

ORACLE®



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Best Selling Instructor



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SQL Developer

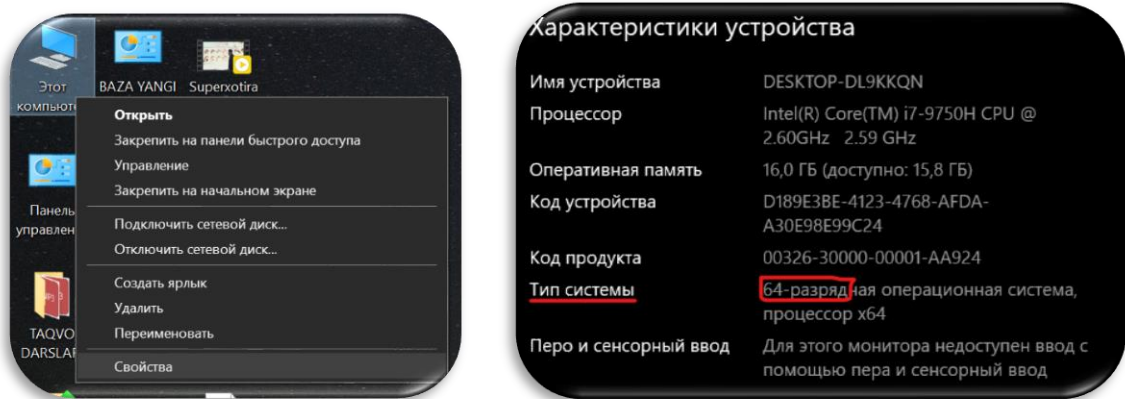
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USTANOVKA

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.

Database

[Database Express Edition](#)

Oracle Database XE Downloads

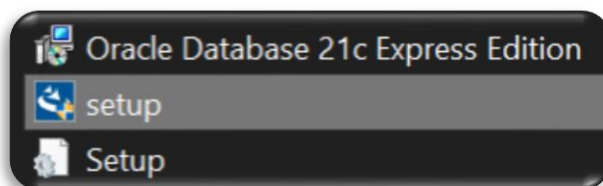
Oracle Database 21c Express Edition

Download

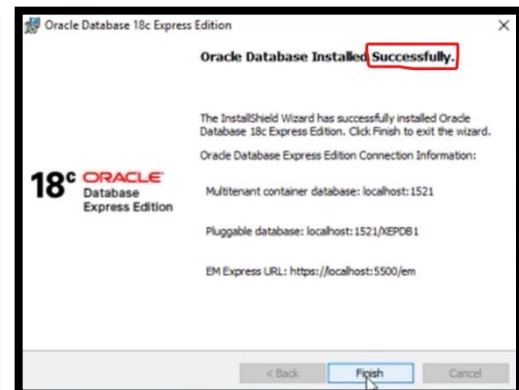
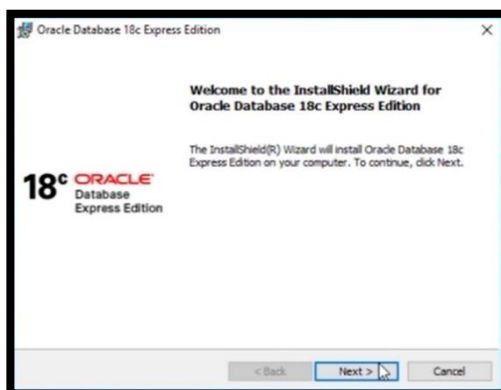


Oracle Database 21c Express Edition for Windows x64

4. Yuklangan faylni o'rnatish

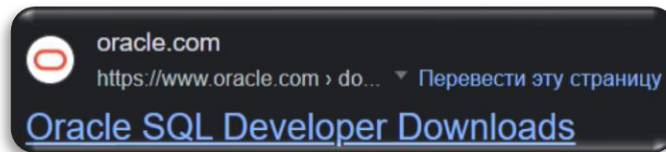


5. O'rnatish jarayoni.




2. Oracle SQL Developer ni yuklash va o'rnatish.

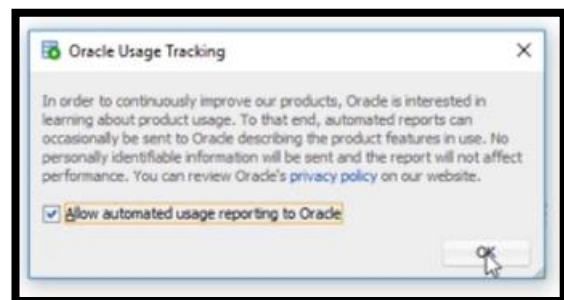
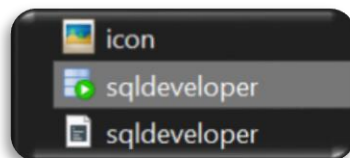
1. Oracle Sql Developer Download deb qidirish.



2. Yuklab olish.

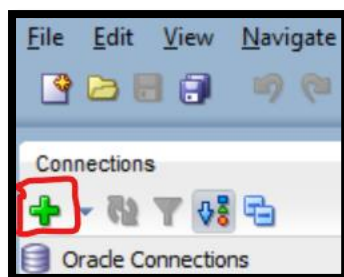
Platform	Download
Windows 64-bit with JDK 11 included	 Download (444 MB)

3. O'rnatish



3. Connect to Database

1. Create new database



2. Baza nomi ixtiyoriy, username: SYS, password: ixtiyoriy, keyinchalik o'zgarimas. Color qismidan rang tanlanadi.

Name: SQL Database Color

Database Type: Oracle

User Info Proxy User

Authentication Type: Default

Username: SYS Role: SYSDBA

Password: ☒ Save Password

Connection Type: Basic

Details Advanced

Hostname: localhost

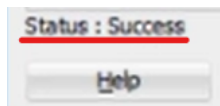
Port: 1521

☒ SID xe

☐ Service name

Save Clear Test Connect Отмена

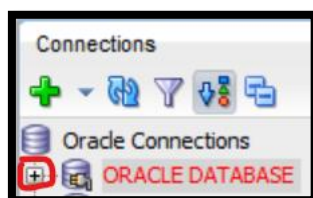
3. Test bosiladi. Status: Success



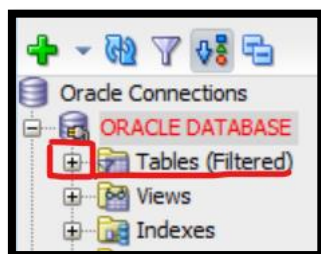
4. Connect bosiladi.

SELECT, FROM

1. + bosiladi



2. + bosiladi



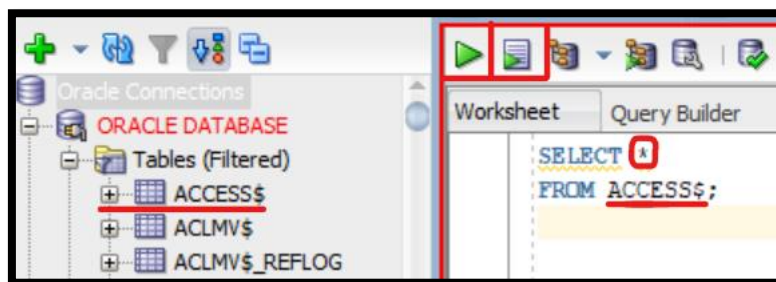
3. Select bayonoti. (*) barchasi degan ma'noni bildiradi.



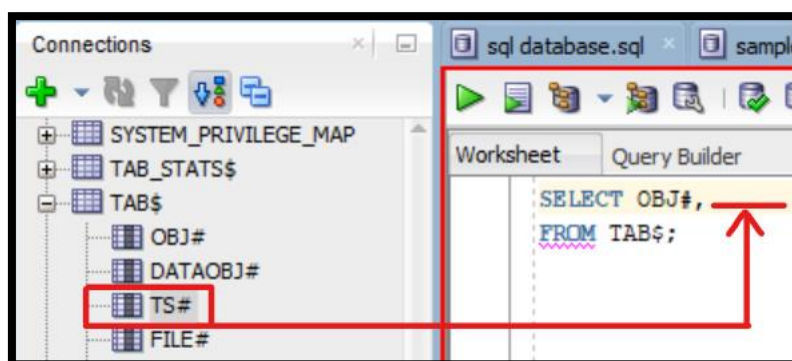
=> Run [Ctrl+Enter], (Tanlangan kod ishga tushadi)



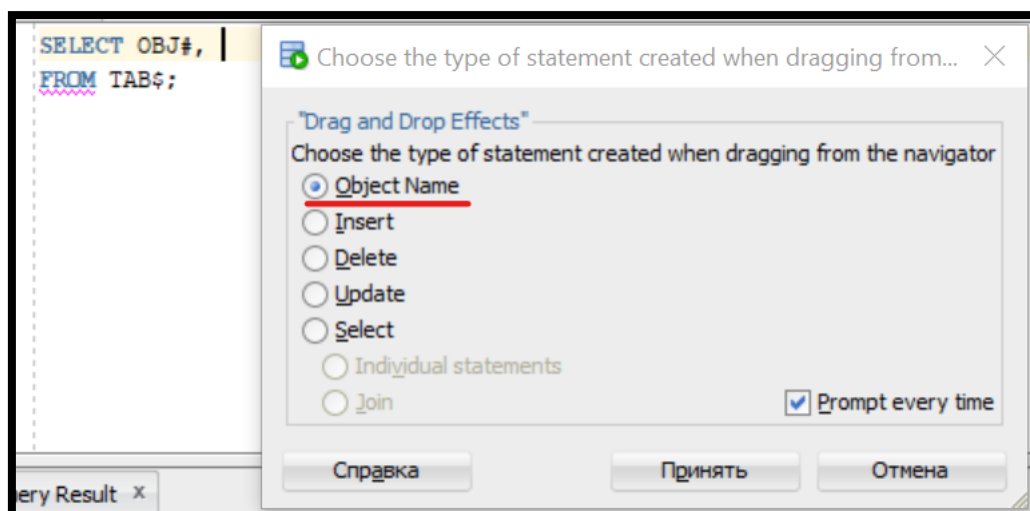
=> Run Script [F5] (Barcha kodlar ishga tushadi)



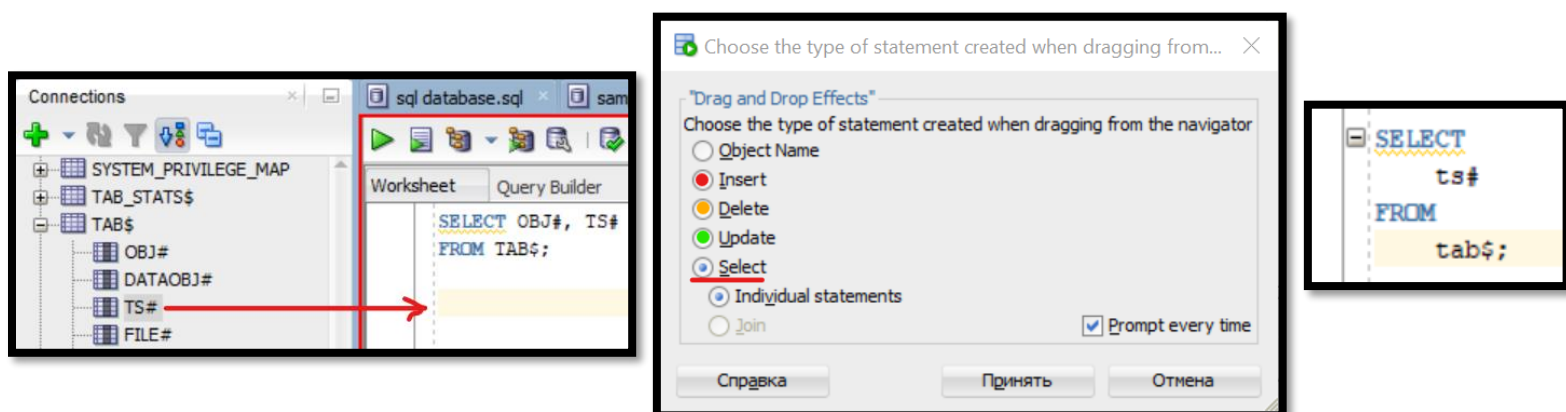
4. Jadval ustunini selectga olib borish



5. Object name bosiladi



6. Avtomatik so'rov yaratish



ALIASES

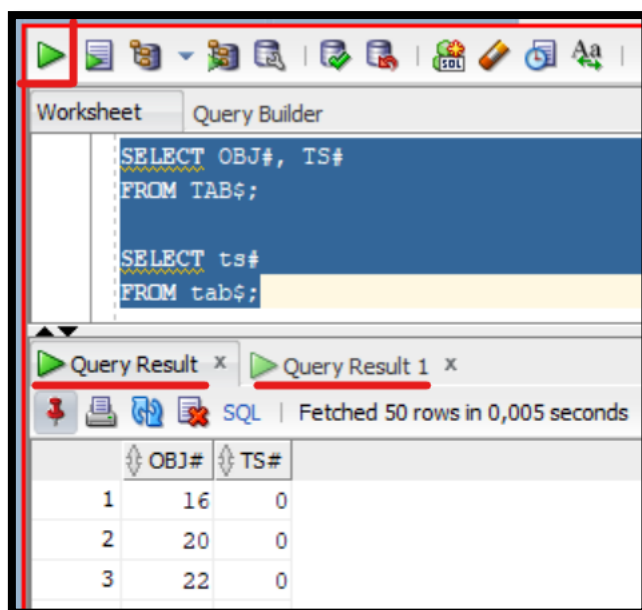
AS Taxallusining 2 xil ko'rinishi

```
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:



COMMENT

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

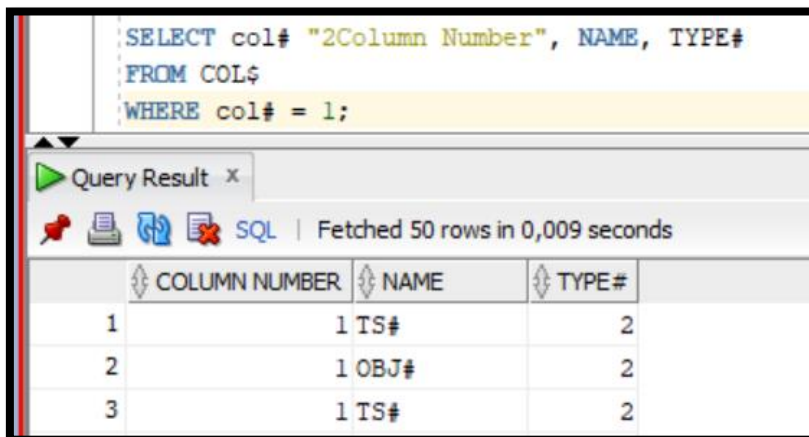
```
--COMMENTARIYA
```

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

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

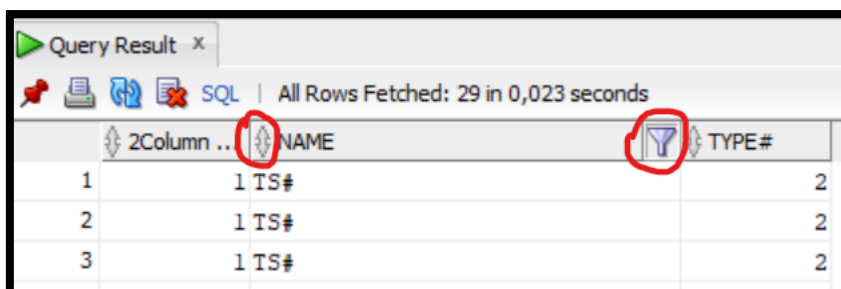
WHERE

Where so'rovida filter va tartiblash



The screenshot shows a SQL query in a text editor and its corresponding result table. The query is: `SELECT col# "2Column Number", NAME, TYPE# FROM COL$ WHERE col# = 1;`. The result table has three columns: COLUMN NUMBER, NAME, and TYPE#. It contains three rows of data.

	COLUMN NUMBER	NAME	TYPE#
1	1	TS#	2
2	1	OBJ#	2
3	1	TS#	2



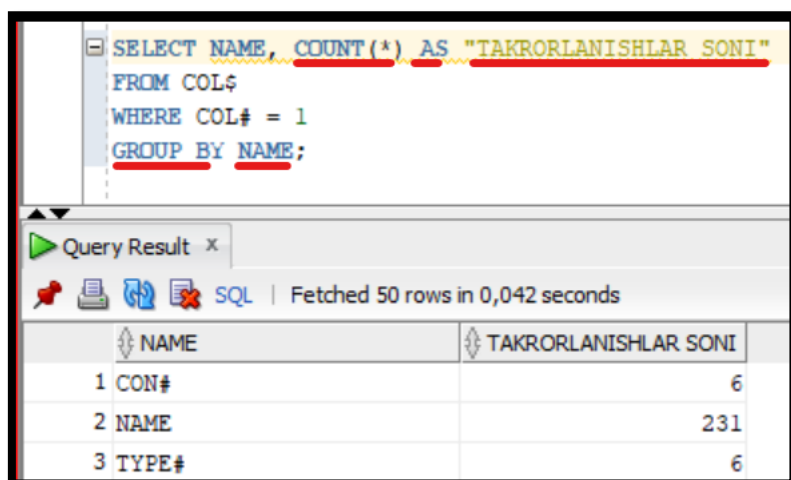
The screenshot shows the same result table as above, but with the 'NAME' column header selected and a filter icon (funnel) applied to the 'TYPE#' column. The data rows are sorted by the 'NAME' column.

	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:



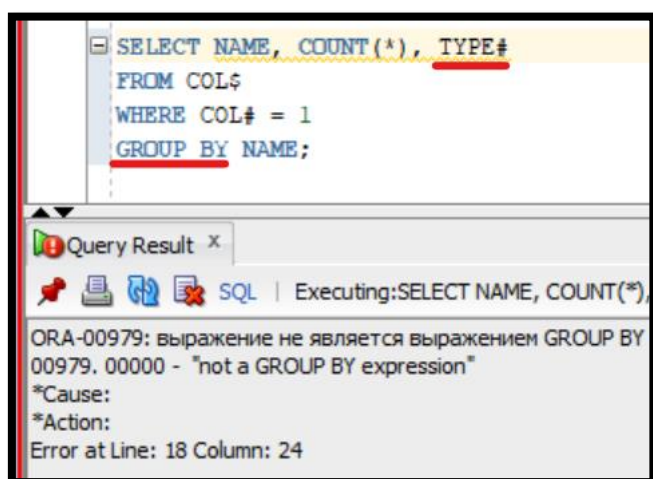
The screenshot shows a SQL query window with the following text:

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

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing 'Fetched 50 rows in 0,042 seconds'. The result is displayed in a table with two columns: 'NAME' and 'TAKRORLANISHLAR SONI'.

	NAME	TAKRORLANISHLAR SONI
1	CON#	6
2	NAME	231
3	TYPE#	6

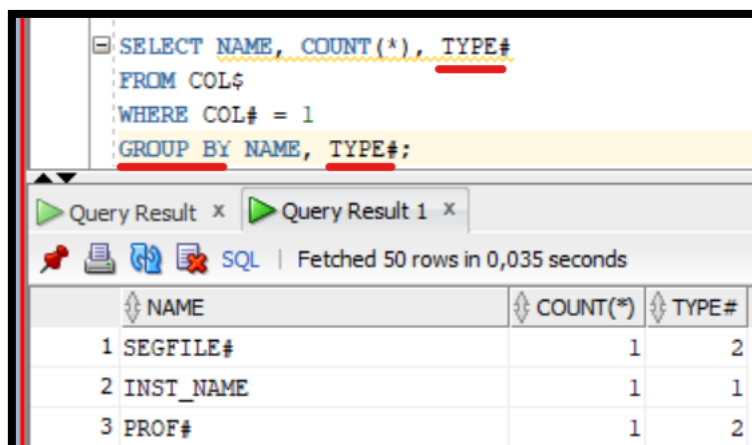
Bitta tipda bo'lishi kerak



The screenshot shows the same SQL query as before, but the result window displays an error:

```
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



The screenshot shows the SQL query window with the following text:

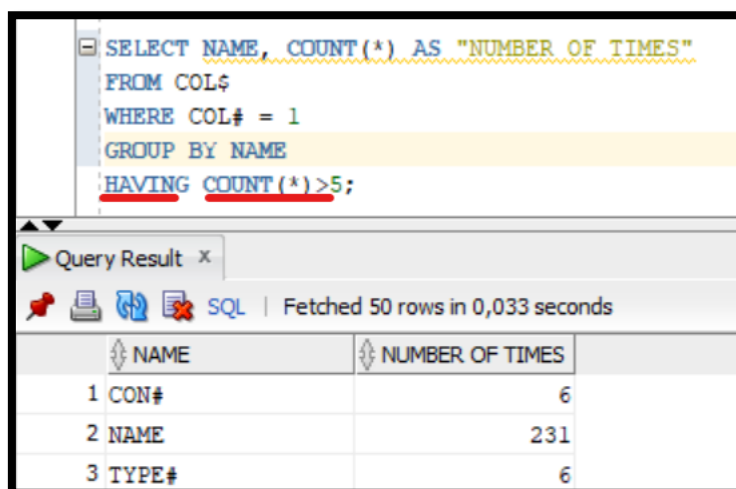
```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*), TYPE#  
FROM COL$  
WHERE COL# = 1  
GROUP BY NAME, TYPE#;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab is active, showing 'Fetched 50 rows in 0,035 seconds'. The result is displayed in a table with three columns: 'NAME', 'COUNT(*)', and 'TYPE#'.

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

HAVING

5 qatordan ortiq takrorlangan nomlarni chiqarish



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

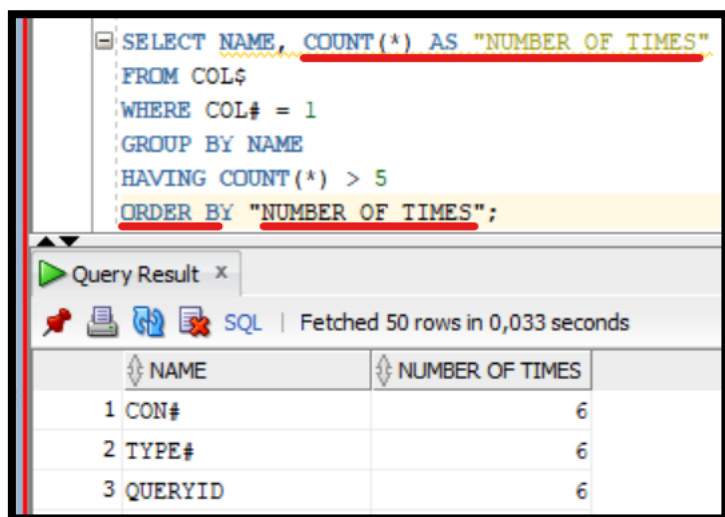
```
SELECT NAME, COUNT(*) AS "NUMBER OF TIMES"  
FROM COL$  
WHERE COL# = 1  
GROUP BY NAME  
HAVING COUNT(*) > 5;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' window displays the following data:

	NAME	NUMBER OF TIMES
1	CON#	6
2	NAME	231
3	TYPE#	6

ORDER BY

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



The screenshot shows a SQL query editor with the following code:

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

Below the query, the 'Query Result' window displays the following data:

	NAME	NUMBER OF TIMES
1	CON#	6
2	TYPE#	6
3	QUERYID	6

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;

```

	NAME	NUMBER OF TIMES
1	OWNER	1380
2	SNAP_ID	833
3	INST_ID	775

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/>