

2019.10.17

17 October 2019 08:29

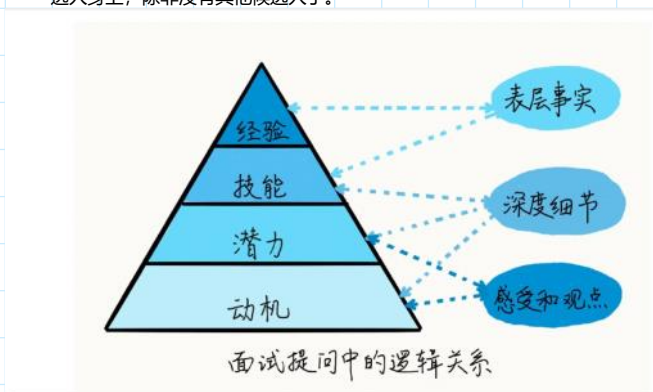
Oracle Day 02 NOTE

面试

什么情况下，面试官会判定一个应聘者面试失败呢？有两种情

况：一、发现他不适合；二、不清楚他是否适合。也许，你会觉得第二种情况有点不通情理，“如果一次面试没搞清楚人家的能力，难道不该再安排一场吗？这样难道不是面试官的问题吗？”其实不然。有些被拒绝的应聘者，其实并没有被发现致命的缺点，只是没有被发现突出的优点而已。当然，不够资深的面试官，采用的面试方法和问题可能不够恰当，导致看不清应聘者的能力，但他的补救方法通常是把精力转到下一个候

选人身上，除非没有其他候选人了。



Oracle Lesson 3

1. Review

SQL *PLUS

别名有空格、大小写敏感、用双引号

单行函数

我也是简单记一下 (>π<)

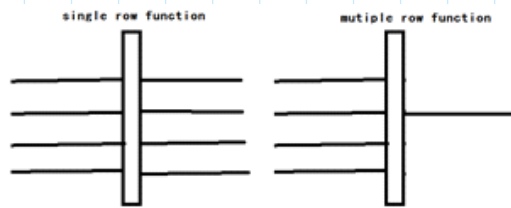
★ $nvl(a, b)$ when a is null, replace a with b

★ You can also use PL/SQL to define your own function.

★ nvl is a single line function & $multiline$ is a multi-line function.

★ You can also use PL/SQL to define your own function.

★ single line function (row) & multiple line function (rows)



单行函数

- Character
- Number
- Date
- Conversion

Category

Character

→ LOWER('SQL ~~Case~~ Case')

全部小写.

→ UPPER() 全部大写

→ INITCAP() 首字母大写

lower:

```
select lower(last_name)
from s_emp
```

velasquez
ngao
nagayama
quick-to-see
ropeburn
urguhart
menchu
biri
catchpole
havel
magee
giljum
sedeghi
nguyen
dumas
maduro
smith
nozaki
patel
newman
markarian
chang
patel
dancs
schwartz

[Download CSV](#)
25 rows selected.

lower():

Download CSV
25 rows selected.

upper():

```
select upper(last_name)
from s_emp
```

UPPER(LAST_NAME)
VELASQUEZ
NGAO
NAGAYAMA
QUICK-TO-SEE
ROPEBURN
URGUHART
MENCHU
BIRI
CATCHPOLE
HAVEL
MAGEE

```
select *
from s_emp
where lower(last_name)='smith'
```

ID	LAST_NAME	FIRST_NAME	USERID	START_DATE	COMMENTS	MANAGER_ID	TITLE	DEPT_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
17	Smith	George	gsmith	08-MAR-90	-	6	Stock Clerk	41	940	-

Download CSV

→ CONCAT ('str1', 'str2')
= str1str2

→ SUBSTRING ('String', 1, 3)
= 'Str'

→ LENGTH ('str')
= 6

```
select substr(last_name,1,2)
from s_emp
```

前两字

```
select substr(last_name,length(last_name)-1,2)
from s_emp
```

后两字

SUBSTR(LAST_NAME,LENGTH(LAST_NAME)-1,2)
ez
ao
ma
ee
rn
rt
hu
ri
le
el
ee

Well done

Well done

- Number

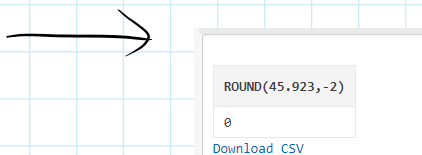
→ ROUND 4857
→ TRUNC 截断
→ MOD 取余

ROUND(50, -1), 小数点向左移1位
然后四舍五入:

eg. 45.923
↓
ROUND(45.923, -1)
↓
4.5923
↓
5.0
↓
50 ANSWER 50

ROUND(45.923, 2)

↓
45.92
select round(45.923, -2)
from dual



TRUNC(45.923, 2) → 45.92

TRUNC(45.923) → 45

TRUNC(45.923, -1) → 40

MOD(16, 3) → 1

- DATE

将年月时秒全部存储,

默认只显示 DD-MON-YY

```
select id, last_name || ' ' || first_name name, start_date  
from s_emp
```

ID	NAME	START_DATE
1	Velasquez Carmen	03-MAR-90
2	Ngao LaDoris	08-MAR-90
3	Nagayama Midori	17-JUN-91
4	Quick-To-See Mark	07-APR-90
5	Ropeburn Audry	04-MAR-90
6	Urguhart Molly	18-JAN-91
7	Menchu Roberta	14-MAY-90
8	Biri Ben	07-APR-90
9	Catchpole Antoinette	09-FEB-92
10	Havel Marta	27-FEB-91
11	Magee Colin	14-MAY-90
12	Giljum Henry	18-JAN-92
13	Sedeghi Yasmin	18-FEB-91
14	Nguyen Mai	22-JAN-92
15	Dumas Andre	09-OCT-91
16	Maduro Elena	07-FEB-92
17	Smith George	08-MAR-90
18	Nozaki Akira	09-FEB-91
19	Patel Vikram	06-AUG-91
20	Newman Chad	21-JUL-91
21	Markarian Alexander	26-MAY-91
22	Chang Eddie	30-NOV-90
23	Datal Radha	17-OCT-90

select sysdate
from dual

无参数, 伪表
sysdate

SYSDATE
17-OCT-19
Download CSV

select *
from dual

DUMMY
X
Download CSV

哑表

select rownum, last_name, salary
from s_emp

伪表

ROWNUM	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	Velasquez	2500
2	Ngao	1450
3	Nagayama	1400
4	Quick-To-See	1450
5	Ropeburn	1550
6	Urguhart	1200
7	Menchu	1250
8	Biri	1100
9	Catchpole	1300
10	Havel	1307
11	Magee	1400
12	Giljum	1490
13	Sedeghi	1500
14	Nguyen	1500
15	Dumas	1500
16	Maduro	1500
17	Smith	1500
18	Nozaki	1500
19	Patel	1500
20	Newman	1500
21	Markarian	1500
22	Chang	1500
23	Datal	1500

rownum 使用限制

- 1) $<$, \leq 无限制,
- 2) $=$, ~~between~~, $>$ 只对 1 有意义
- 3) between ... and ... $>$ 无意义

Row 17

一行数据在底层的地址

```
select rowid, rownum, last_name, salary
from s_emp
```

ROWID	ROWNUM	LAST_NAME	SALARY
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAAA	1	Velasquez	2500
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAB	2	Ngao	1450
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAC	3	Nagayama	1400
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAD	4	Quick-To-See	1450
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAE	5	Ropeburn	1550
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAF	6	Urguhart	1200
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAG	7	Menchu	1250
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAH	8	Biri	1100
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAI	9	Catchpole	1300
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAJ	10	Havel	1307
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAK	11	Magee	1400
ABWlp1AAPAAAAhVAL	12	Giljum	1490

对日期类型进行加/减运算。

```
select sysdate+100
from dual
```

SYSDATE+100
25-JAN-20

[Download CSV](#)

```
select sysdate-100
from dual
```

SYSDATE-100
09-JUL-19

[Download CSV](#)

```
select sysdate+1/24
from dual
```

加一小时

```
select start_date ,sysdate-start_date as days
from s_emp
```

[illegible]

→ MONTHS_BETWEEN ('01-SEP-95', '11-JAN-94')

→ ADD_MONTHS('11-JAN-94', 5)

→ NEXT_DAY('01-SEP-95', 'FRIDAY')

↑这天的下一个↑这天

→ LAST_DAY('01-SEP-95')

↑这天的这月的最后一天

一三五七九+天数

```
select round(to_date('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'MONTH')  
from dual
```



ROUND(TO_DATE('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'MONTH')	
01-JUN-95	
Download CSV	

MONTH, 对天进单位, 16进1

Year, 对月进单位, 7进1

Youth

TRUNC 仅有单位, 也可对日期操作..

举一反三 desu

- Conversion 相互转换

→ TO_CHAR (date, 'fmt')

```
select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh:mi:ss')  
from dual
```

SYSDATE	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY-MM-DDHH:MI:SS')
17-OCT-19	2019-10-17 03:12:10

[Download CSV](#)

```
select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'yyyy-mm-dd hh24:mi:ss')
from dual
```

SYSDATE	TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'YYYY-MM-DDHH24:MI:SS')
17-OCT-19	2019-10-17 03:12:35

[Download CSV](#)

DD: 一月第几天

DDD: 一年第几天

DDSP: ~~日期~~ 日的全称

DDSPTH: 序号词表示

```
select sysdate, to_char(sysdate, 'yyyy-mm-dd "YY-MM-DD"')
from dual
```

双引号 原样输出

∞

千年虫

问题

99-2000 ?

DD-MON-YY

↓

DD-MON-RR

```
select to_char(to_date('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'yyyy-mm-dd "YY-MM-DD"'), to_char(to_date('16-
MAY-95', 'DD-MON-RR'), 'yyyy-mm-dd "YY-MM-DD"')
from dual
```

TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'YYYY-MM-DD"YY-MM-DD"')	TO_CHAR(TO_DATE('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-RR'), 'YYYY-MM-DD"YY-MM-DD"')
2095-05-16 YY-MM-DD	1995-05-16 YY-MM-DD

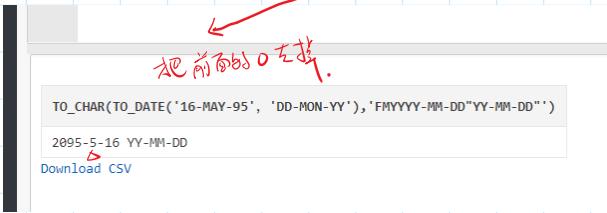
[Download CSV](#)

```
select to_char(sysdate, 'fmyyyy-mm-dd "YY-MM-DD"')
from dual
```

TO_CHAR(SYSDATE, 'FMYYYY-MM-DD"YY-MM-DD"')
2019-10-17 YY-MM-DD

[Download CSV](#)

select to_char(to_date('16-MAY-95', 'DD-MON-YY'), 'fmYYYY-mm-dd "YY-MM-DD"')
from dual



TO_CHAR(number, 'fm')

select last_name, salary, to_char(salary, '999,999.99')
from s_emp

LAST_NAME	SALARY	TO_CHAR(SALARY, '999,999.99')
Velasquez	2500	2,500.00
Ngao	1450	1,450.00
Nagayama	1400	1,400.00
Quick-To-See	1450	1,450.00
Ropeburn	1550	1,550.00
Unguhart	1200	1,200.00
Menchu	1250	1,250.00
Biri	1100	1,100.00
Catchpole	1300	1,300.00

select last_name, salary, to_char(salary, '\$999,999,999.99')
from s_emp

LAST_NAME	SALARY	TO_CHAR(SALARY, '\$999,999,999.99')
Velasquez	2500	\$2,500.00
Ngao	1450	\$1,450.00
Nagayama	1400	\$1,400.00
Quick-To-See	1450	\$1,450.00
Ropeburn	1550	\$1,550.00
Unguhart	1200	\$1,200.00
Menchu	1250	\$1,250.00
Biri	1100	\$1,100.00
Catchpole	1300	\$1,300.00

select last_name, salary, to_char(salary, 'L999,999,999.99')
from s_emp

L 表示本地货币符号

LAST_NAME	SALARY	TO_CHAR(SALARY, 'L999,999,999.99')
Velasquez	2500	£2,500.00
Ngao	1450	£1,450.00
Nagayama	1400	£1,400.00
Quick-To-See	1450	£1,450.00
Ropeburn	1550	£1,550.00

TO_NUMBER (char) ...

```
select to_number('100')
from dual
```

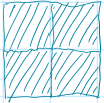


TO_DATE (date, 'fmt')

Wordpress XML Oracle JDBC
HTML CSS Javascript
JQuery AJAX ???
JS 数嵌套 Servlet, JSP,

Q @ROYIANS

Lesson 4 多表查询



笛卡尔乘积现象

```
select s_emp.last_name, s_dept.name
from s_dept, s_emp
where s_dept.id = s_emp.dept_id
```

n 张表进行连接查询
为避免 DKE 乘积, 至少给出
n-1 条有效的连接条件。

LAST_NAME	NAME
Velasquez	Administration
Ngao	Operations
Nagayama	Sales
Quick-To-See	Finance
Ropeburn	Administration
Unguhart	Operations
Menchu	Operations
Biri	Operations
Catchpole	Operations

ORACLE | Integrated Cloud

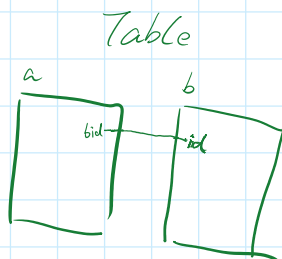
李

非连接

等连接
自连接
外连接
内连接
...

连接时使用别名

```
select e.last_name, d.name
from s_dept d, s_emp e
where d.id = e.dept_id
```



What is Outer Connection Join

左外连接:

A left outer join B

右外连接:

B right outer join A

全外连接:

x full outer join x

```
select e.last_name, d.name
from s_dept d right join s_emp e
on d.id = e.dept_id
```

Dancs	Operations
Schwartz	Operations
Velasquez	Administration
Ropeburn	Administration
ROYIANS	-

Download CSV
26 rows selected.

内连接

```
select e.last_name, d.name
from s_dept d inner join s_emp e
on d.id = e.dept_id
```

上课

Go 语言

算法 & 数据结构
JAVA 深度...

12:16

(+) 加在没数据那一列

Oracle

左外
右外

特殊写法: 左 (+) 在左
右 (+) 在右

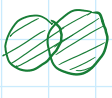
```
select e.last_name, d.name
from s_dept d, s_emp e
where d.id(+) = e.dept_id
```

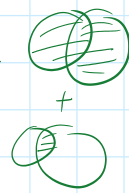
右外

全外无独有写法

可用 union 将左右外合一下

一 UNION 并集

A Union B 两集合并集 

A Union all B 两集合并集, 不删重的 

minus 

intersect 

ZXC