FORUMS

DOCUMENTS

MEMBERSHIPS

MEMBERS

LOG IN OR SIGN UP



★ Forums > Oracle Database > SQL PL/SQL



Get rid of all advertisements and get unlimited access to documents by upgrading to Premium Membership. Upgrade to Premium Now and also get a Premium Badge!

View all table structure in schema



professional Active Member Messages:

Likes Received: 0 Trophy Points: 80

31

Hello everyone, hope things are great here. Actually i was trying to do something and couldn't figure out any easy way. I want to view all table structure in a schema at once. Is there any simple way of doing this? other than writing a cursor and looping through all_tables and all_tab_columns?

professional, Dec 1, 2008 #1



rajavu

Forum Guru

Messages:

853

Likes Received: Trophy Points:

Location: @ Bangalore, India

53 610

I am not pretty sure about your requirement.

whatever you do with the cursor for getting the table structure can be achieved through one straight SQL from the same table you meantioned.

Code (Text):

SELECT atc.TABLE_NAME, atc.COLUMN NAME, atc.DATA TYPE FROM ALL_TAB_COLUMNS atc But this will give the table names from the the entire Database where the current schema exists. So it should be restricted to current user as .

```
Code (Text):

SELECT atc.TABLE_NAME,
    atc.COLUMN_NAME,
    atc.DATA_TYPE

FROM ALL_TAB_COLUMNS atc
WHERE atc.OWNER = USER;
```

Otherwise you can use USER_TAB_COLUMNS to achieve the same result.

```
Code (Text):

SELECT utc.TABLE_NAME,
    utc.COLUMN_NAME,
    utc.DATA_TYPE

FROM USER_TAB_COLUMNS utc
```

Here is an example to show the EMP table structure.

```
Code (Text):
SQL> SELECT utc.TABLE_NAME ,
           utc.COLUMN_NAME ,
           utc.DATA_TYPE
 4 FROM USER_TAB_COLUMNS utc
   WHERE utc.TABLE NAME = 'EMP';
TABLE NAME
                   COLUMN NAME
                                        DATA_TYPE
-----
EMP
                    EMPNO
                                        NUMBER
EMP
                    ENAME
                                        VARCHAR2
EMP
                    JOB
                                        VARCHAR2
EMP
                    MGR
                                        NUMBER
EMP
                    HIREDATE
                                        DATE
EMP
                    SAL
                                        NUMBER
EMP
                    COMM
                                        NUMBER
EMP
                    DEPTNO
                                        NUMBER
8 rows selected.
SQL>
```

rajavu, Dec 2, 2008 #2



Messages: 853
Likes Received: 53
Trophy Points: 610
Location: @ Bangalore , India

Or this can be spooled as formatted report from SQL*PLUS as below. Example is given only for standard Data types (VARCHAR2, NUMBER and DATE)

```
Code (Text):
SQL> break on TABLE NAME
SQL> SELECT utc.TABLE_NAME ,
 2
           utc.COLUMN_NAME,
 3
           utc.DATA_TYPE
 4
          CASE DATA TYPE
          WHEN 'VARCHAR2' THEN '('||DATA LENGTH||')'
 5
          WHEN 'NUMBER' THEN CASE
 6
 7
                            WHEN DATA PRECISION IS NOT NULL
                            THEN '('||DATA_PRECISION||CASE
 8
 9
                                                      WHEN DATA SCALE <>0
 10
                                                      THEN ','||DATA_SCALE END
                            END||CASE WHEN DATA_PRECISION IS NOT NULL
 11
                                 THEN ')' END
 12
 13
          END DATA_LENGTH
    FROM USER_TAB_COLUMNS utc
    WHERE utc.TABLE_NAME IN ('EMP', 'DEPT', 'TEST');
TABLE_NAME
                    COLUMN_NAME
                                         DATA_TYPE
                                                             DATA_LENGTH
______
DEPT
                                         NUMBER
                    DEPTNO
                                                             (2)
                    DNAME
                                         VARCHAR2
                                                             (14)
                    LOC
                                                             (13)
                                         VARCHAR2
EMP
                    EMPNO
                                         NUMBER
                                                             (4)
                    ENAME
                                         VARCHAR2
                                                             (10)
                    JOB
                                                             (9)
                                         VARCHAR2
                    MGR
                                         NUMBER
                                                             (4)
                    HIREDATE
                                         DATE
                    SAL
                                         NUMBER
                                                             (7,2)
                    COMM
                                         NUMBER
                                                             (7,2)
                    DEPTNO
                                         NUMBER
                                                             (2)
TEST
                    ACCOUNT
                                         NUMBER
```

rajavu, Dec 2, 2008 #3



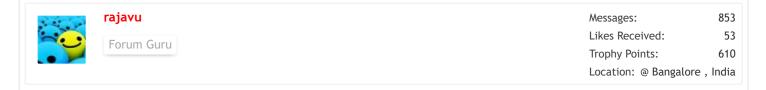
professional
Active Member

Messages: 31 Likes Received: 0

Trophy Points: 80

hi rajavu, thanks bro you solved the problem. Basically I wanted to see the table structures for all tables in a given schema. I used your last query and expanded it for many data types and it works just fine.

professional, Dec 2, 2008 #4



By the way,

There is One more way for doing the same by using the package dbms_metadata.dbms_metadata.get_ddl wil do the trick.

Its general syntax is:

```
dbms_metadata.get_ddl(
object_type IN VARCHAR2,
name IN VARCHAR2,
schema IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT NULL,
version IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'COMPATIBLE',
model IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'ORACLE',
transform IN VARCHAR2 DEFAULT 'DDL')
RETURN CLOB;
```

Example:

```
Code (Text):
SQL> SELECTDBMS_METADATA.GET_DDL
            ( 'TABLE', 'EMP', 'SCOTT') DDL
 2
 3
       FROM DUAL;
  CREATE TABLE "SCOTT"."EMP"
        "EMPNO" NUMBER(4,0),
        "ENAME" VARCHAR2(10),
        "JOB" VARCHAR2(9),
        "MGR" NUMBER(4,0),
        "HIREDATE" DATE,
        "SAL" NUMBER(7,2),
        "COMM" NUMBER(7,2),
        "DEPTNO" NUMBER(2,0),
         CONSTRAINT "PK EMP" PRIMARY KEY ("EMPNO")
  USING INDEX PCTFREE 10 INITRANS 2 MAXTRANS 255 COMPUTE STATISTICS
  STORAGE(INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645
  PCTINCREASE Ø FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT)
```

IARTEZNACE NZEKZ ENABLE, CONSTRAINT "FK DEPTNO" FOREIGN KEY ("DEPTNO") REFERENCES "SCOTT". "DEPT" ("DEPTNO") ENABLE) PCTFREE 10 PCTUSED 40 INITRANS 1 MAXTRANS 255 NOCOMPRESS LOGGING STORAGE(INITIAL 65536 NEXT 1048576 MINEXTENTS 1 MAXEXTENTS 2147483645 PCTINCREASE Ø FREELISTS 1 FREELIST GROUPS 1 BUFFER POOL DEFAULT) TABLESPACE "USERS"

SQL>

rajavu, Dec 11, 2008

#5

610

853 Messages: Likes Received: 53

Location: @ Bangalore , India

Trophy Points:



Forum Guru

By the way, I also came across almost the same issue. The following link was more useful, though it resembles previous solution.

rajavu, Dec 12, 2008 #6



rajavu

Forum Guru

853 Messages: Likes Received: 53 Trophy Points: 610 Location: @ Bangalore, India

To be precise, you can control the Tablespace, storage, constraints etc using the DBMS_METADATA.SET_TRANSFORM_PARAM. This is used for controlling the sesion attributes for the DBMS_METADATA package. This is the same thing used in the Third part tools.

See the example below

Code (Text):

SQL> EXEC dbms metadata.set transform param(dbms metadata.session transform, 'PRETTY', TRL

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'SQLTERMINATC

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'SEGMENT_ATTF PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'STORAGE', F/PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'TABLESPACE', PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'CONSTRAINTS' PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'REF_CONSTRA]
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

SQL> EXEC dbms_metadata.set_transform_param(dbms_metadata.session_transform, 'CONSTRAINTS_

rajavu, Dec 17, 2008 #7

(You must log in or sign up to reply here.)

Sign up now!



How to print qr code in xml...

- ? ssankars posted Yesterday at 5:17 PM
- ? Command to find which servers...
 ORACLE Certified expert posted Saturday at 1:25 PM
- Can not find database instances... alexcol posted Feb 25, 2019
- Po position hierarchy approval... Ravi Dhote posted Feb 23, 2019
- Problem in eam self service vision mkandil posted Feb 22, 2019
- Error in invoice validation... tomloera posted Feb 20, 2019
- Phow can i allow this procedure...

 Mzwanele Ngubane posted Feb 20, 2019
- ? Update table column based on... jhonnyrip posted Feb 16, 2019
- Oracle fusion financials... shaik posted Feb 16, 2019
- Pate format issue Durbslaw posted Feb 13, 2019

Latest Documents

- BO FA Universe
 Komagain posted Wednesday at 1:17 PM
- RP Test Suite Template
 Mahendran Samynathan posted Wednesday at 11:30 AM
- Reporting Currency ajay bajpai posted Feb 26, 2019
- MASS Allocation Sivalinga balan posted Feb 26, 2019
- Peformance and Goals Test Scripts Paul Marsh posted Feb 25, 2019

*Forums > Oracle Database > SQL PL/SQL

Contact Us Help
Terms and Rules Style by Arty

Forum software by XenForo™ ©2010-2017 XenForo Ltd.