



Database Exadata Express Cloud Service. The connection can be created using your Exadata Express database account credentials.

To add an Oracle Cloud connection:

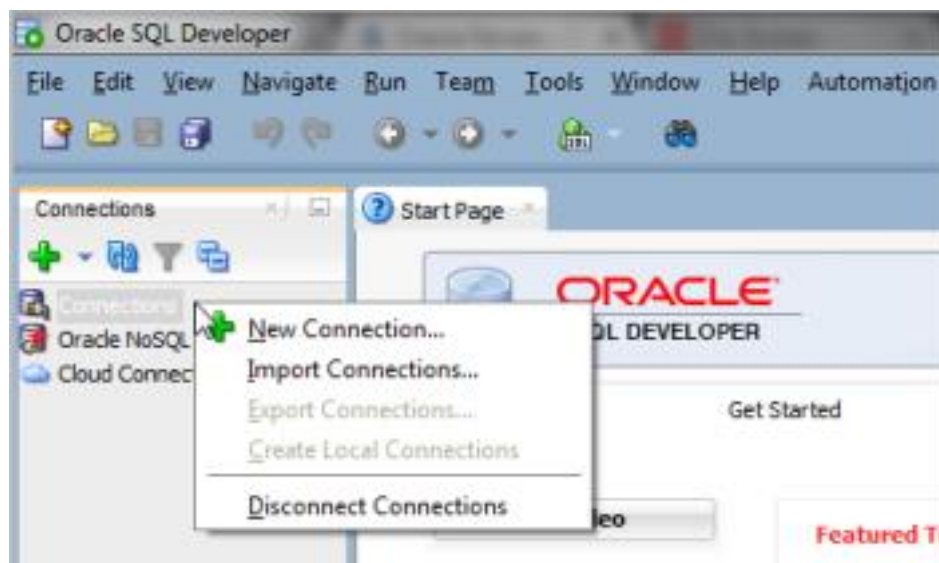
1. Run Oracle SQL Developer locally.

The Oracle SQL Developer home page displays.



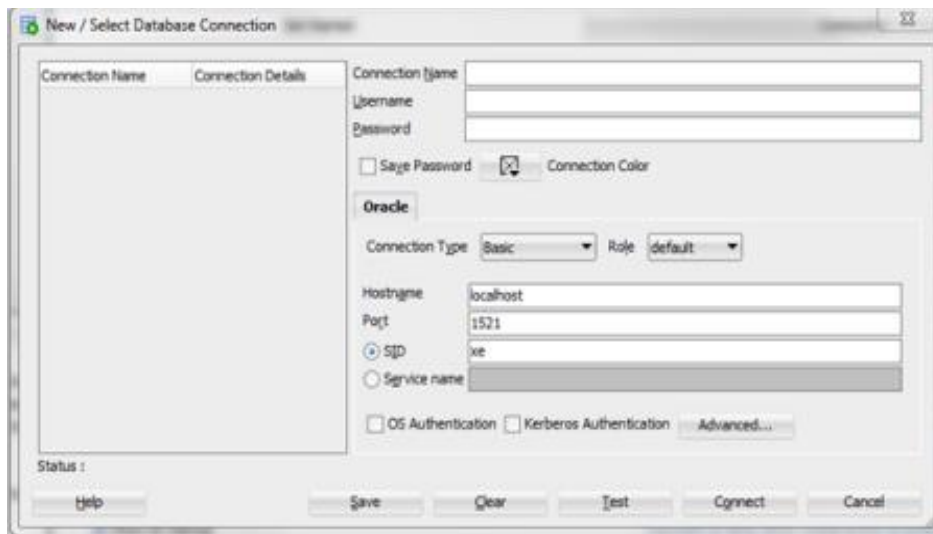
2. Under Connections, right click **Connections**.

The Connection menu appears



3. Select **New Connection**.

The New/Select Database Connection dialog appears.



4. On the New/Select Database Connection dialog, make the following entries: ● Connection Name - Enter the name for this cloud connection.

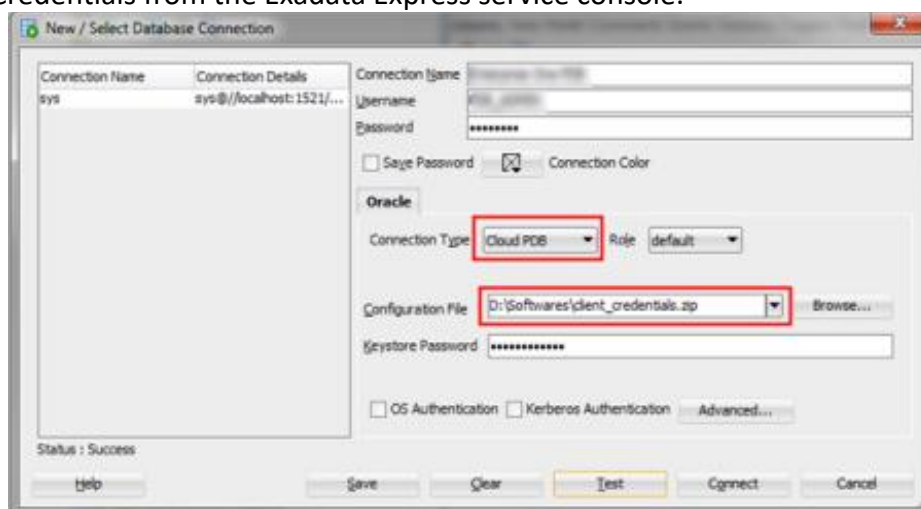
● Username - Enter the **database username** . You can either use the default administrator database account (PDB_ADMIN) provided as part of the service or create a new schema, and use it.

● Password - Enter the **Password** required during sign in when accessing

Exadata Express. ● Connection Type - Select **Cloud PDB**.

● Configuration File - Click **Browse**, and select the **Client Credentials** zip file, downloaded from the Exadata Express service console.

● Keystore Password - Enter the **Password** generated while downloading the Client Credentials from the Exadata Express service console.



5. Click **Test**.



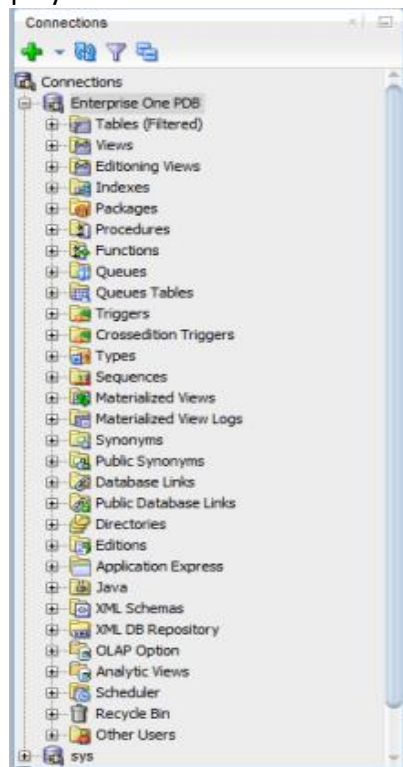
Status: Success displays at the leftmost bottom of the New/Select Database Connection dialog.

6. Click **Connect**.

An entry for the new connection appears under Connections.

7. Open the new connection.

If you have connected successfully, the tables and other objects from Exadata Express display under the new connection.



Deleting Database Connections

You can delete database connections.

1. From the Explore Repository, select **Tools**, and then **Database Connection Manager**.
2. In **Database Connection Manager**, select the database connection to remove, and then click **Delete**.
3. A confirmation message is displayed. Click **Yes** to confirm deletion.

Use the SQL Worksheet in SQL Developer to Insert, Update and Delete Data

Introduction

Oracle SQL Developer provides a SQL Worksheet that you can use to update



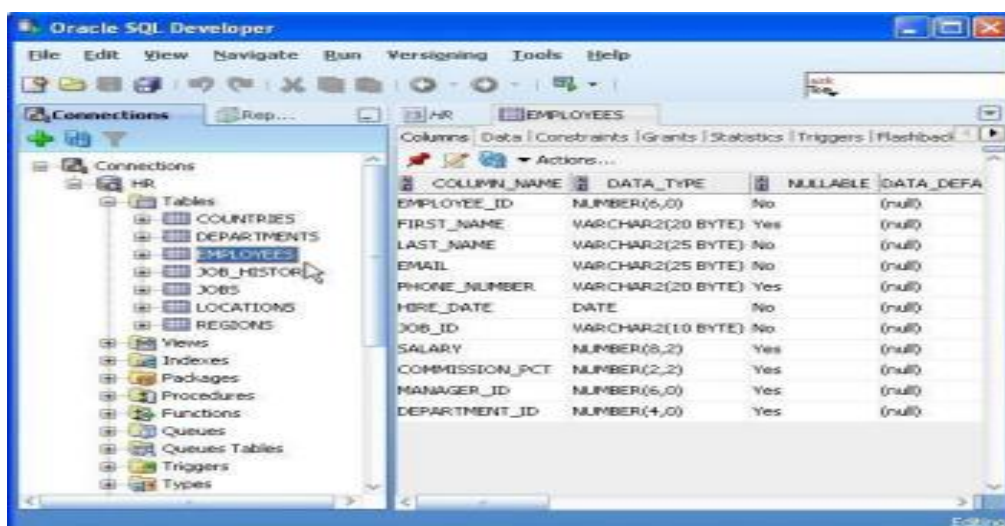
data, by writing simple or complex SQL statements. In this How-To, we look at the most basic of these, inserting a record, updating single and multiple records and deleting single or multiple records.

Adding Data

- Inserting a Row using the Data tab
- Inserting a Row using the SQL Worksheet

SQL Developer has a variety of methods to insert data into your table. We'll start with the most straightforward.

1. SQL Developer makes entering data easily by using the table definition. Select the EMPLOYEES table in the Connections Navigator.



Notice that some values are required. (Nullable = 'No'). When inserting new rows, at least these values should be populated.

2. Click the Data tab. What you see displayed is the current data you have in that table. Use the scrollbar to view all the rows in your table. To insert a new row click the Insert Row button.



Oracle SQL Developer : Table HR.EMPLOYEES@HR

File Edit View Navigate Run Versioning Tools Help

Connections Reports

Connections

- HR
 - Tables
 - COUNTRIES
 - DEPARTMENTS
 - EMPLOYEES
 - JOB_HISTORY
 - JOBS
 - LOCATIONS
 - REGIONS
 - Views
 - Indexes
 - Packages
 - Procedures
 - Functions
 - Queues
 - Queues Tables
 - Triggers
 - Types

Columns Data Constraints Grants Statistics Triggers Flashback

Sort... Filter: Actions...

Insert Row

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ET
1	198	Donald	OConnell	DOCO
2	199	Douglas	Grant	DGRAI
3	200	Jennifer	Whalen	JAWHA
4	201	Michael	Hartstein	MHAR
5	202	Pat	Fay	PFAY
6	203	Susan	Mavris	SMAM
7	204	Hermann	Baer	HBAER
8	205	Shelley	Higgins	SHGIG
9	206	William	Gietz	WGIE
10	100	Steven	King	SKING
11	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCH
12	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHA
13	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUN
14	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNE
15	105	David	Alleyn	DALLE

Editing

Notice the number of rows retrieved is displayed below the Results tab.

3. Fill in values for the required items EMPLOYEE_ID, LAST_NAME, EMAIL, HIRE_DATE and JOB_ID.

Oracle SQL Developer : Table HR.EMPLOYEES@HR

File Edit View Navigate Run Versioning Tools Help

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Filter: Actions...

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	ET
95	105	Alexis	Bull	ABULL
96	106	Julia	Dellinger	JDELL
97	107	Anthony	Cabrio	ACABR
98	108	Kelly	Chung	KCHUN
99	109	Jennifer	Dilly	JDILL
100	190	Timothy	Gates	TGATE
101	191	Randall	Perkins	RPERK
102	192	Sarah	Bell	SBELL
103	193	Britney	Everett	BEVER
104	194	Samuel	McCaig	SMCCA
105	195	Vance	Jones	VJONE
106	196	Alana	Walsh	AWAL
107	197	Kevin	Feeney	KFEEN
+100	198	Jasper	Issacs	JISSA

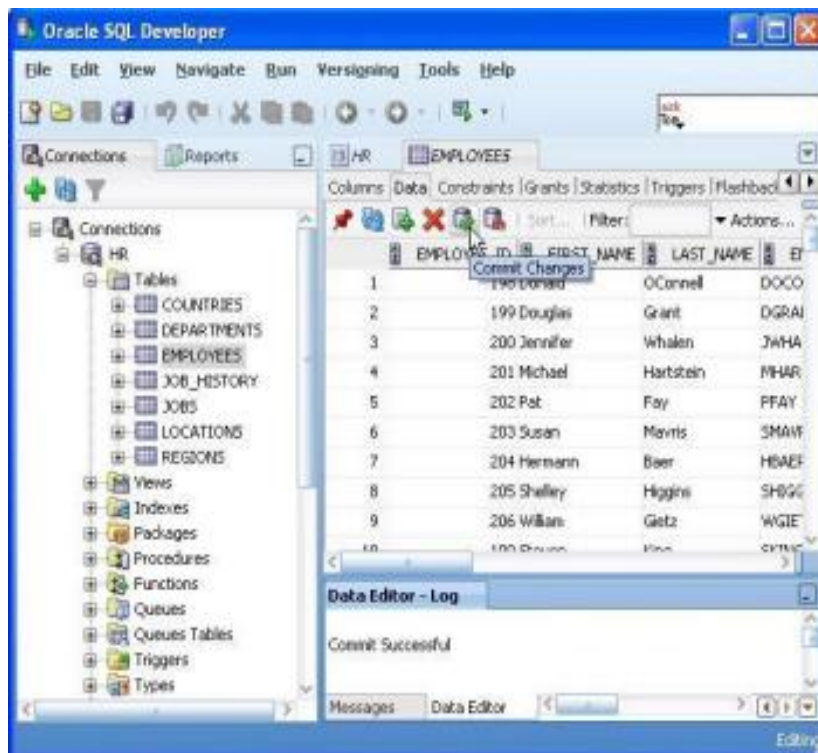
Editing

For more complex queries or statements, use the Format function (Ctrl+F7) to make it easier to read the SQL. This can be found in the context menu.



4. To save the record to the database, click the Commit Changes button.

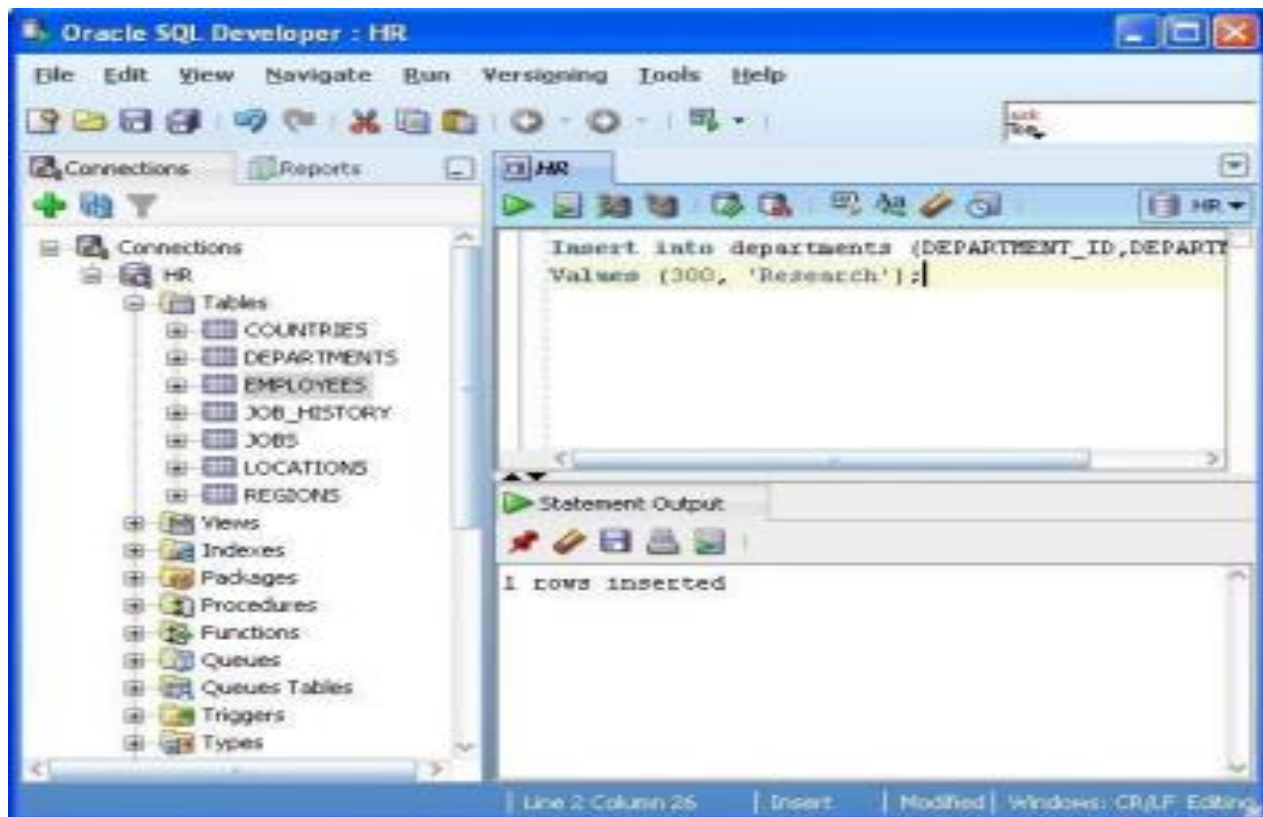
The Data Editor log will show the Commit Successful comment when you have committed your changes.



5. You can also insert data using the 'traditional' method you'd use when using a command line or SQL Plus. Return to the SQL Worksheet and enter the command:

Insert into departments (DEPARTMENT_ID,DEPARTMENT_NAME) Values (300, 'Research');
Click F9.

NOTE: If you click F5, the detail is shown to the Script Output tab.



Notice the feedback in the message window.

As before you'll need to commit the changes to save them to the database.

Type Commit ; in the SQL Worksheet.

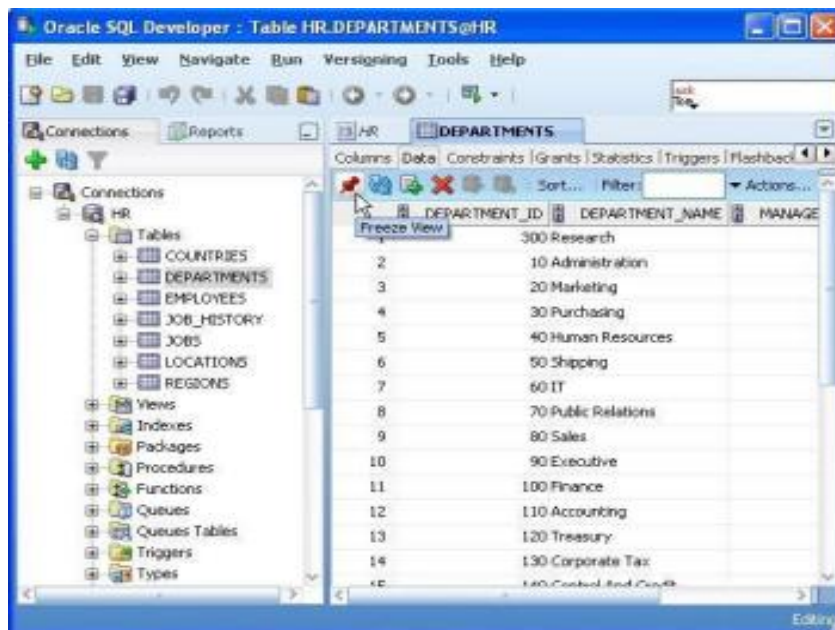
Modifying Data

- Updating a Row
- Updating Multiple Rows Using SQL

As in the above example, you can update data using the SQL Worksheet, using SQL commands, or you can use the data tab in the table definition and update individual rows. You'll do both in this next exercise.

1. Once again you can update rows easily by using the Data tab interface.

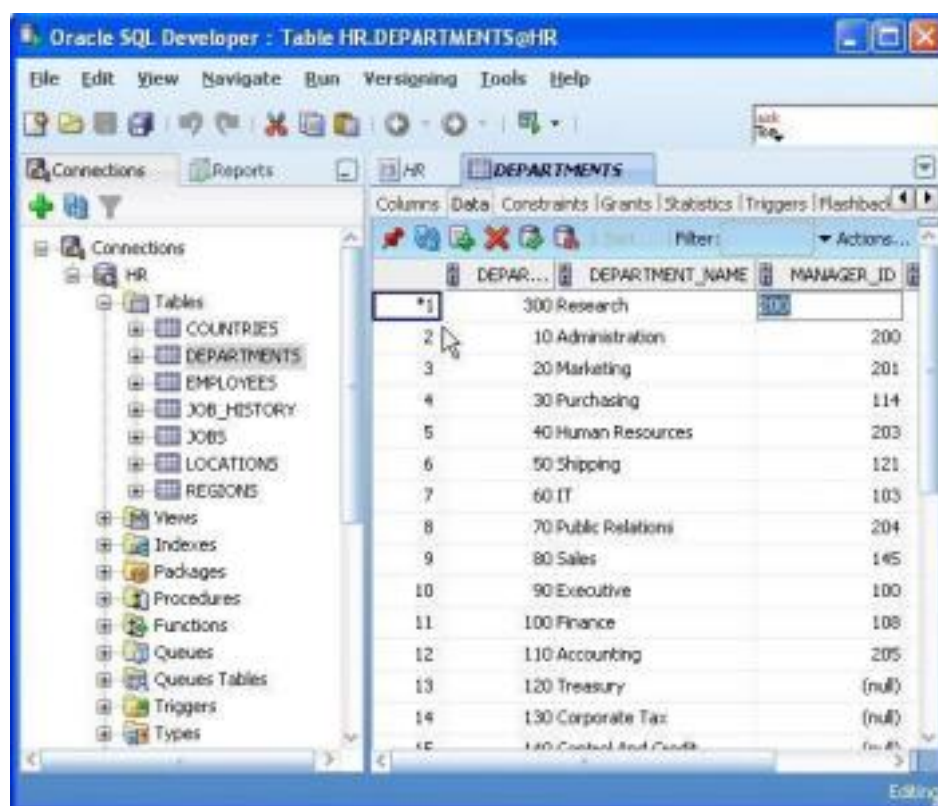
As you did in the previous exercise, click on a table in the Connections Navigator. In this exercise, use the DEPARTMENTS table.



Notice by clicking on a table different from the previous one worked on, the tab is replaced with the new selected table. To keep the EMPLOYEES tab and the DEPARTMENTS tab open, click the Freeze View pin before selecting the new object.

If you always want new tabs to open, you can set a preference to pin tabs.

2. In the last exercise you added a new record. Update that record by clicking on any of the values and changing it.

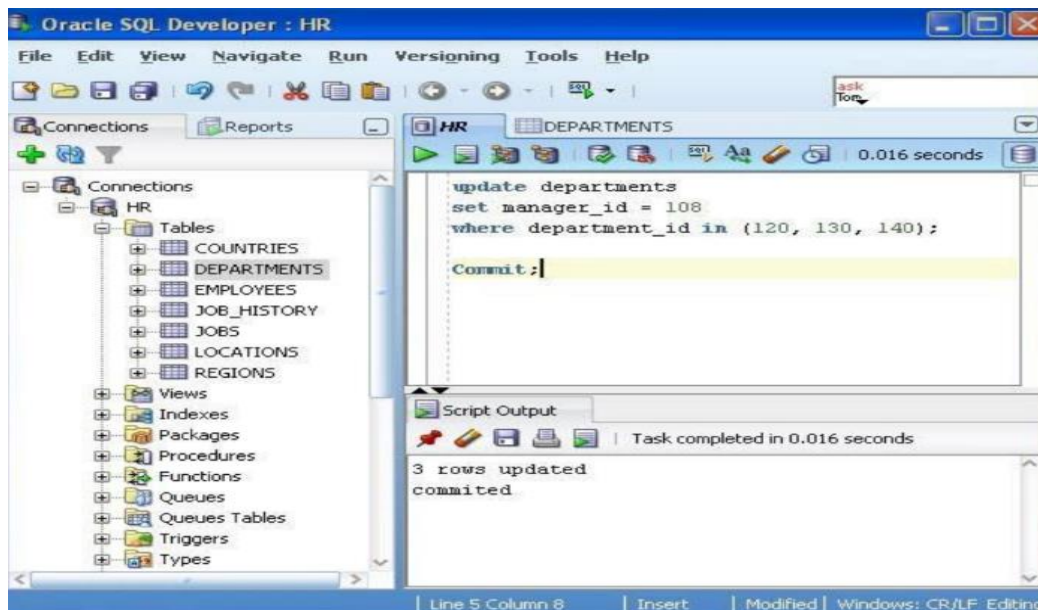


Notice that once you have updated the record, an asterisk (*) shows next to the record. As before, click the Commit Changes to update the record in the database.

3. You can use this method to update multiple records, but you still need to step through each record and click on the edit to update the record. This can be cumbersome if you have multiple records. To update multiple records, it's easier to use a SQL statement.

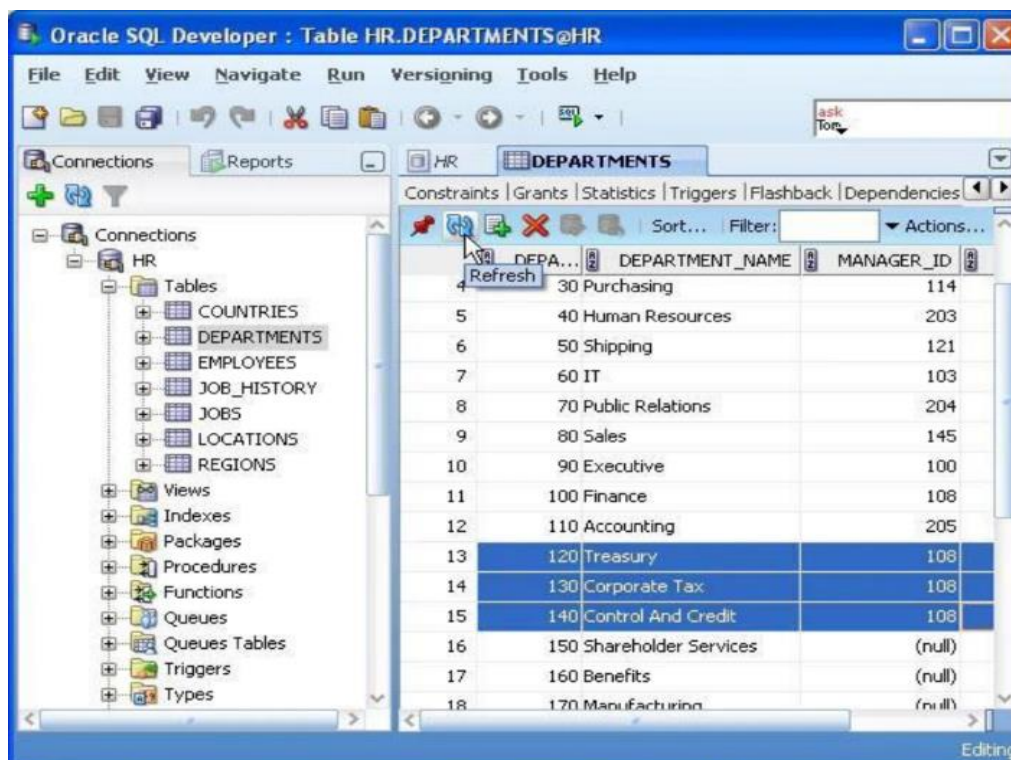
```
update departments
set manager_id = 108
where department_id in (120, 130, 140);

Commit;
```



The results displayed are the objects your HR schema owns.

4. Review the results of the above by returning to the data tab for the table and select refresh. (or writing a SQL query in the SQL Worksheet)



The results displayed are the objects your HR schema owns.

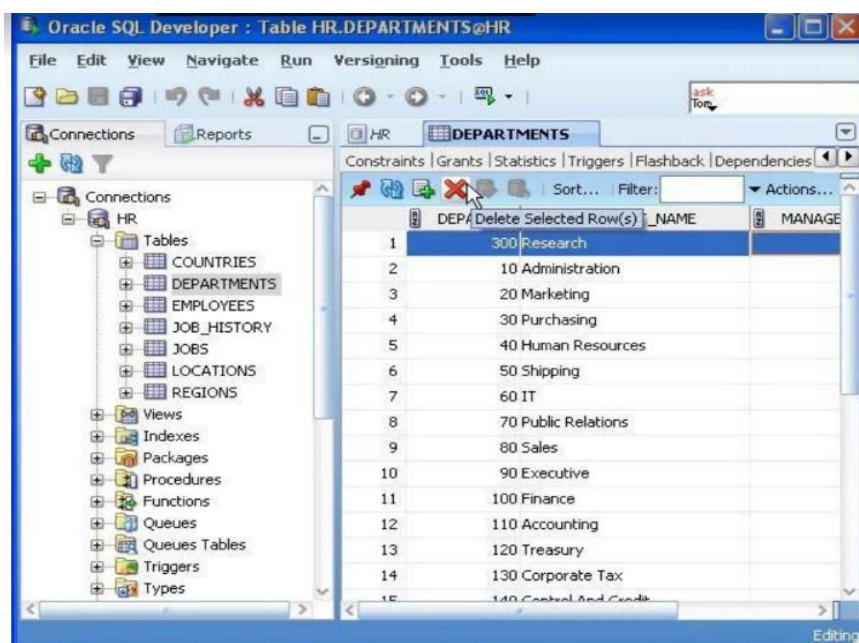


Removing Data

- Deleting a Row
- Deleting multiple rows using SQL

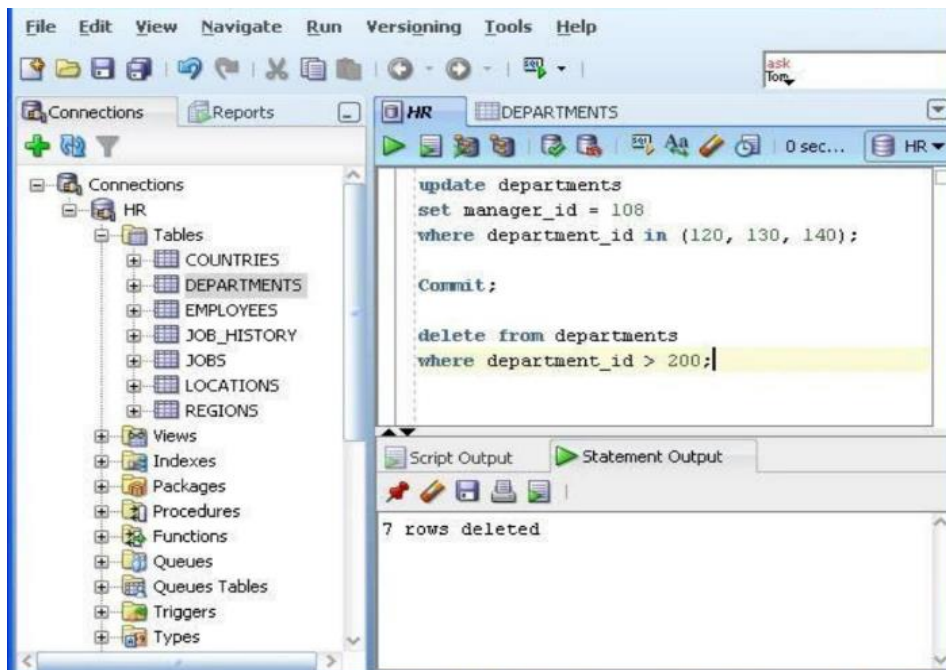
As with the previous two examples, you can use the SQL Worksheet to delete single or multiple rows, or you can use the Data tab.

1. Return to the DEPARTMENTS data tab and select and delete the new record you inserted.



2. This row is not deleted, i.e. the changes are not committed to the database, until you click the Commit Changes button
3. Finally, return to the SQL Worksheet and delete a selection of rows, type

```
delete from departments
where department_id > 200;
```



Note: You can use F9 to execute the last statement, or F5 to execute all in the SQL Worksheet. If you want to use F5 for a single statement then you can select the statement and click F5.

HINT : CTRL + Enter will execute the single statement your cursor is on.

4. As before, these changes are not saved to the database. In order to undo any changes you have made, type

```
ROLLBACK;
```

Click F9.

The delete action you issued, has now been reversed.

RESULT: Creation, Modification, Configuration and Deletion of database using UI and SQL commands have been implemented and CO2 is attained.