Practice 11

1. For a specified table, create a script that reports the column names, data types, and data types' lengths, as well as whether nulls are allowed. Prompt the user to enter the table name. Give appropriate aliases to the columns `DATA_PRECISION` and `DATA_SCALE`. Save this script in a file named `lab_11_01.sql`.

   For example, if the user enters `DEPARTMENTS`, the following output results:

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	DATA_LENGTH	PRECISION	SCALE	NUL
DEPARTMENT_ID	NUMBER	22	4	0	N
DEPARTMENT_NAME	VARCHAR2	30			N
MANAGER_ID	NUMBER	22	6	0	Y
LOCATION_ID	NUMBER	22	4	0	Y

2. Create a script that reports the column name, constraint name, constraint type, search condition, and status for a specified table. You must join the `USER_CONSTRAINTS` and `USER_CONS_COLUMNS` tables to obtain all of this information. Prompt the user to enter the table name. Save the script in a file named `lab_11_02.sql`.

   For example, if the user enters `DEPARTMENTS`, the following output results:

COLUMN_NAME	CONSTRAINT_NAME	CON	SEARCH_CONDITION	STATUS
DEPARTMENT_NAME	DEPT_NAME_NN	C	"DEPARTMENT_NAME" IS NOT NULL	ENABLED
DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPT_ID_PK	P		ENABLED
LOCATION_ID	DEPT_LOC_FK	R		ENABLED
MANAGER_ID	DEPT_MGR_FK	R		ENABLED

3. Add a comment to the `DEPARTMENTS` table. Then query the `USER_TAB_COMMENTS` view to verify that the comment is present.

COMMENTS
Company department information including name, code, and location.

4. Find the names of all synonyms that are in your schema.

SYNONYM_NAME	TABLE_OWNER	TABLE_NAME	DB_LINK
EMP	ORA1	EMPLOYEES	

Practice 11 (continued)

5. You need to determine the names and definitions of all of the views in your schema. Create a report that retrieves view information: the view name and text from the `USER_VIEWS` data dictionary view.
   Note: Another view already exists. The `EMP_DETAILS_VIEW` was created as part of your schema. Also, if you completed practice 10, you will see the `DEPT50` view.
   Note: To see more contents of a `LONG` column, use the *i*SQL*Plus command `SET LONG n`, where *n* is the value of the number of characters of the `LONG` column that you want to see.

VIEW_NAME	TEXT
EMPLOYEES_VU	SELECT employee_id, last_name employee, department_id FROM employees
EMP_DETAILS_VIEW	SELECT e.employee_id, e.job_id, e.manager_id, e.department_id, d.locat ion_id, l.country_id, e.first_name, e.last_name, e.salary, e.commissio n_pct, d.department_name, j.job_title, l.city, l.state_province, c.cou ntry_name, r.region_name FROM employees e, departments d, jobs j, loca tions l, countries c, regions r WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id AN D d.location_id = l.location_id AND l.country_id = c.country_id AND c.region _id = r.region_id AND j.job_id = e.job_id WITH READ ONLY

6. Find the names of your sequences. Write a query in a script to display the following information about your sequences: sequence name, maximum value, increment size, and last number. Name the script `lab_11_06.sql`. Run the statement in your script.

SEQUENCE_NAME	MAX_VALUE	INCREMENT_BY	LAST_NUMBER
DEPARTMENTS_SEQ	9990	10	280
DEPT_ID_SEQ	1000	10	200
EMPLOYEES_SEQ	1.0000E+27	1	207
LOCATIONS_SEQ	9900	100	3300