**Oracle-SQL**

Oracle is a relational database management system. For storing the data, we need some languages. In database we have to store the data in the form of tables. Here large data should be stored.

SQL is the sequential query language. It is the communication between the database and user.

The commands and keywords, table names, column name are not a case sensitive. But the **data must be case sensitive**.

Most used SQL commands are: -

**CREATE TABLE**- For creating a table.

create Table Student (

id number (5),

Name varchar (10),

Age number (5),

Marks number (2)

);

In this way we have to create table. For numeric values we use number and give size. For String values use varchar along with size. Here student is the table name.

**INSERT INTO –** for inserting the data into table

**Insert into Student Values (1, john,25);**

**Insert into Student Values (2, joe,25);**

After entering the data, we just find the data in the table by using the command. **Select \* from Student**

**ADD extra column- to add extra column to existing table**

**Alter Table Student**

**ADD column Columnname**

By using of these commands, we can add the new column. After adding we need to enter the values with the help of command

**Update Student**

**Set columnname=value where Id =1;**

For deleting any column use

**Update Student**

**Drop columnname.**

**Select –**

To select any column from the table use

**Select columnname from table**

To select all columns from the table

**Select \* from Student**

**Select Distinct**

If the table contains any repeated data then use distinct to delete the duplicate values.

Table Name--Student

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| id | Name | Age | Marks |
| 1 | john | 16 | 85 |
| 2 | Joe | 18 | 89 |
| 3. | jagg | 16 | 89 |

Here in the above table both age and marks are duplicate. So if we want only single data use distinct command

Select Distinct Age from Student 🡪then run.

It gives the single values.

**Where – to add/delete we use where as a reference value.**

**Select Age from Table where name = ’john’.**

**1.Where-And🡪** Here both the conditions true then only it gives the output.

**Select Age from Student**

**Where Age=16 AND Marks=85.**

**2.Where -OR 🡪here any one of the statements may true.**

**Select Age from Student**

**Where Age=16 OR Marks=85.**

**3.Where -NOT 🡪 it’s a complement form.**

**Select Age from Student**

**Where Marks ! =85.**

**Operators in SQL: -**

**Relational**

**Arithematic**

**Logical operators.**

**Relational--<, >, >=, <=, >=, 🡪 comparing the value.**

**!=, <>,^= these are not values.**

**Select \* from student where age>=18;**

**Select \* from student where age <>20;**

**Arithematic-- +, -, \*, /**

**Query: - print the values which it is incremented by 2**

**Select marks \*2 from Student.**

**If compare 2 values that is range use**

**Select \* from table where Age In (20,22).**

**Concatination (||): - To combining 2 columns.**

**Select (Name ||Age) from Student**