_VIEW  
SYS  
SYSTEM  
DBSNMP  
SYSMAN  
SCOTT  
OUTLN  
FLOWS_FILES  
MDSYS  
ORDSYS  
EXFSYS  
WMSYS  
APPQOSSYS  
APEX_030200  
OWBSYS_AUDIT  
ORDDATA  
CTXSYS
```

观看系统特权



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```
SQL> desc user_sys_privs
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

USERNAME

VARCHAR2(30)

PRIVILEGE

NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)

ADMIN_OPTION

VARCHAR2(3)



```
SQL> connect system/oracle
```

已连接。

```
SQL> grant create user to scott  
2 ;
```

授权成功。

```
SQL> connect scott/tiger
```

已连接。

```
SQL> select * from user_sys_privs where username='SCOTT';
```

SCOTT	CREATE VIEW	NO
SCOTT	UNLIMITED TABLESPACE	NO
SCOTT	CREATE USER	NO

观看connect角色所具有的系统特权

```
SQL> connect system/oracle
已连接。
```

```
SQL> desc dba_sys_privs
名称
```

是否为空? 类型

```
-----
GRANTEE
PRIVILEGE
ADMIN_OPTION
```

```
NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
NOT NULL VARCHAR2(40)
          VARCHAR2(3)
```

```
SQL> select * from dba_sys_privs where grantee='CONNECT';
CONNECT                CREATE SESSION
```

NO

观看对象特权

```
SQL> desc user_tab_privs
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

名称	是否为空?	类型
GRANTEE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
OWNER	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
TABLE_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
GRANTOR	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
PRIVILEGE	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(40)
GRANTABLE		VARCHAR2(3)
HIERARCHY		VARCHAR2(3)


```
SQL> desc dba_roles
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

ROLE
PASSWORD_REQUIRED
AUTHENTICATION_TYPE

NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
VARCHAR2(8)
VARCHAR2(11)

```
SQL> desc dba_role_privs
```

名称

是否为空? 类型

GRANTEE
GRANTED_ROLE
ADMIN_OPTION
DEFAULT_ROLE

VARCHAR2(30)
NOT NULL VARCHAR2(30)
VARCHAR2(3)
VARCHAR2(3)

- 求底层员工（即没有直属下属）中工资最高的员工名字

```
SQL> select ename from emp
      2  where sal=(select max(sal) from emp where empno in
      3    ((select empno from emp) minus (select mgr from emp)))
      4  and empno in ((select empno from emp) minus (select mgr from emp)) ;
```

ENAME

ALLEN

夹带知识点：集合运算

■ Minus, intersect, union, union all

select ename from emp

where sal=(select max(sal) from emp where empno in
((select empno from emp) **minus** (select mgr from
emp)));

Union与union all

■ Union (去除重复元素) , union all (不去除重复元素)

```
SQL> (select empno from emp) union all (select mgr from emp);
```

EMPNO
7369
7499
7521
7566
7654
7698
7782
7839
7844
7900
7902
7934
7902
7698
7698
7839
7698
7839
7839
7698
7698
7566
7782

已选择24行。

- 用1条SQL语句建立以下统计表格，分别统计每个部门，每个年份进入公司，每个工种的人数

```
SQL> (select deptno,count(*) from emp group by deptno) union all
      2 (select to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),count(*) from emp group by to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')) union all
      3 (select job,count(*) from emp group by job);
(select deptno,count(*) from emp group by deptno) union all
      *
```

第 1 行出现错误:

ORA-01790: 表达式必须具有与对应表达式相同的数据类型

作业答案



```
SQL> (select dname,count(*) from emp, dept where emp.deptno=dept.deptno group by dname) union all  
2 (select to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),count(*) from emp group by to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')) union all  
3 (select job,count(*) from emp group by job);
```

DNAME	COUNT(*)
ACCOUNTING	3
RESEARCH	3
SALES	6
1980	1
1982	1
1981	10
CLERK	3
SALESMAN	4
PRESIDENT	1
MANAGER	3
ANALYST	1

已选择11行。

作业答案

```
SQL> select dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job,count(*),
2 grouping(dname),grouping(to_char(hiredate,'yyyy')),grouping(job)
3 from emp,dept
4 where emp.deptno=dept.deptno
5 group by rollup (dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job);
```

DNAME	TO_C	JOB	COUNT(*)	GROUPING(DNAME)	GROUPING(TO_CHAR(HIREDATE,'YYYY'))	GROUPING(JOB)
SALES	1981	CLERK	1	0	0	0
SALES	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
SALES	1981	SALESMAN	4	0	0	0
SALES	1981		6	0	0	1
SALES			6	0	1	1
RESEARCH	1980	CLERK	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1980		1	0	0	1
RESEARCH	1981	ANALYST	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
RESEARCH	1981		2	0	0	1
RESEARCH			3	0	1	1
ACCOUNTING	1981	MANAGER	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1981	PRESIDENT	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1981		2	0	0	1
ACCOUNTING	1982	CLERK	1	0	0	0
ACCOUNTING	1982		1	0	0	1
ACCOUNTING			3	0	1	1
			12	1	1	1

作业答案



```
SQL> select  dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job,count(*) from emp,dept
2  where emp.deptno=dept.deptno
3  group by cube (dname,to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'),job)
4  having grouping(dname)+grouping(to_char(hiredate,'yyyy'))+grouping(job)=2;
```

DNAME	TO_C	JOB	COUNT(*)
		CLERK	3
		ANALYST	1
		MANAGER	3
		SALESMAN	4
		PRESIDENT	1
	1980		1
	1981		10
	1982		1
SALES			6
RESEARCH			3
ACCOUNTING			3

已选择11行。

- 在学生选修表SC与课程表C放置一些数据，写一条SQL求出选修了C表所列全部课程的学生名单
- 思路：翻译为not exists算法能解决的形式，找出这样的学生，不存在一门课他是没有选修的

建立数据



```
insert into s values ('s1','X','MA',21);
```

```
insert into s values ('s2','Y','PH',20);
```

```
insert into s values ('s3','Z','CS',21);
```

```
insert into s values ('s4','W','MA',25);
```

```
insert into c values ('c1','Algebra',NULL);
```

```
insert into c values ('c2','C Language',NULL);
```

```
insert into c values ('c3','Analysis',NULL);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s1','c1',90);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s1','c2',99);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c1',70);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c2',90);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s2','c3',92);
```

```
insert into sc values ('s3','c3',60);
```

```
SQL> select * from s;
```

S#	SN	SD	SA
s1	X	MA	21
s2	Y	PH	20
s3	Z	CS	21
s4	W	MA	25

```
SQL> select * from c;
```

C#	CN	PC#
c1	Algebra	
c2	C Language	
c3	Analysis	

```
SQL> select * from sc;
```

S#	C#	G
s1	c1	90
s1	c2	99
s2	c1	70
s2	c2	90
s2	c3	92
s3	c3	60

已选择6行。



```
select sn from s
where not exists ( select * from c where
                    not exists (select * from sc
                                where s#=s.s# and c#=c.c#)
                    );
```

作业答案



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```
SQL> select sn from s
      2  where not exists ( select * from c where
      3                        not exists (select * from sc
      4                                     where s#=s.s# and c#=c.c#)
      5                        );
```

SN

Y

SQL>

SQL>

- 王珊《数据库系统概论》第5版第110页例3.62
- 这种运算在关系代数中称为“关系 (table) 的除法”,记为“ $sc \div c$ ”,这是唯一没有被翻译为SQL基本操作的关系代数运算

- N年前一道研究生入学考试题：列出选修了每一门课的同学人数
- 难道不是 “`select c#,count(*) from sc group by c#`” ？

- 怎样用一条SQL语句判断两个集合（假设都没有重复元素）是否相等或是子集关系？
- 列出选修课程与某位指定同学完全一样的同学
- 列出所有选修课程完全一样的同学名单，以学号对的形式输出结果

- 有A, B两张表, 均有C1, C2两列, C1代表商品名称, C2代表商品价格。B中的商品有些是A中的原有商品, 有些是在A中没有的新商品, 要求对A表进行更新修改, B中原有商品用B里的新价格覆盖A的原价格, B中的新商品则插入到A中, 要求1条SQL语句完成

```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
X	100
Y	140
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	230
P	800
Q	320

已选择8行。

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

```
SQL> insert into tb values ('A',2400);
```

已创建 1 行。

```
SQL> insert into tb values ('B',3400);
```

已创建 1 行。

```
SQL> commit;
```

2

```
SQL>
```

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

用两条语句完成的方法

- 用已经学过的语句不大可能一条语句完成, update不能insert, insert不能update
- 先insert A表没有的行
- 化归为上周作业的问题
- 问题: 为什么insert进去的行会放在最前面?

```
SQL> insert into ta
2  select c1,c2 from tb
3  where not exists(select * from ta where c1=tb.c1);
```

已创建2行。

```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
X	100
Y	140
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	230
P	800
Q	320

已选择10行。



夹带知识点: MERGE语句

```
SQL> select * from tb;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
V	1300
Y	1400
Q	1500

```
SQL> merge into ta using tb on (ta.c1=tb.c1)
  2  when matched then update set ta.c2=tb.c2
  3  when not matched then insert values(tb.c1, tb.c2);
```

5 行已合并。

```
SQL> select * from ta;
```

C	C2
A	2400
B	3400
X	100
Y	1400
Z	30
W	500
U	160
V	1300
P	800
Q	1500

- 在SC表中加入大量数据，然后用pivot函数将它转为宽表SCwide。再用unpivot函数将SCwide转为窄表

```
SQL> create table scwide as  
2 select * from sc pivot (max (g) for c# in ('c1' c1, 'c2' c2, 'c3' c3));
```

表已创建。

```
SQL> select * from scwide;
```

S#	C1	C2	C3
s2	70	90	92
s1	90	99	
s3			60

```
SQL> select * from scwide  
      2 unpivot (g for c# in (c1, c2, c3));
```

S#	C#	G
s2	C1	70
s2	C2	90
s2	C3	92
s1	C1	90
s1	C2	99
s3	C3	60

已选择6行。



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Thanks

FAQ时间