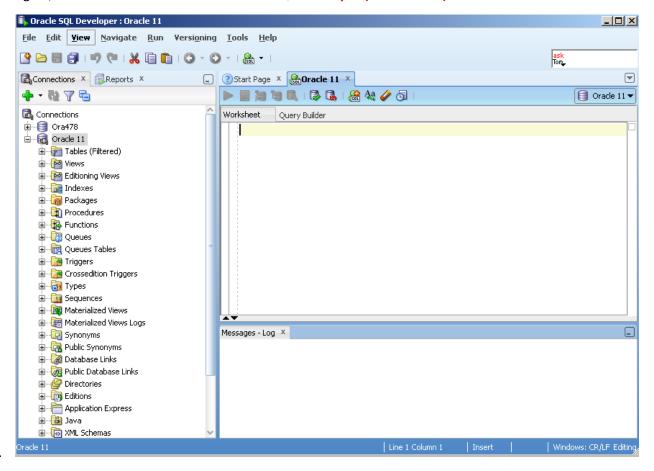
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How to use The SQL tools

After logging onto SQL Developer and establishing a connection, you should see the following screen. If you are not sure how to log on, refer to the file "How to connect to SQL Developer (as a student)."



1

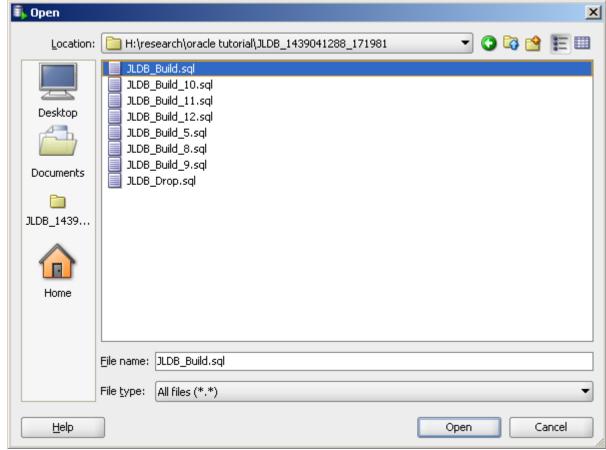
Loading SQL Script file

- 2. Now let's look at loading a SQL script file
 - a. During the course of the classes your professor will provide you with SQL files that can be ran to build the start of a database environment. These will normally be in a zip file and you will see them look similar to the following.

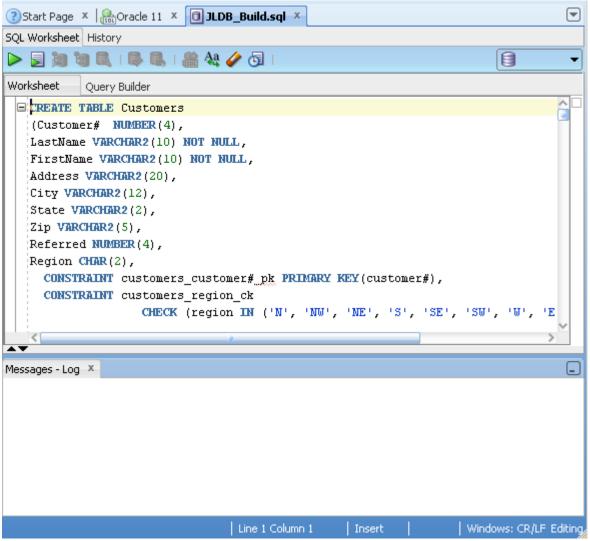
🛅 JLDB_Build.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	14 KB
💼 JLDB_Build_5.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	15 KB
💼 JLDB_Build_8.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	16 KB
💼 JLDB_Build_9.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	3 KB
🛅 JLDB_Build_10.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	2 KB
🛅 JLDB_Build_11.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	1 KB
🛅 JLDB_Build_12.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	2 KB
🛅 JLDB_Drop.sql	4/28/2014 4:23 PM	Microsoft SQL Serv	1 KB

b.

c. From the oracle tool you can go from the file menu ->open and navigate to their location



d.e. Now click okay and see the file open in a new tab in the interface



g. NOTE: when writing queries or running them you will see 2 icons enabled one labeled "Run Script" and one labeled "Run Statement". Run script runs and executes all SQL commands in the window. Run statement will only execute the command that the cursor is currently on



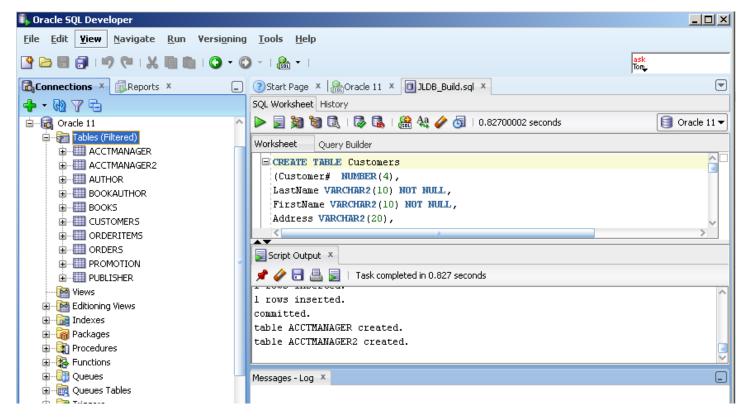
Workshe

f.

i. Let's click the run script button. If you are asked to confirm a connection select oracle 11 and click ok



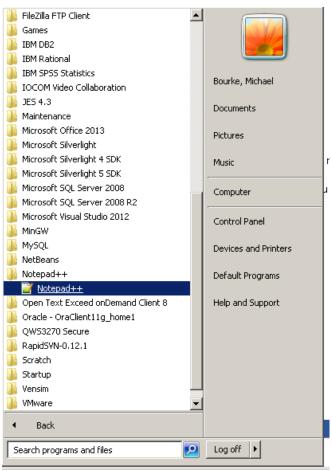
k. You will see that the commands run and a log of entries are shown and tables are created from the SQL script



I. You have now successfully loaded a SQL file

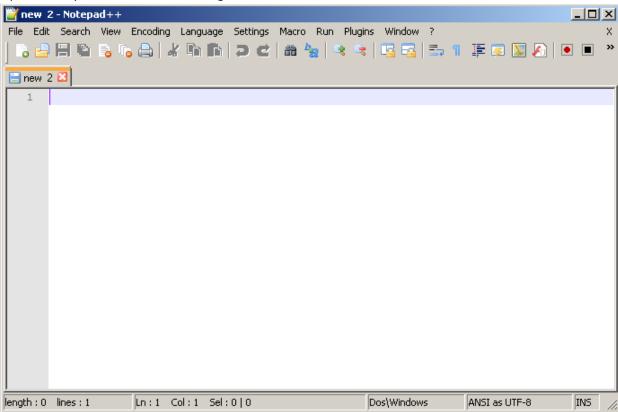
Writing SQL

- 3. Writing SQL
 - a. When you write SQL you will be encouraged to use a program Notepad ++

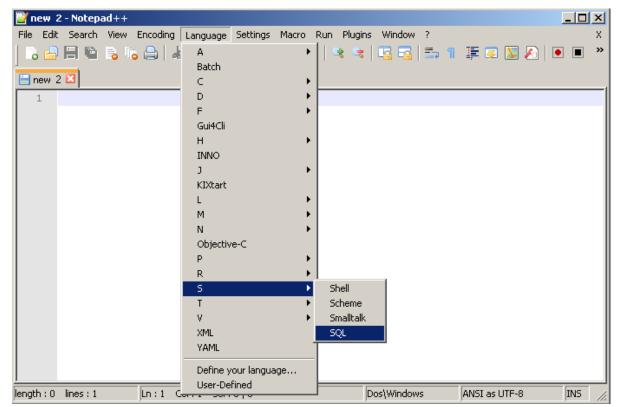


c. Open it and you will see the following

d.



e. Let's set this up to show SQL in a nice format by setting it to highlight for SQL see steps in screen shot

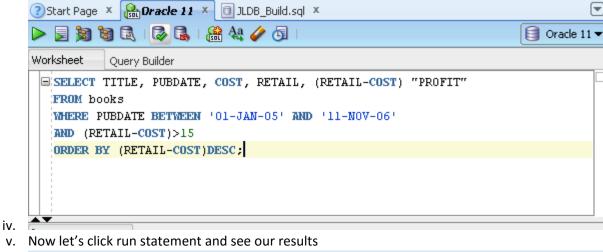


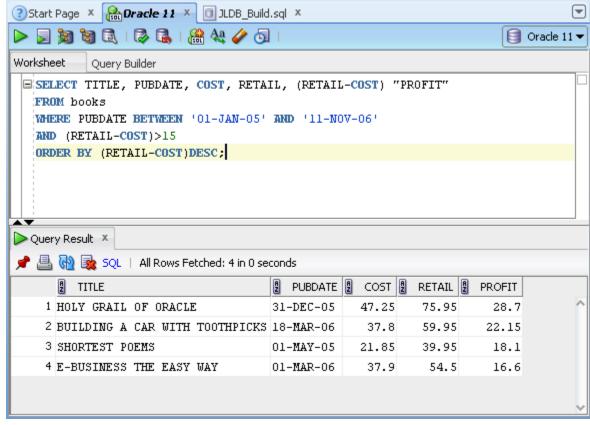
- g. Writing code inside this application allows you to have saved copies of your code and act as a workspace so that you maintain a clean environment. Remember it is better to take your time writing a query to get it right the first time rather than using the oracle tool and constantly retrying a query without thinking through how it might affect your data
- h. Let's begin writing a query (note if you are following along and want the exact same results this is based on having ran the earlier SQL script JLDB_build.sql)
 - i. Lets begin with typing the command as shown

f.

ii.

iii. Now that we have our code written lets copy and paste this into our Oracle 11 query window

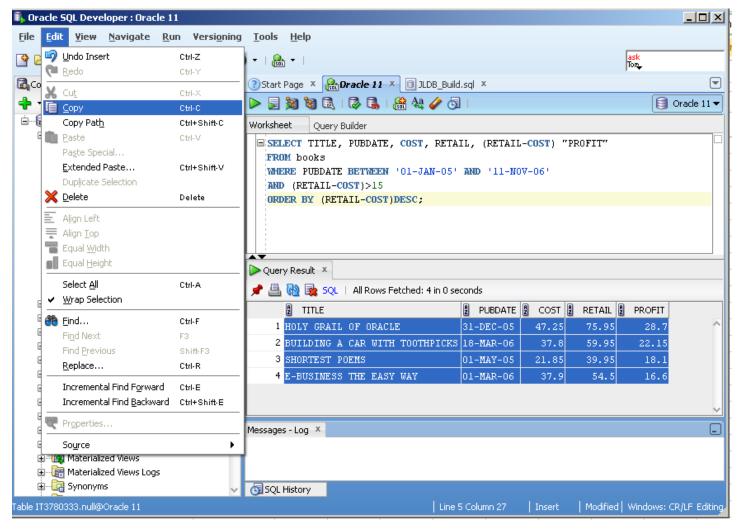




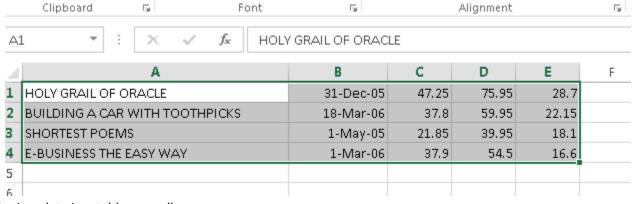
Copy Results

vi.

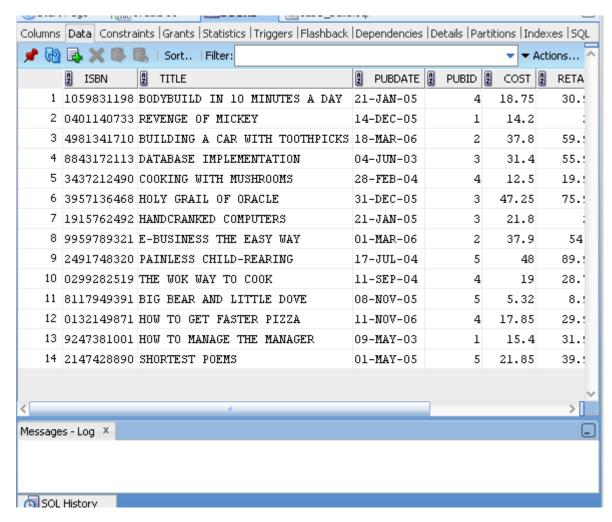
- 4. Now let's look at how to copy data out of the results box
 - a. Select the rows you want out of the query box and choose copy from the file menu as the image below illustrates



b. You can now paste results into excel if you wish

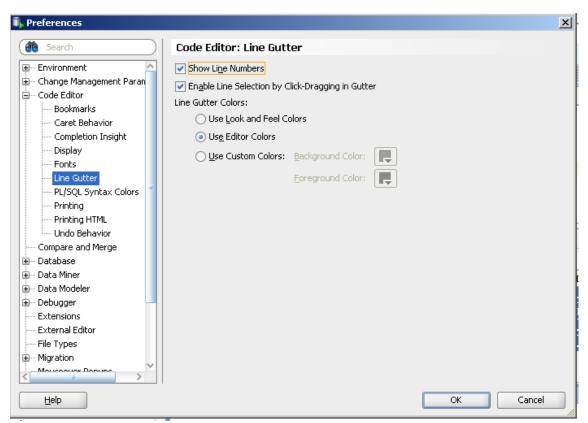


- 5. Now let's view data in a table as well
 - a. Lets open the books table double click it. This will open a view with columns tab defaulted this describes the columns in the table. If you click on the data tab you will see all of the current data stored in the tab



Adding line Numbers

- 6. Turning on Line Numbers for query window
 - a. This is quite useful to see line numbers for when errors may happen. Go back to the oracle 11 tab
 - b. Now lets go to tools -> preferences and then select ->code editor -> line gutter and check the show line numbers box and click OK.



d. Our SQL now has line numbers

c.

