#### **SQL\*LOADER:**

SQL Loader is a tool from Oracle that helps load data into database tables from an external file. To use SQL Loader, you need two files:

- 1. **A data file**: This file contains the actual records or data you want to load into the table. (e.g., CSV, TXT).
- 2. **A control file**: This file tells SQL\*Loader how to interpret the data file and where to put the data in the table.(e.g., CTL)

When you run SQL\*Loader with the control file, it creates **three different output files** to help track the load process:

#### 1. Log File:

- This file keeps a record of how the data load went. It shows:
  - The number of records read from the data file.
  - o The number of records successfully loaded into the table.
  - Any errors or warnings during the load.
- If the load process is interrupted, the log file helps you know where the load stopped, so you can resume from there.

#### 2. Bad File (Reject File):

• This file contains the records that **could not be loaded** due to errors.

#### 3. Discard File:

- This file holds records that did not meet certain conditions set in the control file.
- For example, if you have a condition that only loads records for employees in the "HR" department, any records that do not meet this condition will go into the discard file.

Before designing an interface for loading data into a database, here are the **main components** you should consider:

- 1. **Data File**: The file containing the data to be loaded (e.g., CSV, TXT).
- 2. **File Format**: The format of the data file (e.g., CSV, tab-delimited, XML).

- 3. **Fixed or Variable Length**: Whether the data in the file has fixed-length or variable-length fields.
- 4. **Data Types & Width**: The data types (e.g., VARCHAR, NUMBER) and the size/length of each column in the database.
- 5. **Frequency**: How often the data is updated or loaded (e.g., hourly, daily, weekly).
- 6. File Location: Where the data file is stored (local, remote server, cloud storage).
- 7. Database Table: The target table in the database where the data will be loaded.

### Structure of Data File - Fixed Length

- ► The data file can be in fixed record format or variable record format.
- Fixed Record Format would look like the below. In this case you give a specific position where the Control file can expect a data field:

7369 SMITH	CLERK	7902 12/17/1980	800
7499 ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698 2/20/1981	1600
7521 WARD	SALESMAN	7698 2/22/1981	1250
7566 JONES	MANAGER	7839 4/2/1981	2975
7654 MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698 9/28/1981	1250

# Structure of Data File - Variable Length(Delimiter Based)

- Variable Record Format would like below where the data fields are separated by a delimiter.
- Note: The Delimiter can be anything you like. In this case it is "|"

```
1196700|9|0|692.64

1378901|2|3900|488.62

1418700|2|2320|467.92

1418702|14|8740|4056.36

1499100|1|0|3.68
```

#### **Structure of Control File:**

#### 1. LOAD DATA

 This statement indicates that you are loading data from an external file into the database.

#### 2. INFILE

The **INFILE** keyword is used in the control file to specify the location of the **data file** that SQL\*Loader will read from.

- i. \*INFILE: When you use INFILE \*, it means that the data is inside the control file itself and not in an external file. This is useful when you want to include data directly in the control file rather than referencing an external file.
- ii. **INFILE '\$FILE':** You can use INFILE '\$FILE' when the file path and name are passed as parameters to the control file, especially when running the SQL\*Loader as a concurrent program in Oracle EBS or another application.

  The \$FILE is typically a substitution variable that gets replaced with the actual file path at runtime.
- iii. INFILE '/home/vision/xxltech/GLData.csv':

This specifies the **exact file path** and name of the **data file**. SQL\*Loader will read the file from the provided location (/home/vision/xxltech/GLData.csv).

#### 3. APPEND (or REPLACE, INSERT, TRUNCATE)

- Determines how the data will be loaded into the database table:
  - APPEND: Adds new rows to the existing data. If data already exists, it appends the new rows.
  - o REPLACE: Deletes all existing rows in the table and loads the new data.
  - INSERT: Inserts new rows into the table. TABLE MUST BE EMPTY BEFORE INSERTING OTHERWISE INSERT DOES NOT TAKES PLACE.
  - TRUNCATE: Removes all data from the table before loading new data.

#### 4. INTO TABLE "APPS"."GL\_INTERFACE"

• Specifies the target table in the database where data will be loaded.

#### 5. FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','

 Defines the delimiter used in the data file. In this case, a comma (','), typically for CSV files.

#### 6. OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY ""

• If the data fields are enclosed by double quotes (e.g., "12345"), this clause handles that.

#### 7. TRAILING NULLCOLS

• For records with missing values, this option treats those missing columns as NULL.

#### 8. Column Definitions:

- You can apply SQL functions or transformations to data while loading:
  - For example: ITEM\_NUMBER "TRIM(:ITEM\_NUMBER)" removes leading or trailing spaces from the ITEM\_NUMBER.
  - You can also use constants, like DIVISION\_CODE CONSTANT "AUD" to insert a fixed value instead of reading it from the data file.

#### 9. FILLER Keyword:

o You can skip columns using the 'FILLER' KEYWORD. E.G.

```
INFILE 'data.csv'
REPLACE
INTO TABLE XXLT_EMP_TBL
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','
TRAILING NULLCOLS
(
name CHAR, -- This column will be loaded
Empno INTEGER, -- This column will be loaded
sal INTEGER, -- This column will be loaded
FILLER CHAR, -- This column will be skipped (address column)
```

#### **Examples of Control File:**

### Example where datafile is an external file:

**LOADDATA** statement is required at the beginning of the control file.

<u>INFILE</u>: INFILE keyword is used to specify location of the datafile or datafiles.

INFILE '/home/vision/kap/import2.csv'

INTO TABLE kap\_emp

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

(emp num, emp name, department num, department name)

### Example where datafile is in the Control file:

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE *
INTO TABLE kap_emp
FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","
( emp_num, emp_name, deptno , deptname)

BEGINDATA

7369,SMITH,7902,Accounting

7499,ALLEN,7698,Sales

7521,WARD,7698,Accounting
```

### **SQLLoader**

Example where file name and path is sent as a parameter when registered as a concurrent program

INFILE '\$FILE'

INTO TABLE kap\_emp

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","

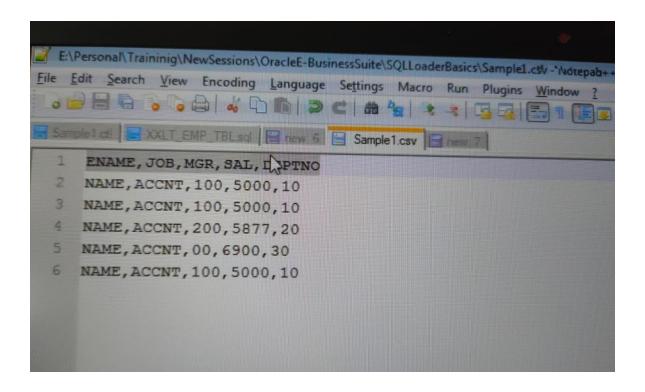
( emp\_num, emp\_name, department\_num, department\_name )

**LOADING THE DATA USING CMD 'SQLLDR' EXAMPLE:** 

**FIRST CREATE TABLE:** 

```
SQL Worksheet History
Worksheet Query Builder
 1 ☐ CREATE TABLE XXLT_EMP_TBL
 2 (
            NUMBER (4)
     EMPNO
                                             NOT NULL,
    ENAME VARCHAR2 (10 BYTE),
  5 JOB VARCHAR2 (9 BYTE),
  6 MGR
             NUMBER (4),
  7 HIREDATE DATE,
    SAL
              NUMBER (7,2),
 8
    DEPTNO NUMBER (2),
 10
    COMM NUMBER
 11 );
Script Output X
📌 🧳 📑 🖺 📓 | Task completed in 0.17 seconds
Table XXLT EMP TBL created.
```

#### **CREATE DATA FILE(SAMPLE1.CSV):**

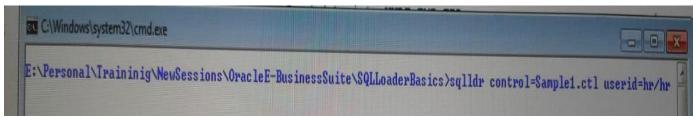


#### **CREATE CONTROL FILE (SAMPLE1.CTL):**

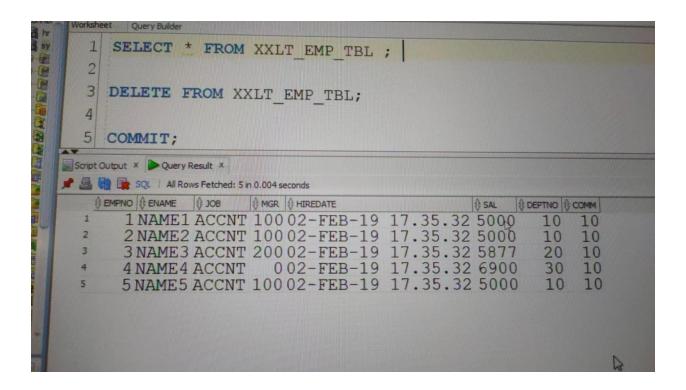
```
*E:\Personal\Traininig\NewSessions\OracleE-BusinessSuite\SQLLoaderBasics\Sample1.ctl - Notepad++
File Edit Search View Encoding Language Settings Macro Run Plugins Window ?
 Sample1.ctl XXLT_EMP_TBL.sql | new 6 | Sample1.csv | new 7
  3 -- * Title
                                  : Sample1.ctl
: CTL FILE
  4 -- * Program type
5 -- * Description
                                      : Load data into XXLT EMP TBL
                                       table from data file
 8 OPTIONS (SKIP = 1)
  9 LOAD DATA
 10 INFILE Sample1.csv
 12 INTO TABLE XXLT_EMP_TBL
 13 FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '"'
 14 TRAILING NULLCOLS
   EMPNO SEQUENCE (MAX, 1) ,
     ENAME "(:ENAME || :EMPNO)",
     јов ,
     MGR
 20 HIREDATE SYSDATE,
 21 SAL ,
 22 DEPTNO ,
 23 COMM CONSTANT 10
 24 )
```

[OPTIONS (SKIP=1) TO SKIP THE FIRST ROW FROM .CSV FILE] EMPNO SEQUENCE(MAX,1) ==> SEQUENCE IS FUNCTION IN SQLLOADER.

#### NOW USE THE CMD TO INSERT THE DATA IN THE TABLE:



HR/HR ==> USERNAME/PASSWORD OF OUR SCHEMA



### **SQLLoader - Command Line Keywords**

userid--Oracleusername/password

control--Controlfilename

log--Logfilename

bad--Badfilename

data--Datafilename

discard--Discardfilename

discardmax--Numberofdiscardstoallow (Defaultall)

skip--Numberoflogicalrecordstoskip (Default0)

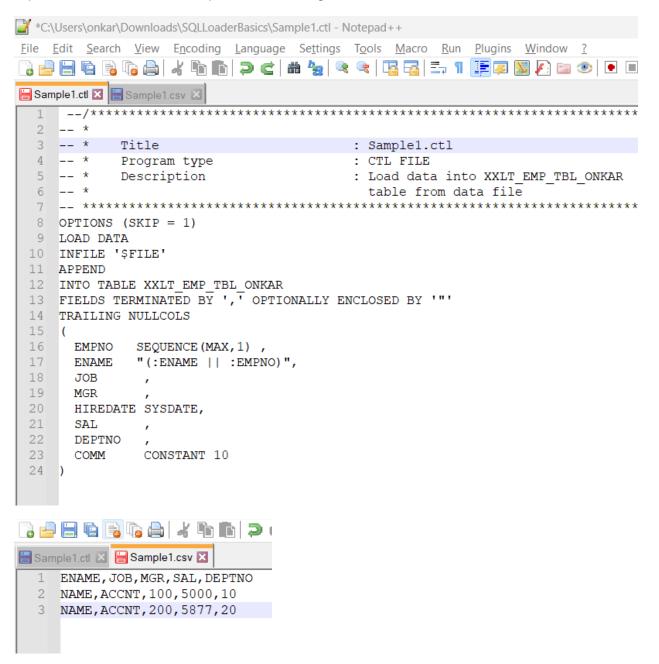
load--Numberoflogicalrecordstoload (Defaultall)

errors--Numberoferrorstoallow (Default50)

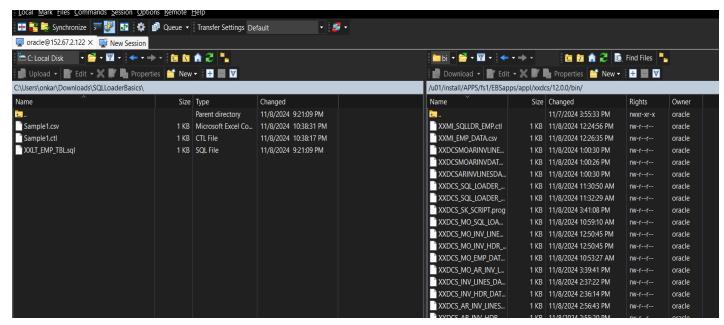
## PASSING DATA FILE NAME AT RUNTIME USING '\$FILE' SO THAT FILE NAME WILL UPDATE BY ITSELF SO NO NEED TO HARDCODE FILENAME:

**[INFILE '\$FILE':** You can use INFILE '\$FILE' when the file path and name are **passed** as **parameters** to the control file, especially when running the SQL\*Loader as a

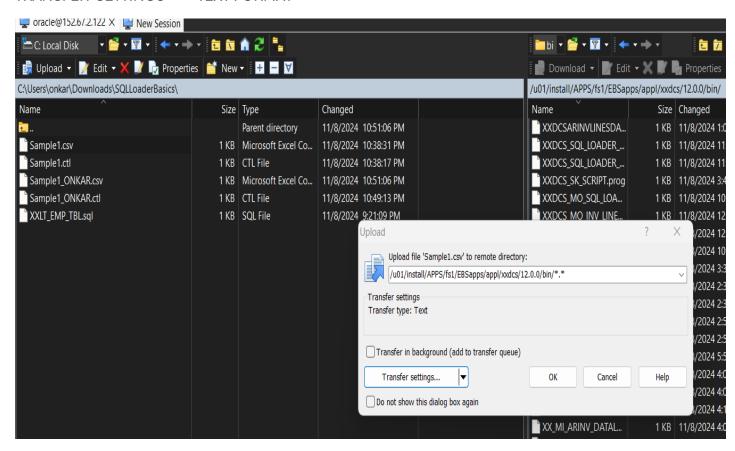
**concurrent program** in Oracle EBS.The \$FILE is typically a **substitution variable** that gets replaced with the actual file path at runtime.]



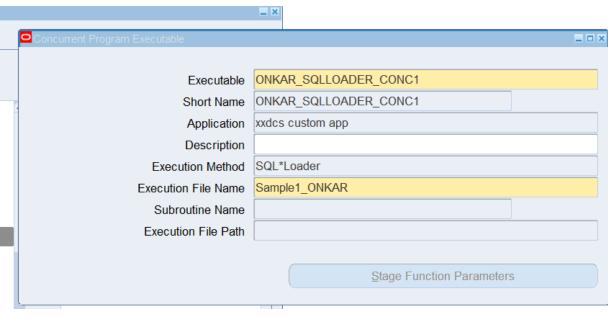
MOVE THE DATA FILE(.CSV) IN TEXT FROMAT AND (.CTL) IN (.CTL) FORMAT FROM LOCAL TO SERVER:

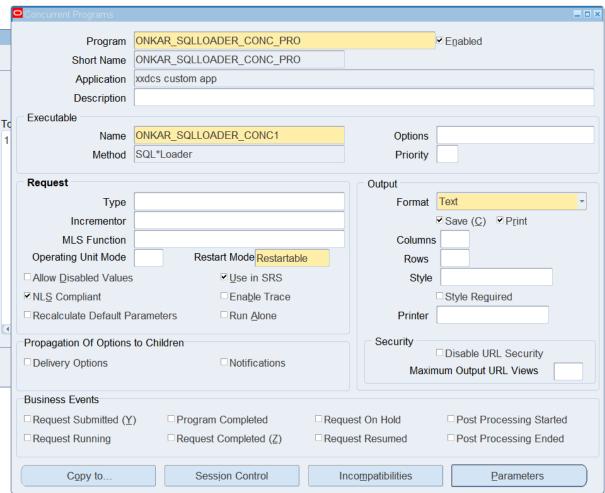


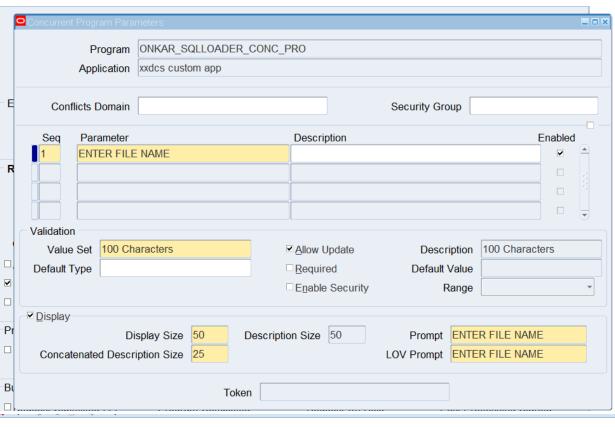
TRANSFER SETTINGS ==> TEXT FORMAT

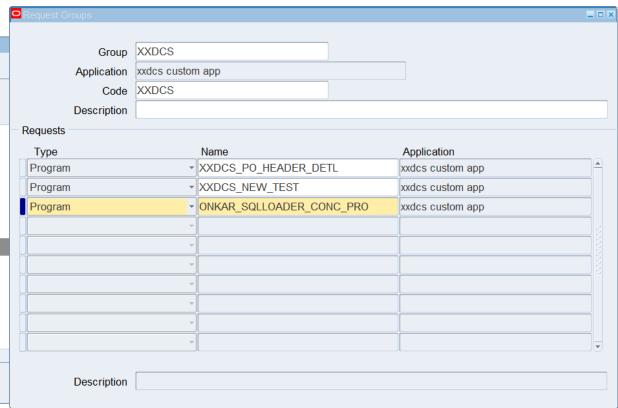


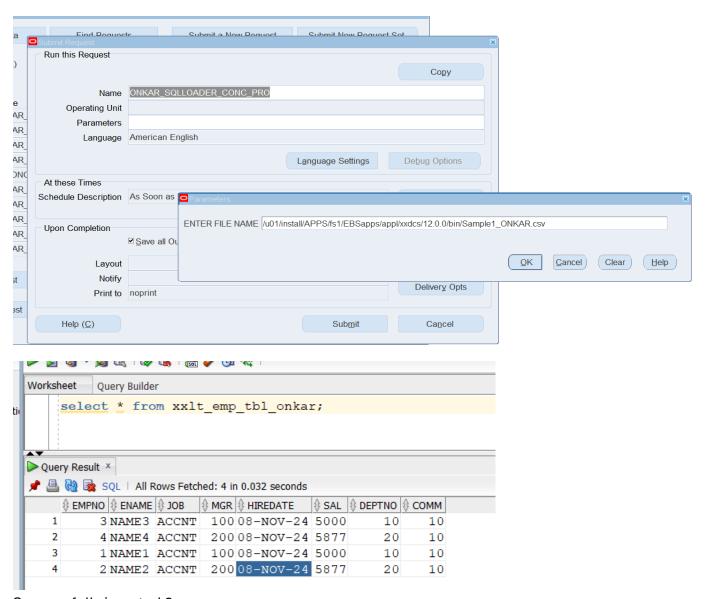
NOW CREATE EXECUTABLE, CONC PRO, REQ GRP AND RUN IT:











Successfully inserted 2 rows.

(Request runs 2 times thus 4 rows we got)