Orcl5\_17

Name: DatabaseOracleJan20

1. Common questions about what is DDL. PL/SQL (same concepts in Microsoft SQL and how they are applied on Oracle)
2. For Lab1A, create table process as found in printed documents
3. Slide 13 (important)
4. Oracle naming constraints
5. There are things you can’t use in names
6. All oracle names begin with alpha character
7. It cannot be an sql reserve word
8. Check slide 15, about char and varchar
9. Bottom of slide 14, gender char.
10. Turning to numbers on Oracle (slide 16) to do with precision and scale)
11. So go through numbers & string (char & varchar) and how they are treated in Oracle
12. How we treat integers too
13. Slide 20 about date in oracle
14. Oracle date format
15. Constraints on oracle (integrity and value)
16. Integrity are just PK & FK
17. Value?
18. How null values are treated
19. Slide 25, you don’t delete a table, you drop it. Goes into a recycle bin
20. ‘purge’
21. Sequence slide 29 (not the same as @@identity in MS SQL
22. Slide 30, syntax, if you start with a +ve number, you increment by a +ve number
23. No cache
24. Slide 31
25. Slide 32 scripts
26. When creating a table, make sure you name your constraint (check on the slide on naming convection for constraint name)
27. Look at your ‘in’ operator in the slides
28. CREATE TABLE MM\_STUDENT
29. ( SID NUMBER (8.,0) CONSTRAINT PK\_MMSTUDENT\_SID PRIMARY KEY
30. CONSTRAINT NN\_MMSTUDENT\_SID NOT NULL,
31. SNAME VARCHAR2(50) DEFAULT ‘UNKNOWN’
32. CONSTRAINTS N\_MMSTUDENT\_SNAME NULL,
33. GENDER CHAR(1) CONSTRAINT CK\_MMSTUDENT\_GENDER\_MFN
34. CHECK(GENDER IN (‘M’, ‘F’, ‘N’))
35. CONSTRAINT NN\_MMSTUDENT\_GENDER NOT NULL,
36. EDATE DATE DEFAULT SYSDATE
37. CONSTRAINT NN\_MMSTUDENT\_EDATE NOT NULL
38. );

20200110 Class

Regular expressions (Check the file regular expressions on moodle)

For example, Microsoft regular expression might be Postal\_Code like ‘[a-z][0-9]….’ While Oracle is REGEXP\_LIKE(POSTAL\_CODE,’[A-Z][0-9]…’)

Hint; characters for start ^ and the $ for end are important

Read this about creating a table with both foreign key and primary key

create table MM\_student

( sid number(8,0) Constraint PK\_mmstudent\_sid PRIMARY KEY

Constraint NN\_mmstudent\_sid NOT NULL,

sname varchar2(50) default 'UNKNOWN'

Constraint N\_mmstudent\_sname NULL,

gender char(1) Constraint CK\_mmstudent\_gender\_MFN

Check(gender in ('M', 'F', 'N'))

Constraint NN\_mmstudent\_gender NOT NULL,

edate date default sysdate

Constraint NN\_mmstudent\_edate NOT NULL

);

create table MM\_course

( cid char(8) Constraint PK\_mmcourse\_cid PRIMARY KEY

Constraint NN\_mmcourse\_cid NOT NULL,

cname varchar2(50)

Constraint N\_mmcourse\_cname NULL,

location varchar2(20)

Constraint N\_mmcourse\_location NULL,

ccost number(6,2) default '575.00'

Constraint N\_mmcourse\_ccost NULL

);

create table MM\_grade

(

);