

DQL : Data Query Language ====>
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SELECT Command ====>
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* The SELECT command is used to retrieve one or more rows from the table.

* The SELECT command has 2 versions:

- Selectfrom <table_name>;
- Selectfrom <table_name> Where <test_cond>;

* The first version retrieves all the rows.

* The second version is called SEARCHED SELECT as it uses the WHERE clause containing a CONDITION and retrieves or fetches only those rows whose data matches the given condition.

- Syntax: Select <list_of_columns> from <table_name>;

- Example: Suppose we want to view all the contents of Students table , then our command will be -

```
* select std_id, s_name, dob from students;
      OR
* Select * from Students;
```

Column Aliasing With SELECT ==>

* The term column aliasing means changing the name of the column , just during the output of SELECT command.

- Syntax: Select <old_col_name> as <new_col_name> from <table_name>;

- Example: select std_id as roll_no, s_name as name, dob as birth_date from students;

ROLL_NO	NAME	BIRTH_DATE
101	Prashant	28-AUG-02
102	Santosh	24-JAN-01
103	Shivam	08-MAR-02
104	Vikas	20-SEP-91

Example:

- Suppose we want to display all columns but only those rows where std_id is greater than 101 -

```
* select * from Students where std_id > 101;
```

STD_ID	S_NAME	DOB
102	Santosh	24-JAN-01

103 Shivam	08-MAR-02
104 Vikas	20-SEP-91

- Suppose we want to display std_id and dob of student whose name is vikas: -

```
* select * from students where s_name = 'Vikas';
```

STD_ID	S_NAME	DOB
104	Vikas	20-SEP-91

Creating Copy Of The Table ==>

* Oracle allows us to create a copy of an existing table and for this we have to combine CREATE and SELECT commands.

- The general syntax is:

```
CREATE TABLE <table_name> as ( SELECT <list of cols> FROM <table>
WHERE <test-cond>);
```

Creating exact copy ---

```
- Create table Students2 as (Select * from Students);
```

STD_ID	S_NAME	DOB
101	Prashant	28-AUG-02
102	Santosh	24-JAN-01
103	Shivam	08-MAR-02
104	Vikas	20-SEP-91

Copying only selected columns ---

```
- create table students3 as (Select std_id, s_name from Students);
```

STD_ID	S_NAME
101	Prashant
102	Santosh
103	Shivam
104	Vikas

Copying only selected columns but with different names ---

```
- create table students4 as (Select std_id as roll_no, s_name as name
from Students);
```

OR

```
- Create table Students4(roll_no,name) as (Select s_id,s_name from
Students);
```

ROLL_NO	NAME
101	Prashant

102 Santosh
103 Shivam
104 Vikas

Copying selected rows ---

- Create table Students5 as (Select * from Students where std_id > 102);

STD_ID	S_NAME	DOB
103	Shivam	08-MAR-02
104	Vikas	20-SEP-91

Copying only the structure not the data ---

- Create table Students6 as (Select * from Students where std_id < 501);

OR

- Create table Students6 as (Select * from Students where 1 = 2);

==> no rows selected

Inserting Data Of One Table In Another ==>

* Oracle allows us to insert data from one table to another and for this we have to combine INSERT and SELECT commands.

* Syntax is:

INSERT into <table_name> Select <list_of_cols> from <table_name>;

* For the above command to work :

- The structure of both the tables must be same.

OR

- We must fetch only those columns from source table which are present in target table.

Copying all data from Student to Student6 ---

- Insert into Student6 Select * from Students;

STD_ID	S_NAME	DOB
101	Prashant	28-AUG-02
102	Santosh	24-JAN-01
103	Shivam	08-MAR-02
104	Vikas	20-SEP-91

Copying only selected columns ---

- Insert into Student6 Select std_id, s_name from Students;

OR

- Insert into Student6 Select std_id, s_name, null from Students;