

Database Programming with SQL 17-3: Regular Expressions Practice Activities

# Objectives

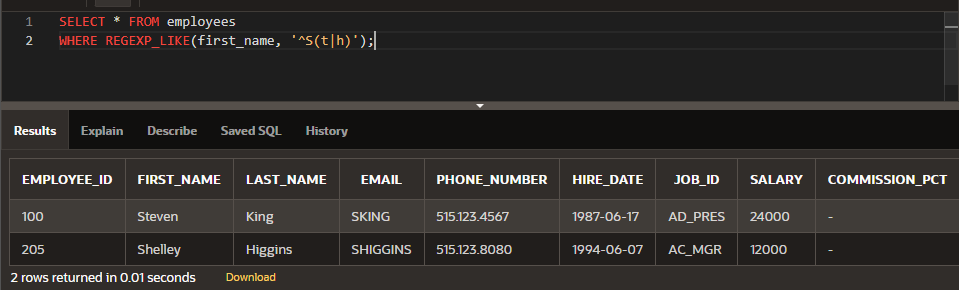
* Describe regular expressions
* Use regular expressions to search, match, and replace strings in SQL statements
* Construct and execute regular expressions and check constraints

# Try It / Solve It

1. Working with the employees table, and using regular expressions, write a query that returns employees whose first names start with a “S” (uppercase) followed by either a “t” (lowercase) or “h” (lowercase).

SELECT \* FROM employees

WHERE REGEXP\_LIKE(first\_name, '^S(t|h)');

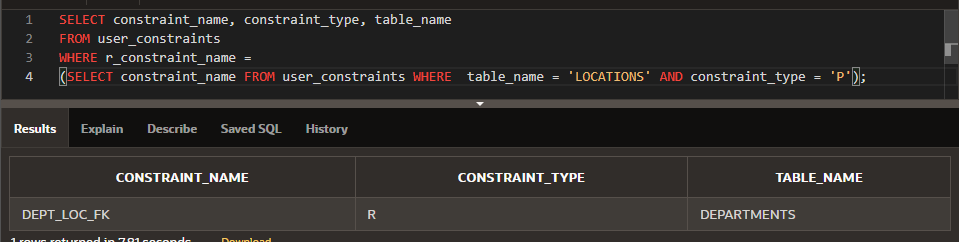


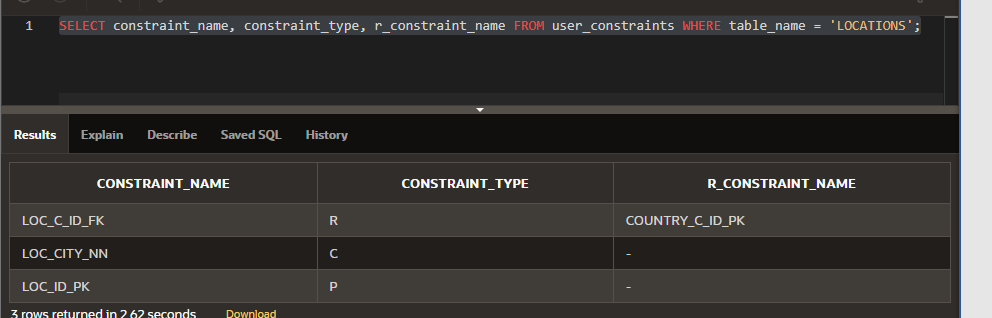
1. Investigate the LOCATIONS table.
   1. Describe the table.

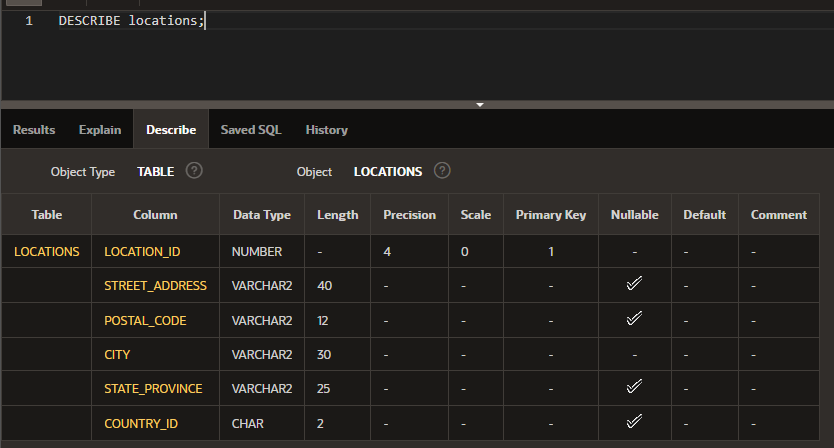
DESCRIBE locations;

SELECT constraint\_name, constraint\_type, r\_constraint\_name FROM user\_constraints WHERE table\_name = 'LOCATIONS';

SELECT constraint\_name, constraint\_type, table\_name FROM user\_constraints WHERE r\_constraint\_name = (SELECT constraint\_name FROM user\_constraints WHERE table\_name = 'LOCATIONS' AND constraint\_type = 'P');

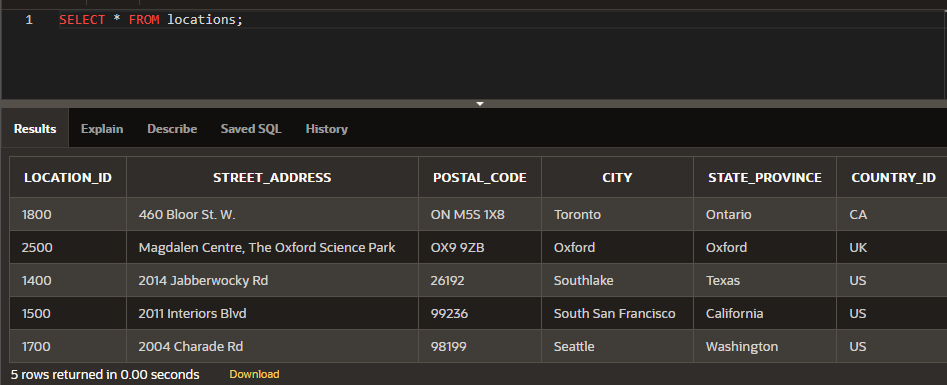






* 1. Perform a select that returns all rows and all columns of that table.

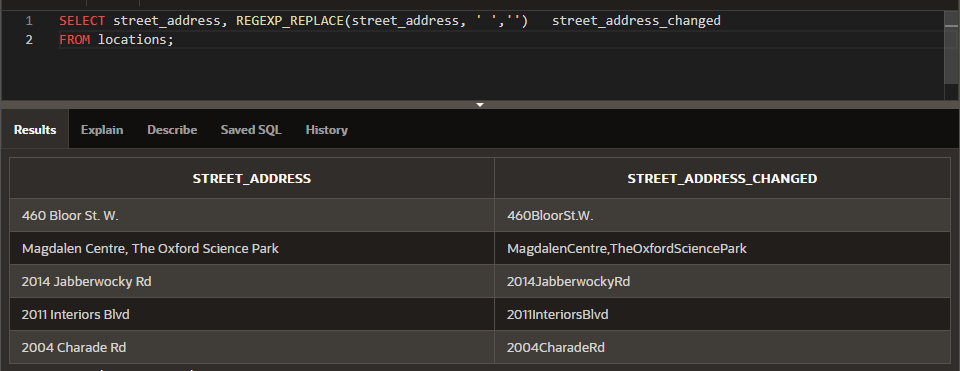
SELECT \* FROM locations;



* 1. Write a query using regular expressions that removes the spaces in the street\_address column in the LOCATIONS table.

SELECT street\_address, REGEXP\_REPLACE(street\_address, ' ','') street\_address\_changed

FROM locations;



Copyright © 2020, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved. Oracle and Java are registered trademarks of Oracle and/or its affiliates. Other names may be trademarks of their respective owners.