create table test02(

id int not null,

name varchar(8) not null,

gender varchar2(2) not null,

age int not null,

address varchar2(20) default '地址不详' not null,

regdata date

); *--创建表*

create global temporary table test (

ssid int,

sname varchar2(20)

);*--创建临时表*

alter table 表名 modify 列名 字段类型; --修改字段类型

alter table 表名 add 列名 字段类型;--增加字段类型

alter table 表名

truncate table test02;*--truncate表数据*

drop table test\_tmp;*--drop表数据*

rename test to test\_tmp *--更改表名*

alter table test02 add constraint s\_id primary key(id);*--添加主键*

create index id\_index on test02(name)*--创建索引*

create unique index age\_index on test02(age);*--添加唯一约束*

INSERT ALL INTO dept VALUES (10,'ACCOUNTING','NEW YORK')

INTO dept VALUES (20,'RESEARCH','DALLAS')

INTO dept VALUES (30,'SALES','CHICAGO')

INTO dept VALUES (40,'OPERATIONS','BOSTON')

INTO dept VALUES (50,'dog','china')

select 1 from dual;

COMMIT;--一次性插入多条数据

drop> truncate > delete的区别：

1. truncate保留表结构、drop直接删除所有、delete删除所有但是可以备份回滚

索引：需要DML权衡，一个表太多索引，会导致数据的修改操作越来越慢

约束：非空约束 not null、主键约束、外键约束、唯一约束、检查约束

create user luyanjie2 *--创建用户*

identified by a12345678

default tablespace USERS

temporary tablespace TEMP

grant connect to luyanjie2;

grant resource to luyanjie2;

*--赋予luyanjie2权限*

insert into test values(1,'ben');*--插入一条数据*

update test set sname = 'ben3' where ssid=1;*--更新一行数据*

delete from test where ssid=1;*--删除一条数据*

COMMIT;*--提交事务*

Oracle join语法学习：<https://www.cnblogs.com/helong/articles/2088535.html>

select e.empno,e.ename,e.job,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e left join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno order by e.empno;

select e.empno,e.ename,e.job,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e right join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno order by e.empno;

select e.empno,e.ename,e.job,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e inner join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno order by e.empno;

select e.empno,e.ename,e.job,d.deptno,d.dname from emp e full join dept d on e.deptno=d.deptno order by e.empno;

准备数据：

create table emp(

Empno number(4) not null,

ename varchar2(10) ,

job varchar2(9) not null,

mgr number(4),

hiredate date,

sal number(7,2),

comm number(7,2),

deptno number(2)

);

create table dept(

deptno number(2) not null,

dname varchar2(14),

log varchar2(13)

);

INSERT ALL INTO dept VALUES (10,'ACCOUNTING','NEW YORK')

INTO dept VALUES (20,'RESEARCH','DALLAS')

INTO dept VALUES (30,'SALES','CHICAGO')

INTO dept VALUES (40,'OPERATIONS','BOSTON')

INTO dept VALUES (50,'dog','china')

select 1 from dual;

INSERT ALL INTO emp VALUES (1,'helong1','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,10)

INTO emp VALUES (2,'helong2','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,10)

INTO emp VALUES (3,'helong3','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,10)

INTO emp VALUES (4,'helong4','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,20)

INTO emp VALUES (5,'helong5','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,30)

INTO emp VALUES (6,'helong6','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,20)

INTO emp VALUES (7,'helong7','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,30)

INTO emp VALUES (8,'helong8','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,10)

INTO emp VALUES (9,'helong9','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,20)

INTO emp VALUES (10,'helong10','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,10)

INTO emp VALUES (11,'helong11','program',2500,to\_date('2014-02-14 20:47:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss'),700,1,30)

select 1 from dual;

COMMIT;

遇到问题：

使用plsql连接数据库服务器：“ORA-12514 TNS 监听程序当前无法识别连接描述符中请求服务”

解决办法简述：

1.修改\data\oracle\product\11.2.0\db\_1\network\admin\listener.ora中的localhost改为# listener.ora Network Configuration File: F:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome\_1\network\admin\listener.ora

# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

SID\_LIST\_LISTENER =

(SID\_LIST =

(SID\_DESC =

(SID\_NAME = CLRExtProc)

(ORACLE\_HOME = F:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome\_1)

(PROGRAM = extproc)

)

(SID\_DESC =

(GLOBAL\_DBNAME = ORCL)

(ORACLE\_HOME = F:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome\_1)

(SID\_NAME = ORCL)

)

)

LISTENER =

(DESCRIPTION\_LIST =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = localhost)(PORT = 1521))

)

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC)(KEY = EXTPROC1))

)

)

ADR\_BASE\_LISTENER = F:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome\_1\log

2.修改\data\oracle\product\11.2.0\db\_1\network\admin\tnsnames.ora中的localhost 改为 192.168.78.130

# tnsnames.ora Network Configuration File: F:\app\Administrator\product\11.2.0\dbhome\_1\network\admin\tnsnames.ora

# Generated by Oracle configuration tools.

LISTENER\_ORCL =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = localhost)(PORT = 1521))

ORACLR\_CONNECTION\_DATA =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS\_LIST =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = IPC)(KEY = EXTPROC1521))

)

(CONNECT\_DATA =

(SID = CLRExtProc)

(PRESENTATION = RO)

)

)

ORCL =

(DESCRIPTION =

(ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = localhost)(PORT = 1521))

(CONNECT\_DATA =

(SERVER = DEDICATED)

(SERVICE\_NAME = orcl)

)

)