***Lesson 5***

**Column Aliases: -** we used to Renames a column heading

**Example 1**: select first\_name as name from employees;

**Example 2**: select first\_name "First Name" from employees;

***Lesson 6***

**Concatenation Operator: -**

* Links columns or character strings to other columns.
* Is represented by two vertical bars (||).
* Creates a resultant column that is a character expression.

**Example 1**: select last\_name||job\_id as "Employees" from employees;

**Example 2**: select last\_name||' '||job\_id as "Employees" from employees;

**Alternative Quote (q) Operator:**

* Specify your own quotation mark delimiter.
* Select any delimiter.
* Increase readability and usability.

**Example**: select last\_name||q'( job's id is: )'||job\_id as "Employees" from employees;

**Duplicate Rows:** removes duplicates from the table.

**Example**: select distinct DEPARTMENT\_ID from employees;

**Describe:** describe the created tables.

**Example**: desc employees;

***Lesson 7***

**Restricting & Sorting data:** using where to restrict or sort the data

**Example**: SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, department\_id, salary, hire\_date

FROM employees

WHERE hire\_date = '17-feb-04';

**Comparison Operator:** =, >, >=, <, <=, <>, BETWEEN…...AND…., IN (SET, SET2), LIKE, IS NULL

**Logical Operator:**

* AND: Return true if both are true
* OR: Return true if either is true
* NOT: Return true if false

**Rules of AND & OR:** Oracle always take AND first so it’s better to use () to get what actually you need.

**Example:**  SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, job\_id, department\_id, salary, hire\_date

from employees

where (job\_id = 'SA\_REF'

OR job\_id = 'AD\_PRES')

AND salary > 10000;