ORACLE®

Instructor:
Phillip Burton
Best Selling Instructor

Owner:
Azamat Nishonov
SQL Developer
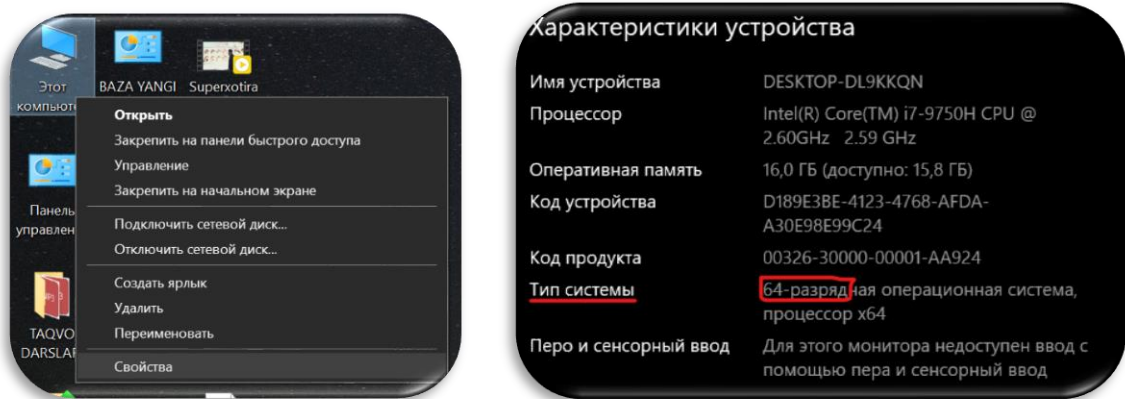
Content

USTANOVKA

1. Oracle Express Edition ni yuklash va o'rnatish.

1. Razryadni aniqlaymiz.

2. Link bilan saytga o'tish. https://www.oracle.com/downloads/

3. Yuklab olish.

4. Yuklangan faylni o'rnatish
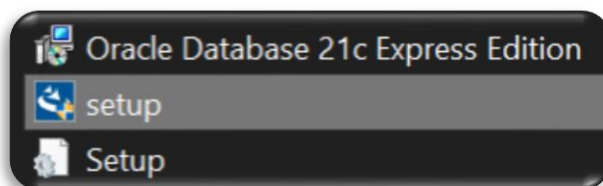
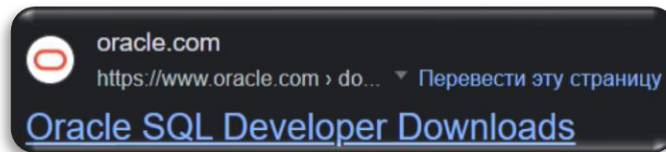5. O'rnatish jarayoni.
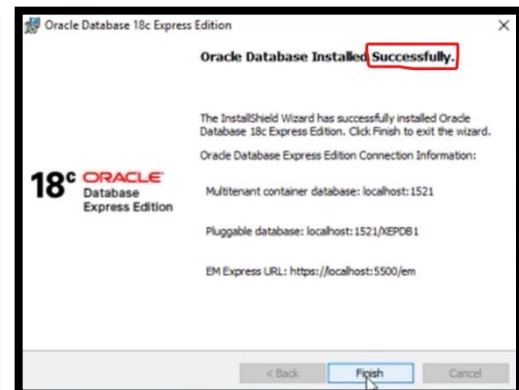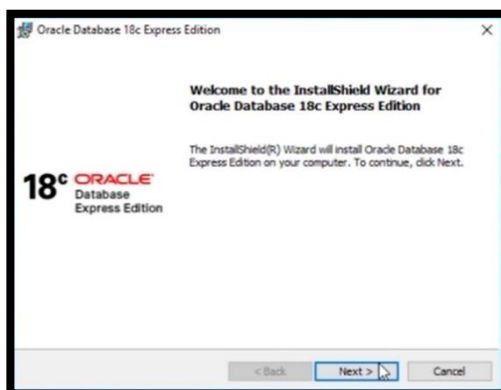
2. Oracle SQL Developer ni yuklash va o'rnatish.

1. Oracle Sql Developer Download deb qidirish.
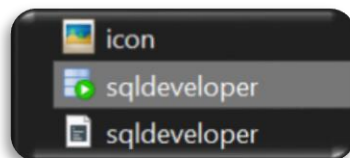

2. Yuklab olish.

3. O'rnatish
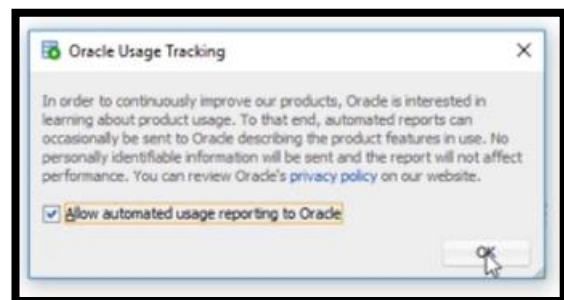
3. Connect to Database

1. Create new database
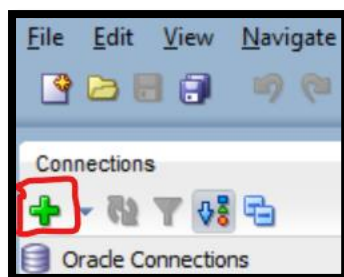
2. Baza nomi ixtiyoriy, username: SYS, password: ixtiyoriy, keyinchalik o'zgarmas. Color qismidan rang tanlanadi.

3. Test bosiladi. Status: Success
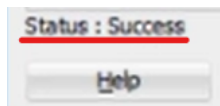
4. Connect bosiladi.

SELECT, FROM

1. + bosiladi

2. + bosiladi

3. Select bayonoti. (*) barchasi degan ma'noni bildiradi.

 => Run [Ctrl+Enter], (Tanlangan kod ishga tushadi)

 => Run Script [F5] (Barcha kodlar ishga tushadi)

4. Jadval ustunini selectga olib borish
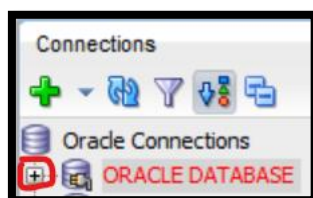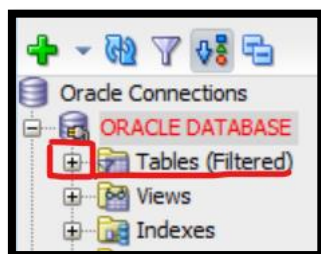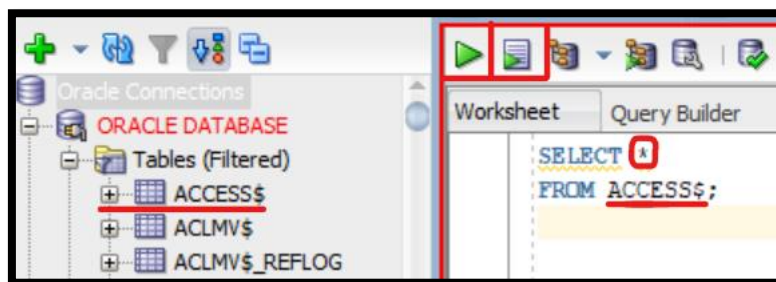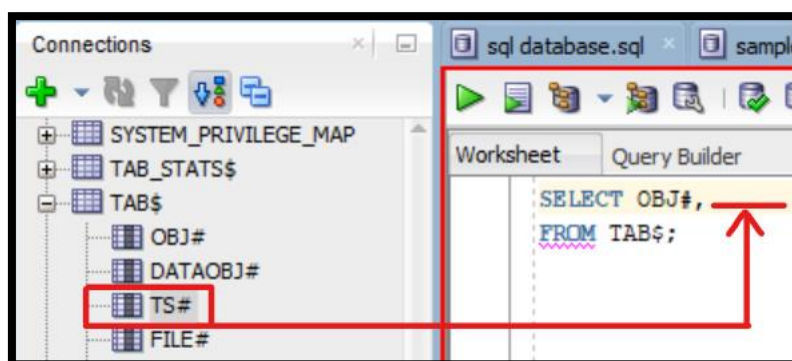

5. Object name bosiladi
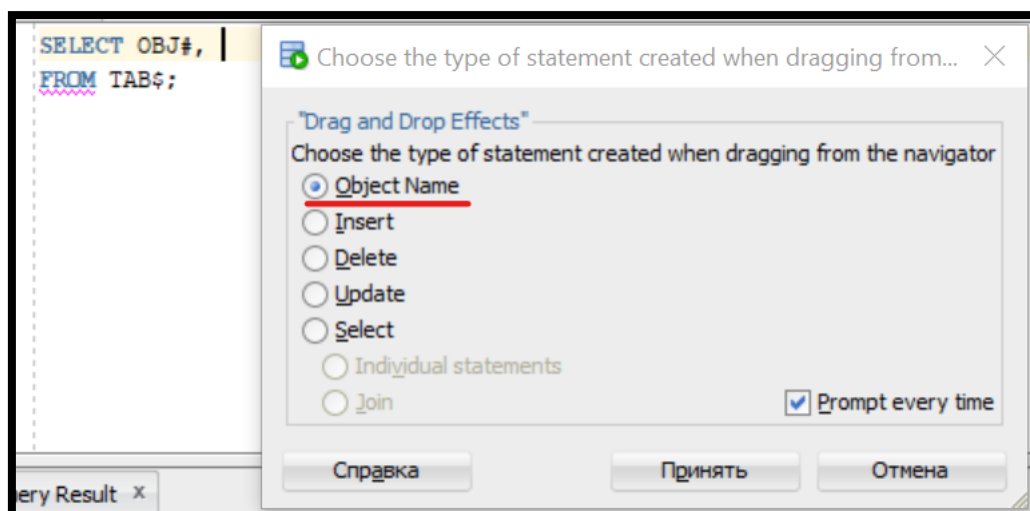
6. Avtomatik so'rov yaratish
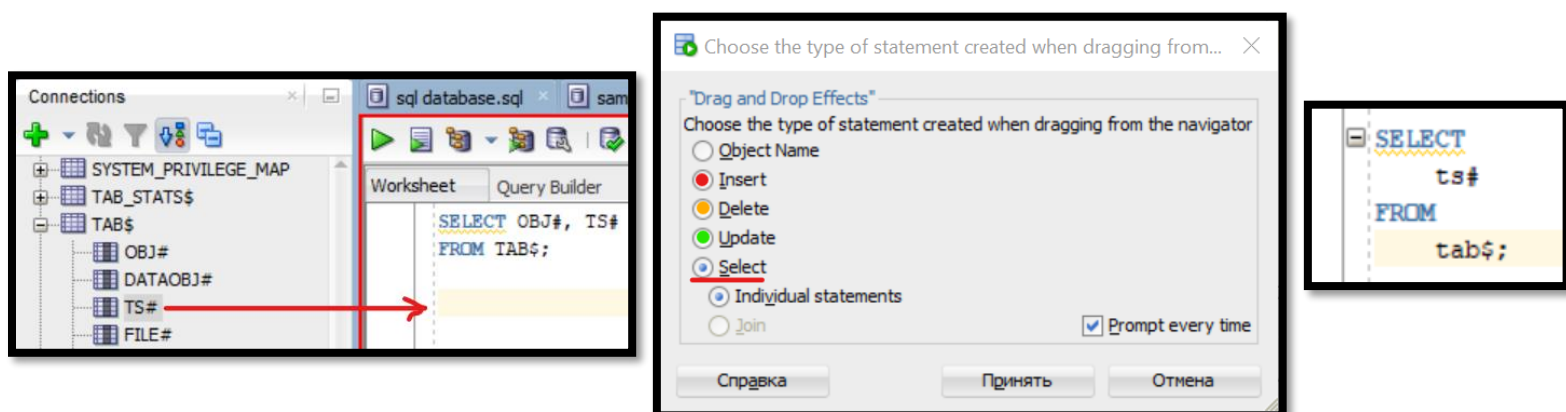
ALIASES

AS Taxallusining 2 xil ko'rinishi

```
SELECT col# "2Column Number", NAME, TYPE#
FROM COL$;

SELECT OBJ#, COL# AS SEGCOL#
FROM COL$;
```

Quoted identifier (keltirilgan identifikator) – probel, raqam, belgi bilan boshlansa yoki so'rovning kalit so'zlari bo'lsa [Qo'shtirnoq ichiga yoziladi] → " ... "

Non-quoted identifier – harf, raqam, [$, _ , #]. 1-30 belgilar

Oracleda 2ta so'rovni bir paytda bajarish:

```
Worksheet    Query Builder
    SELECT OBJ#, TS#
    FROM TAB$;

    SELECT ts#
    FROM tab$;
```

Query Result ×   Query Result 1 ×

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0,005 seconds

	OBJ#	TS#
1	16	0
2	20	0
3	22	0
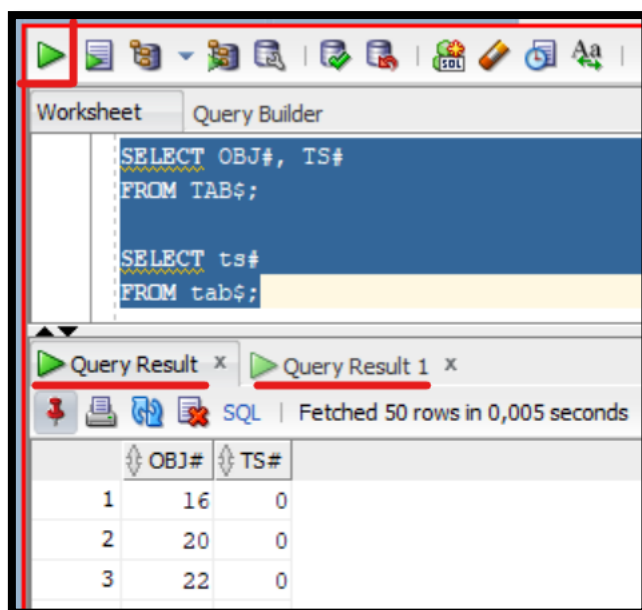
COMMENT

Komentariya 1 qator uchun   --   Ctrl + / [yoqish / o'chirish]

```
--COMMENTARIYA
```

Komentariya ko'p qator uchun   /* … */   ishlatiladi

```
/*COMMENTARIYA
Ko'p qatorli */
Yangi qatorga ta'sir qilmadi
```
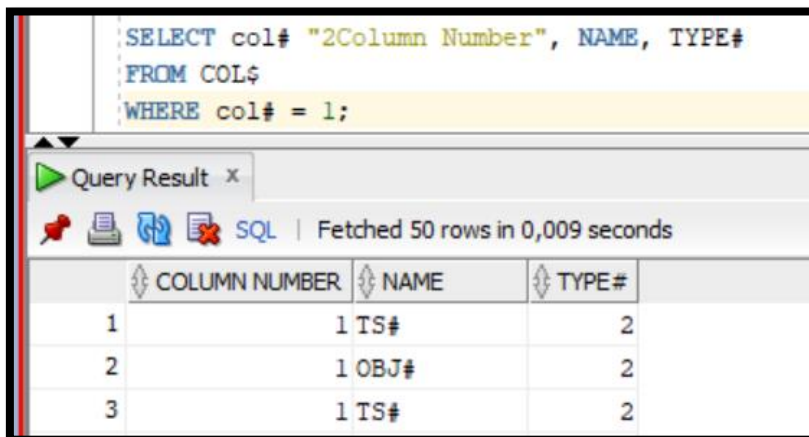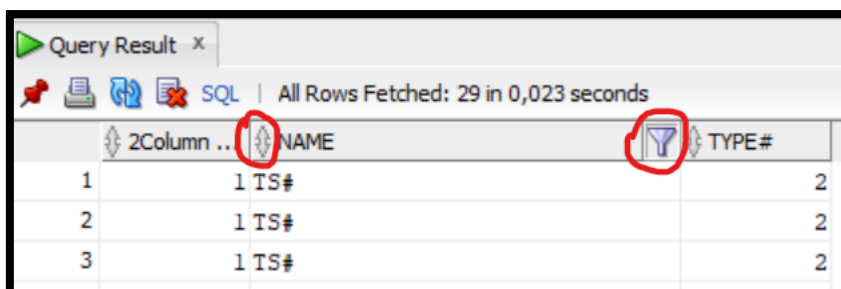
WHERE

Where so'rovida filter va tartiblash

```
SELECT col# "2Column Number", NAME, TYPE#
FROM COL$
WHERE col# = 1;
```

Query Result ×

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0,009 seconds

COLUMN NUMBER	NAME	TYPE#
1	1 TS#	2
2	1 OBJ#	2
3	1 TS#	2
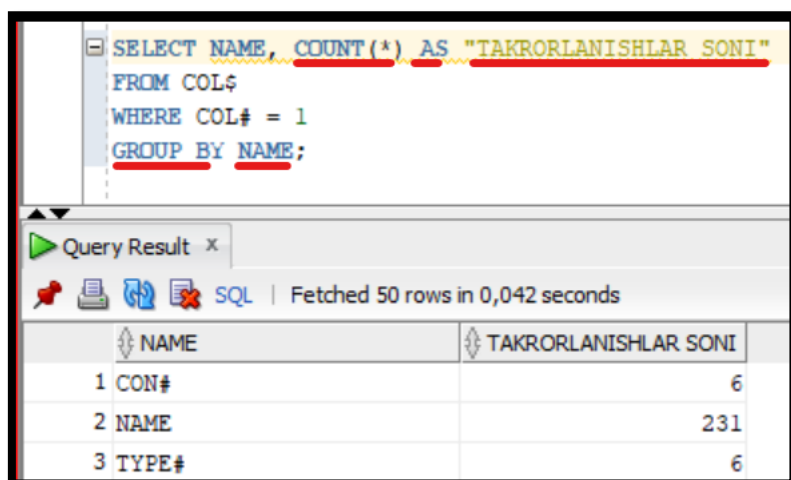
Query Result ×

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 29 in 0,023 seconds

2Column ..	NAME	TYPE#
1	1 TS#	2
2	1 TS#	2
3	1 TS#	2

1) Harf va raqam bo'yicha tartiblaydi
2) So'zlar va sonlarni filtrlaydi

GROUP BY

GROUP BY orqali *NAME*ning takrorlanishlar sonini chiqarish:

```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*) AS "TAKRORLANISHLAR SONI"
FROM COL$
WHERE COL# = 1
GROUP BY NAME;
```
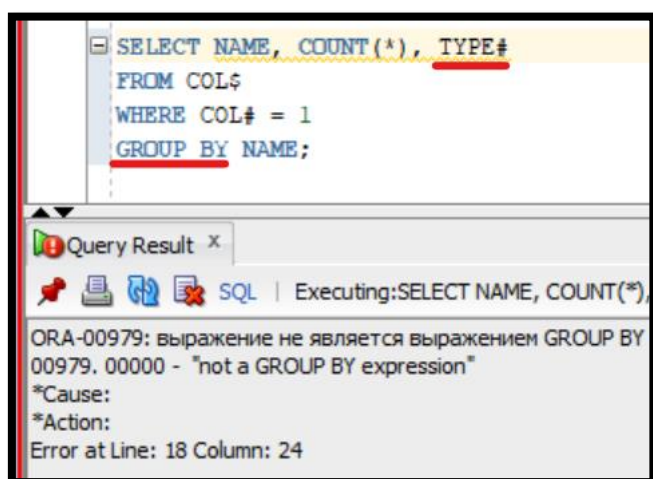
Query Result ×

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0,042 seconds

	NAME	TAKRORLANISHLAR SONI
1	CON#	6
2	NAME	231
3	TYPE#	6
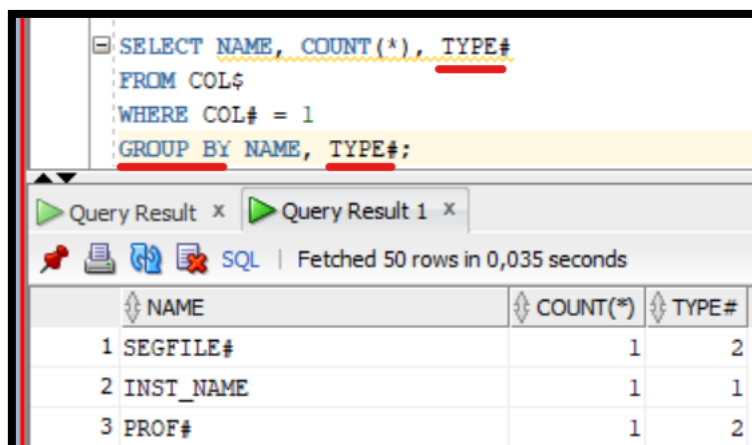
Bitta tipda bo'lishi kerak

```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*), TYPE#
FROM COL$
WHERE COL# = 1
GROUP BY NAME;
```

Query Result ×

SQL | Executing:SELECT NAME, COUNT(*),

ORA-00979: выражение не является выражением GROUP BY
00979. 00000 - "not a GROUP BY expression"
*Cause:
*Action:
Error at Line: 18 Column: 24

TYPE ni *GROUP BY* ga qo'shdik
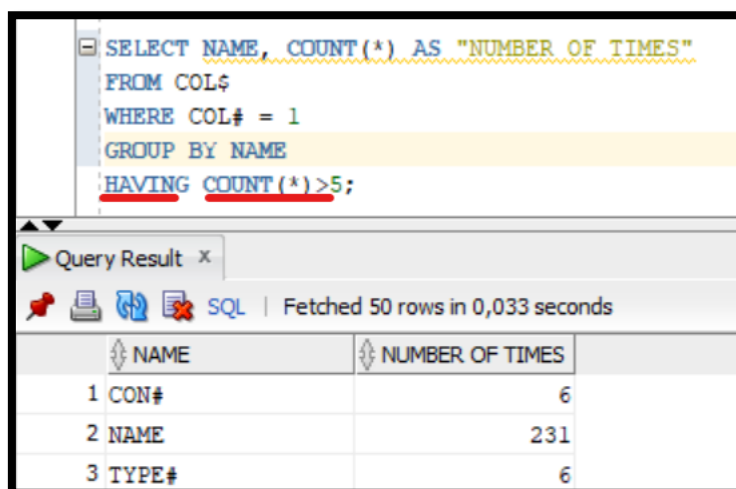
```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*), TYPE#
FROM COL$
WHERE COL# = 1
GROUP BY NAME, TYPE#;
```

Query Result × Query Result 1 ×

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0,035 seconds

	NAME	COUNT(*)	TYPE#
1	SEGFILE#	1	2
2	INST_NAME	1	1
3	PROF#	1	2

HAVING

5 qatordan ortiq takrorlangan nomlarni chiqarish

ORDER BY

ORDER BY tartiblab chiqaradi. Ustunni taxallusi bilan chaqirsa ham bo'ladi.

ORDER BY bilan teskari tartiblash *DESC*
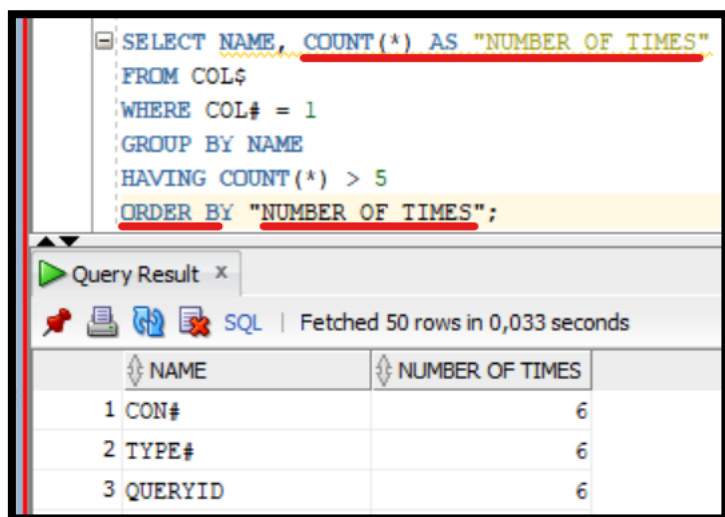
```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*) AS "NUMBER OF TIMES"
FROM COL$
WHERE COL# = 1
GROUP BY NAME
HAVING COUNT(*)>5
ORDER BY "NUMBER OF TIMES" DESC;
```

ASC => ASCENDING - ascending order => O'sish tartibi

DESC => DESCENDING - descending order => kamayish tartibi

So'rovlar tartibi

SELECT   =>   S

FROM   =>   F

GROUP BY   =>   G

HAVING   =>   H

ORDER BY   =>   I

Xatoliklar uchun havolalar

https://www.techonthenet.com/oracle/errors/index.php

https://docs.oracle.com/database/121/ERRMG/toc.htm

Phillip Burton kurslari http://idodata.com/sql/