

带你认识oracle中的DDL、DML、DCL
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https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/645/2021_2022__E5_B8_A6_E4_BD_A0_E8_AE_A4_E8_c102_645141.htm "libai"> DDL Data Definition Language (DDL) statements are used to define the database structure or schema. Some examples: CREATE - to create objects in the database ALTER - alters the structure of the database DROP - delete objects from the database TRUNCATE - remove all records from a table, including all spaces allocated for the records are removed COMMENT - add comments to the data dictionary RENAME - rename an object DML Data Manipulation Language (DML) statements are used for managing data within schema objects. Some examples: SELECT - retrieve data from the a database INSERT - insert data into a table UPDATE - updates existing data within a table DELETE - deletes all records from a table, the space for the records remain MERGE - UPSERT operation (insert or update) CALL - call a PL/SQL or Java subprogram EXPLAIN PLAN - explain access path to data LOCK TABLE - control concurrency DCL Data Control Language (DCL) statements. Some examples: GRANT - gives users access privileges to database REVOKE - withdraw access privileges given with the GRANT command TCL Transaction Control (TCL) statements are used to manage the changes made by DML statements. It allows statements to be grouped together into logical transactions. COMMIT - save work done SAVEPOINT - identify a point in a transaction to which you can later roll back ROLLBACK - restore database to original

since the last COMMIT SET TRANSACTION - Change transaction options like isolation level and what rollback segment to use 编辑特别推荐: oracle认证考试费用 查看修改ORACLE10G归档日志空间的限制 Oracle的入门心得 100Test 下载频道开通, 各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com