

# Reference Notes of Oracle 11g SQL Part 1

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## Oracle is a RDBMS.

RDBMS means Relational Database Management System

Dr. E.F codd is the father of RDBMS.

## Examples of RDBMS

Oracle, MySQL, SQL Server, Access, IBM-SQL, Paradox, Posgre SQL & MariaDB.

## Latest versions of Oracle

Oracle 11g, Oracle 12c, Oracle 18c & Oracle 19c.

SQL (struected query language)

PL/SQL : procedural language sturctured query language.

Database enginee is the interactor between oracle and the user.

## Important queries are as follows

To connect to oracle user for example system is the super user.

Double click on SQL \*plus and oracle will ask you the user name and password.

Give it accordingly.

SQL> connect

Enter user-name: system

Enter password:

Connected.

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sql> cl scr;

It is used to clear the screen.

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2) sql> select \* from tab;

It is used to see the list of current tables in the user.

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Date in oracle sql is always in the format of DD-Mon-YY

To check today current the query is as follows.

SQL> select sysdate from dual;

SYSDATE

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02-APR-20

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To create a table called salespeople query is as follows.

SQL> create table salespeople

2 (snum number(5) primary key,

3 sname char(25),

4 city varchar2(20),

5 comm number(11,2));

Creating a basic table involves naming the table and defining its columns and each column's data type.

The SQL CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a new table.

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Primary key

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Primary key is used to give uniqueness to that table through the attribute which will be declared as primary key.

Is short primary key is allowed only once in a table.

Null has a special values in Oracle.

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To see the structure of the table.

SQL> desc salespeople;

<u>Name</u>	<u>Null?</u>	<u>Type</u>
-----		
SNUM		NOT NULL NUMBER(5)
SNAME		CHAR(25)
CITY		VARCHAR2(20)
COMM		NUMBER(11,2)

SQL> describe salespeople;

<u>Name</u>	<u>Null?</u>	<u>Type</u>
-----		
SNUM		NOT NULL NUMBER(5)
SNAME		CHAR(25)
CITY		VARCHAR2(20)
COMM		NUMBER(11,2)

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To insert or add a record to the table. The query will be as follows.

sql> INSERT INTO salespeople values(1001,'James Bond','New York',7788.55);

The above query will add 1 record to the table;

or

sql> insert into salespeople values

**(&snum,'&sname','&city',&comm);**

In the above query after adding the record you can give the / command to add many more records  
/ command is used to repeat the last query.

**In case you want leave certain fields or attributes blank in case that field does not have any constraint or any keys associated with it in that case the query will be as follows.**

**sql> INSERT INTO salespeople values(1234,'Dr. Dinesh', 'New York', Null);**

**in the above query you will use null value to leave a particular attribute blank.**

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**sql> commit;**

**to save the tuples permanently**

**commit command should be given if auto commit is off.**

**Commit should be given after updating or deleting or adding new records.**

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**sql> set autocommit on;**

**This is used to commit every query given by the user.**

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**sql> set autocommit off;**

**This is used to off the auto commit;**

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**To see the number of records or tuples in the table the query is**

**SQL> select \* from salespeople;**

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**sql> select snum, sname, city from  
salespeople;**

**The above query will display only particular attributes from the table (in short the above query is for display particular attributes.**

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**12)DROP TABLE table\_name;**

sql> DROP TABLE employees;

The table will be dropped

The SQL DROP TABLE statement is used to remove a table definition and all data, indexes, triggers, constraints, and permission specifications for that table.

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### Where clause

It is used for giving conditions and fetching the records you want.

The SQL WHERE clause is used to specify a condition while fetching the data from single table or joining with multiple table.

If the given condition is satisfied then only it returns specific value from the table.

The WHERE clause not only used in SELECT statement, but it is also used in UPDATE, DELETE statement

write a query to display the salespeople who reside in london.

SQL> select \* from salespeople

2 where city ='London';

<u>SNUM</u>	<u>SNAME</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>COMM</u>
-----			
<u>COUNTRY</u>			
-----			
1090	Dr. Jun Jun Wala	London	1810.14
1400	Dr. Rahul	London	9579

<u>SNUM</u>	<u>SNAME</u>	<u>CITY</u>	<u>COMM</u>
-----			
<u>COUNTRY</u>			
-----			
8977	Shri amit	London	

Waq to print particular attributes for salesperson residing in london.

SQL> select snum, sname, city from salespeople

2 where city = 'London';

SNUM	SNAME	CITY
1001	Kalia	London
1090	Dr. Jun Jun Wala	London
1400	Dr. Rahul	London
8977	Shri amit	London

Write a query where you will print snum, sname, city for a person whose salesman no is 1400;

SQL> select snum, sname, city

2 from salespeople

3 where snum =1400;

SNUM	SNAME	CITY
1400	Dr. Rahul	London

Write a query where you will print all salesperson residing in London or Mumbai.

SQL> select snum, sname, city

2 from salespeople

3 where city = 'London' or city ='Mumbai';

SNUM	SNAME	CITY
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1001 Kalia	London
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1090 Dr. Jun Jun Wala	London
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1400 Dr. Rahul	London
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8977 Shri amit	London
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Write a query where you will print all salespeople whose name is

"Dr. Rahul"

SQL> select \* from salespeople

2 where sname ='Dr. Rahul';