

Oracle里常用命令 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/143/2021_2022_Oracle_E9_87_8C_E5_c102_143020.htm 第一章：日志管理

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1.forcing log switches sql> alter system switch logfile. 2.forcing checkpoints sql> alter system checkpoint. 3.adding online redo log groups sql> alter database add logfile [group 4] sql> ( ' /disk3/log4a.rdo ' , ' /disk4/log4b.rdo ' ) size 1m. 4.adding online redo log members sql> alter database add logfile member sql> ' /disk3/log1b.rdo ' to group 1, sql> ' /disk4/log2b.rdo ' to group 2. 5.changes the name of the online redo logfile sql> alter database rename file ' c:/oracle/oradata/oradb/redo01.log ' sql> to ' c:/oracle/oradata/redo01.log ' . 6.0drop online redo log groups sql> alter database 0drop logfile group 3. 7.0drop online redo log members sql> alter database 0drop logfile member ' c:/oracle/oradata/redo01.log ' . 8.clearing online redo log files sql> alter database clear [unarchived] logfile ' c:/oracle/log2a.rdo ' . 9.using logminer analyzing redo logfiles a. in the init.ora specify utl_file_dir = ' ' b. sql> execute dbms_logmnr_d.build( ' oradb.ora ' , ' c:/oracle/oradb/log ' ). c. sql> execute dbms_logmnr_add_logfile( ' c:/oracle/oradata/oradb/redo01.log ' , sql> dbms_logmnr.new). d. sql> execute dbms_logmnr.add_logfile( ' c:/oracle/oradata/oradb/redo02.log ' , sql> dbms_logmnr.addfile). e. sql> execute dbms_logmnr.start_logmnr(dictfilename=> ' c:/oracle/oradb/log/oradb.ora ' ). f. sql> 0select * from
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v\$logmnr_contents(v\$logmnr_dictionary,v\$logmnr_parameters
sql> v\$logmnr_logs). g. sql> execute dbms_logmnr.end_logmnr. 第
二章：表空间管理 1.create tablespaces sql> create tablespace
tablespace_name datafile ' c:/oracle/oradata/file1.dbf ' size 100m,
sql> ' c:/oracle/oradata/file2.dbf ' size 100m minimum extent
550k [logging/nologging] sql> default storage (initial 500k next 500k
maxextents 500 pctinccese 0) sql> [online/offline]
[permanent/temporary] [extent_management_clause] 2.locally
managed tablespace sql> create tablespace user_data datafile
' c:/oracle/oradata/user_data01.dbf ' sql> size 500m extent
management local uniform size 10m. 3.temporay tablespace sql>
create temporary tablespace temp tempfile
' c:/oracle/oradata/temp01.dbf ' sql> size 500m extent
management local uniform size 10m. 4.change the storage setting
sql> alter tablespace app_data minimum extent 2m. sql> alter
tablespace app_data default storage(initial 2m next 2m maxextents
999). 5.taking tablespace offline or online sql> alter tablespace
app_data offline. sql> alter tablespace app_data online. 6.read_only
tablespace sql> alter tablespace app_data read only|write. 7.0dropping
tablespace sql> 0drop tablespace app_data including contents.
8.enableing automatic extension of data files sql> alter tablespace
app_data add datafile ' c:/oracle/oradata/app_data01.dbf ' size
200m sql> autoextend on next 10m maxsize 500m. 9.change the size
fo data files manually sql> alter database datafile
' c:/oracle/oradata/app_data.dbf ' resize 200m. 10.moving data
files: alter tablespace sql> alter tablespace app_data rename datafile

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' c:/oracle/oradata/app_data.dbf ' sql> to
' c:/oracle/app_data.dbf ' . 11.moving data files:alter database sql>
alter database rename file ' c:/oracle/oradata/app_data.dbf ' sql>
to ' c:/oracle/app_data.dbf ' . 第三章：表 1.create a table sql>
create table table_name (column datatype,column datatype)....) sql>
tablespace tablespace_name [pctfree integer] [pctused integer] sql>
[initrans integer] [maxtrans integer] sql> storage(initial 200k next
200k pctincrease 0 maxextents 50) sql> [logging|nologging]
[cache|nocache] 2.copy an existing table sql> create table
table_name [logging|nologging] as subquery 3.create temporary
table sql> create global temporary table xay_temp as 0select * from
xay. on commit preserve rows/on commit 0delete rows 4.pctfree =
(average row size - initial row size) *100 /average row size pctused =
100-pctfree- (average row size*100/available data space) 5.change
storage and block utilization parameter sql> alter table table_name
pctfree=30 pctused=50 storage(next 500k sql> minextents 2
maxextents 100). 6.manually allocating extents sql> alter table
table_name allocate extent(size 500k datafile ' c:/oracle/data.dbf
' ). 7.move tablespace sql> alter table employee move tablespace
users. 8.deallocate of unused space sql> alter table table_name
deallocate unused [keep integer] 9.truncate a table sql> truncate
table table_name. 10.0drop a table sql> 0drop table table_name
[cascade constraints]. 11.0drop a column sql> alter table table_name
0drop column comments cascade constraints checkpoint 1000. alter
table table_name 0drop columns continue. 12.mark a column as
unused sql> alter table table_name set unused column comments

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cascade constraints. alter table table_name 0drop unused columns  
checkpoint 1000. alter table orders 0drop columns continue  
checkpoint 1000 data_dictionary : dba_unused_col_tabs 100Test 下  
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