
Oracle Basic Commands :

- 1.You must install Oracle Software [Oracle 11.2 and higher version]
- 2.By the time of installation we set User name and Password For U R Database

How to Open Oracle

1. open command prompt [window key + R --> Run --> cmd --> OK]
2. type SQLPlus and Press Enter

Enter Username : system | default user account in Oracle

Enter Password : manager | password For System user

3. SQL>

cl scr:

SQL>CL SCR

- To Clear the Screen

SQL>Show user

- It will display the current username

Create :

- It used to create table to store the records

Syn: SQL>Create <table> <tablename>

(<column name> <datatype>(size),.....,

<column n> <datatype>(size));

SQL> create table student

```
2 (sno number(3),
3  sname varchar(10),
4  scity varchar(10) );
```

SQL> select * from tab;

- It will display all the objects existed in current user

TNAME	TABTYPE	CLUSTERID

BONUS	TABLE	
DEPT	TABLE	
EMP	TABLE	
SALGRADE	TABLE	
STUDENT	TABLE	

SQL>DESC[ribe] <tablename>

- It will display all column names and their data types and sizes

SQL> desc student

Name	Null?	Type

SNO		NUMBER(3)
SNAME		VARCHAR2(20)
SCITY		VARCHAR2(20)

INSERT :

- It is used to insert the data into table

- If you want insert the data into the specified column then we specify the column names
- If you want insert the data into all the columns then doesn't required to specify the column names but values order should exactly same as order of the columns

Syn: SQL>Insert <into> <tablename>
 (<column1>,<Column 2>,,,,,, <column n>)
 values
 (<value1>,<value 2>,,,,,, <value n>);

SQL> insert into student
2 (sno,scity)
3 values
4 (101,'kmm');
1 row created.

Note : While passing the values to char| varchar | date data types then those values should be given in ''

- missing data is represented as null value

SQL> insert into student
2 values
3 (123,'james','vizag');
1 row created.

SELECT :

- it used to read the data from the specified columns or all the columns

from the given table conditionally or unconditionally.

Syn: SQL>SELECT <columnList> FROM <tablename>
[WHERE <condition>];

SQL> select sno from student;

SNO

101

123

SQL> select sno,scity from student;

SNO SCITY

101 kmm

123 vizag

SQL> select * from student;

SNO SNAME SCITY

101 kmm

123 james vizag

Predefine Tables are Existed in the SCOTT User Only:

emp | dept | bonus | salgrade

SQL> select * from dept;

DEPTNO DNAME LOC

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Python

```
-----
10 ACCOUNTING   NEW YORK
20 RESEARCH     DALLAS
30 SALES        CHICAGO
40 OPERATIONS   BOSTON
```

SQL> select * from emp;

```
EMPNO ENAME      JOB      MGR HIREDATE   SAL  COMM DEPTNO
-----
```

```
7369 SMITH      CLERK     7902 17-DEC-80  800    20
7499 ALLEN      SALESMAN  7698 20-FEB-81 1600  300   30
7521 WARD       SALESMAN  7698 22-FEB-81 1250  500   30
7566 JONES      MANAGER   7839 02-APR-81 2975    20
7654 MARTIN     SALESMAN  7698 28-SEP-81 1250 1400   30
7698 BLAKE      MANAGER   7839 01-MAY-81 2850    30
7782 CLARK      MANAGER   7839 09-JUN-81 2450    10
7788 SCOTT      ANALYST   7566 19-APR-87 3000    20
7839 KING       PRESIDENT 17-NOV-81 5000    10
7844 TURNER     SALESMAN  7698 08-SEP-81 1500    0   30
7876 ADAMS      CLERK     7788 23-MAY-87 1100    20
```

SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal

2 from emp

3 where JOB='MANAGER';

```
EMPNO ENAME      JOB      SAL
```

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Python

7566 JONES	MANAGER	2975
7698 BLAKE	MANAGER	2850
7782 CLARK	MANAGER	2450

SQL> select empno,ename,job,sal
2 from emp
3 where sal>=2500;

EMPNO	ENAME	JOB	SAL
7566 JONES	MANAGER	2975	
7698 BLAKE	MANAGER	2850	
7788 SCOTT	ANALYST	3000	
7839 KING	PRESIDENT	5000	
7902 FORD	ANALYST	3000	

Update :

- It is used to make the changes in the existed records

Syn: SQL>Update <tablename>
SET <column_name>=<value>.....
[WHERE <condition>];

SQL> select * from student;

SNO	SNAME	SCITY
-----	-------	-------

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Python

101	hyd
123 james	hyd

```
SQL> update student
2 set scity='kadapa'
3 where sno=101;
1 row updated.
```

```
SQL> select * from student;
SNO SNAME      SCITY
```

```
-----
101      kadapa
123 james    hyd
```

```
SQL> update emp
2 set comm=3000
3 where deptno=30;
```

6 rows updated.

```
SQL> select * from emp
2 where deptno=30;
```

```
EMPNO ENAME      JOB      MGR HIREDATE  SAL  COMM  DEPTNO
-----
7499 ALLEN      SALESMAN  7698 20-FEB-81 1600 3000   30
7521 WARD       SALESMAN  7698 22-FEB-81 1250 3000   30
```

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Python

7654	MARTIN	SALESMAN	7698	28-SEP-81	1250	3000	30
7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	3000	30
7844	TURNER	SALESMAN	7698	08-SEP-81	1500	3000	30
7900	JAMES	CLERK	7698	03-DEC-81	950	3000	30

Delete :

- It used to delete a record or group of records all the records

Syn: SQL>Delete <from> <tablename>
[WHERE <condition>];

```
SQL> delete from student
2 where sname='james';
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> select * from student;
SNO SNAME          SCITY
-----
101          kadapa
```

```
SQL> delete from student;
1 row deleted.
```

```
SQL> delete from emp;
11 rows deleted.
```

```
SQL> select * from emp;
no rows selected
```


ROLLBACK:

- It used to cancel the last transaction

SQL>Rollback;

COMMIT

- It used to make the transaction to Save
- Once transaction is committed Rollback doesn't work on it.

SQL>Commit;