mysql ---> oracle 全部要大写

int(11) PRIMARY KEY NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT
"Id" int(11) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT ----> "ID" NUMBER(11) NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY ("ID") 创建序列及触发器 自增ID

varchar ----> NVARCHAR2

int ----> NUMBER

text ----> NVARCHAR2(2000) CLOB

datetime ----> DATE

时间比较

```
to_date('2018-10-01 00:00:00','yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')
```

添加字段

```
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_APPAUTH ADD (DYNAMICPASSLOGINENABLE NUMBER(1) DEFAULT '0' );
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_APPSYNCDETAIL ADD OPERCOUNT NUMBER(11) DEFAULT 1;
alter table T_USER add WeChat NVARCHAR2(100);
insert into T_IDSCONFIG(ID,IDSKEY,VALUE) values (20,'Second login','{"displayName":"二次登录","enabled":0}');
```

设置主键

```
ALTER TABLE test_tab ADD CONSTRAINT pk_test_tab PRIMARY key(id);
```

修改字段名：

```
alter table Student rename name to StuName;
```

修改数据类型：

```
alter table Student modify (id varchar2(64));
```

ALTER TABLE T_ORG MODIFY FIRSTLETTERS VARCHAR2(255) DEFAULT NULL;

在oracle中，如果已经存在的数据的某些列，假如要更换字段类型的话，有的时候会出现

错误：ORA-01439: column to be modified must be empty to change datatype

解决方法：把列数据复制出来，列置空后修改再恢复数据

例如：

alter table tablename add tempcolumn varchar2(100);--添加临时字段

tempcolumn update tablename set tempcolumn=colname;--将原字段数据复制到临时字段中

update tablename set colname=null;--将原字段数据清空

alter table tablename modify colname xxx ;--修改原字段类型为xxx

update tablename set colname= tempcolumn;--将临时字段数据复制到修改后的原字段

alter table tablename drop column tempcolumn;--删除临时字段

oracle创建外键约束有两种方法：

1、创建表时直接创建外键约束

```
create table books(
    bookid number(10) not null primary key,
    bookName varchar2(20) not null,
    price number(10,2),
    categoryId number(10) not null references Category(id)  --外键约束
);
```

2、先创建表，表创建成功后，单独添加外键约束

```
create table books(
    bookid number(10) not null primary key,
    bookName varchar2(20) not null,
    price number(10,2),
    categoryId number(10) not null
);
ALTER TABLE  books ADD CONSTRAINT FK_Book_categoryid FOREIGN KEY(categoryId )
REFERENCES Category(id);
```

三种外键约束的建立语法如下：

例如有两张表 父表T_INVOICE主键ID。子表T_INVOICE_DETAIL外键字段INVOICE_ID

1、普通外键约束：

```
ALTER TABLE T_INVOICE_DETAIL ADD CONSTRAINT FK_INVOICE_ID FOREIGN KEY(INVOICE_ID
) REFERENCES T_INVOICE(ID);
```

2、级联外键约束：

```
ALTER TABLE T_INVOICE_DETAIL ADD CONSTRAINT FK_INVOICE_ID FOREIGN KEY(INVOICE_ID
) REFERENCES T_INVOICE(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE;
```

3、置空外键约束：

```
ALTER TABLE T_INVOICE_DETAIL ADD CONSTRAINT FK_INVOICE_ID FOREIGN KEY(INVOICE_ID
) REFERENCES T_INVOICE(ID) ON DELETE SET NULL;
```

```
alter table unique_test add constraint email_unique unique(email);
```

一、调整oracle表中字段显示顺序：用系统用户

调整oracle表中字段显示顺序　　此操作要在系统用户下执行，否则未授权错误 [Err] ORA-01031: insufficient privileges

1、查询出指定用户下的指定表的object_id

select object_id from all_objects where owner='test' and object_name='表名'

2、根据object_id查询出表字段实际的顺序

select obj#,col#,name from sys.col$ where obj#=79119 ;

3、通过update更改字段的实际顺序。

update sys.col$ set col#=7 where obj#=79119 and name='字段名'

update sys.col$ set col#=4 where obj#=(select object_id from all_objects where owner='ZS12_IMP' and object_name='T_IDS_APPAUTH') and name='RESPONSEIMPL';

二、调整oracle表中字段显示顺序：删除原表

如果要修改字段顺序，一般情况可以使用以下步骤（注意外键）：

```
--（1）备份目标表数据
create table T_IDS_APPAUTH2 as select * from T_IDS_APPAUTH;
--（2）drop 目标表
drop table 目标表;
--（3）再重新按照要求的字段顺序建表;
create table 临时表 (col1,.....coln);
--（4）之后用select将数据从临时表导回。

create table T_USER_EXTRAINFO_OLD as select * from T_USER_EXTRAINFO;
drop table T_USER_EXTRAINFO;
CREATE TABLE "T_USER_EXTRAINFO" (
  "USERID" NUMBER(11) REFERENCES T_USER(ID) ON DELETE CASCADE,
  "FIELD1" NVARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD2" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD3" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD4" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
  "FIELD5" NVARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD6" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD7" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD8" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD9" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  "FIELD10" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT NULL,
  CONSTRAINT T_USER_EXTRAINFO_UNIQUE UNIQUE (USERID)
)
;
insert into T_USER_EXTRAINFO("USERID","FIELD1", "FIELD2", "FIELD3", "FIELD4",
"FIELD5","FIELD6", "FIELD7", "FIELD8", "FIELD9", "FIELD10") select
"USERID","FIELD1", "FIELD2", "FIELD3", "FIELD4", "FIELD5","FIELD6", "FIELD7",
"FIELD8", "FIELD9", "FIELD10" from T_USER_EXTRAINFO_OLD;
```

三、调整oracle表中字段显示顺序：删除原字段

* 由于oracle 不能调整字段顺序，也不能改变有数据的表的字段长度和类型。因此是采用如下方法来插入字段。

*　　1、创建备份表；　2、删除多余字段(注意外键)；　3、按顺序添加字段；4、从备份表中复制原数据　（5、删除备份表）

*　　（如果表中没有数据，可以将表删除，然后按照需要的顺序创建新表）

*　　某些日志文件数据比较大，如果采用上述方法，升级脚本速度可能相当慢。如果不需要日志文件，

*　　可以在升级前将日志文件删除，涉及升级日志表有：认证日志（ T_IDS_LOGINLOG ）。

```
-- T_IDS_DATASOURCE 在 DbPassword 字段后添加 BaseDb
create table T_IDS_DATASOURCE_OLD as select * from T_IDS_DATASOURCE;
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE DROP COLUMN MONITOR;
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE DROP COLUMN MONITORNOTICEUSER;
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE ADD "BASEDB" NUMBER(1) DEFAULT 0;
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE ADD "MONITOR" NUMBER(1) DEFAULT 0;
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE ADD "MONITORNOTICEUSER" NVARCHAR2(100) DEFAULT
NULL;
```

```
ALTER TABLE T_IDS_DATASOURCE ADD "REMARK" NVARCHAR2(2000) DEFAULT NULL;

merge into T_IDS_DATASOURCE A  using T_IDS_DATASOURCE_OLD B
on(A.id=B.id)
when matched then
update set A.MONITOR = B.MONITOR,A.MONITORNOTICEUSER = B.MONITORNOTICEUSER;
```

ORA-02270：no matching unique or primary key for this column-list(此列列表的唯一或主键不匹配)
错误说明：外键的定义必须是另外一张表的主键，否则就会报这个错

```
#创建序列
create sequence t_user_id_seq start with 1 increment by 1;

#查看序列
select * from user_sequences;
select * from user_sequences WHERE SEQUENCE_NAME='T_IDS_APPAUTH_SEQ';

#删除序列
DROP SEQUENCE T_IDS_APPAUTH_SEQ;

#创建触发器
create or replace trigger t_user_trigger
before insert on t_user
for each row
when(new.id is null)
begin select t_user_id_seq.nextval into:NEW.ID from dual; end;

#查看触发器
select * from user_triggers;
```

```
select * from user_triggers where TRIGGER_NAME='T_IDS_APPAUTH_TRIG';

#删除触发器
drop trigger T_IDS_APPAUTH_TRIG;
```

创建序列及触发器 自增ID

```
CREATE SEQUENCE T_TABLE_SEQ START WITH 1 INCREMENT BY 1;

CREATE OR REPLACE TRIGGER T_TABLE_TRIG
BEFORE INSERT ON T_TABLE
FOR EACH ROW
WHEN(NEW.ID IS NULL)
BEGIN SELECT T_TABLE_SEQ.NEXTVAL INTO:NEW.ID FROM DUAL; END
```

查看表的约束条件有三个视图：dba_constraints、all_constraints、user_constraints

其中：dba_constraints视图需要DBA权限才能查询；

all_constraints、user_constraints普通用户查询。

例：select * from user_constraints;

```
select * from user_constraints where constraint_name = 'SYS_C00185187';
```

禁用约束

```
ALTER TABLE T_ORGUSER DISABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_SYS_C00185187;
```

启用约束

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ENABLE CONSTRAINT constraint_name;
```

https://www.cnblogs.com/bingo1717/p/7792134.html

分页排序

```
  select rownum rn ,a.* from USER_INFO a order by A.USERAGE desc;
```

```
SELECT * FROM
(
SELECT A.*, ROWNUM RN
FROM (SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME) A
WHERE ROWNUM <= 40
)
WHERE RN >= 21
```

```
oracle   dt = session.query(sql, new Integer[]
{rowBeginIndex+rows,rowBeginIndex});
mysql    dt = session.query(sql, new Integer[]{rowBeginIndex,rows});
```

```
create sequence HIBERNATE_SEQUENCE start with 1 increment by 1;
```

进程报错 maximum number of processes (150) exceeded ：

```
sqlplus /nolog
conn /as sysdba;

show parameter processes;

alter system set processes = 2000  scope = spfile;

shutdown immediate;

startup;
```

```
select * from dba_directories;
        SYS     DATA_PUMP_DIR   /opt/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/
sqlplus sudy_imp/sudy_imp
```

将 ids-2.0.oracle.dmp 文件上传到 /opt/sudytech/imp_oracle/data目录，进入容器（不需要登录oralc）执行导入导出命令。

导入ids-2.0.oracle.dmp

cp /opt/dbdata/local/ids-2.0.oracle.dmp /opt/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/

impdp sudy_imp/sudy_imp DIRECTORY=DATA_PUMP_DIR DUMPFILE=ids-2.0.oracle.dmp REMAP_SCHEMA=sudy_imp:sudy_imp

--- impdp account/password DIRECTORY=DATA_PUMP_DIR DUMPFILE=ids-2.0.oracle.dmp REMAP_SCHEMA=form:to

导出ids-2.0.oracle.dmp

expdp sudy_imp/sudy_imp schemas=sudy_imp dumpfile=ids-2.0.oracle.dmp directory=DATA_PUMP_DIR;

cp /opt/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/ids-2.0.oracle.dmp /opt/dbdata/local/

导入 Iframework_V4.2_scott_exp.dmp

cp /opt/dbdata/local/Iframework_V4.2_scott_exp.dmp /opt/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/

imp sudy_imp/sudy_imp BUFFER=64000 FILE=/opt/oracle/admin/orcl/dpdump/Iframework_V4.2_scott_exp.dmp FROMUSER=SCOTT TOUSER=sudy_imp

说明： DATA_PUMP_DIR 为oralce创建的目录，可用如下命令查询：

select * from dba_directories;

登录

sqlplus /nolog

conn / as sysdba

sqlplus sudy_imp/password
