

Lab 1: Oracle DDL and User Administration

Date: 19/09/2025

Objectives

1. Create parent and child table relationships.
2. Verify the tables created.
3. Create and manage non-privileged users.

Tools

- Oracle Database XE
- SQL Developer
- Docker

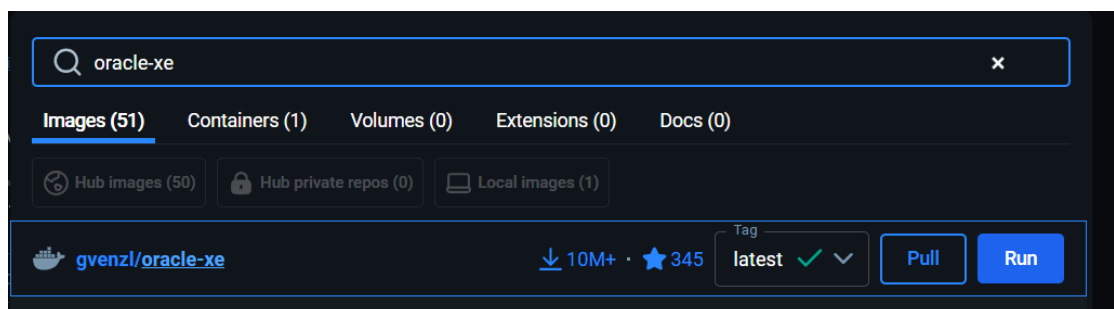
Lab Users:

- SYS (Admin user)
- sandesh_csit (Lab user)

Steps

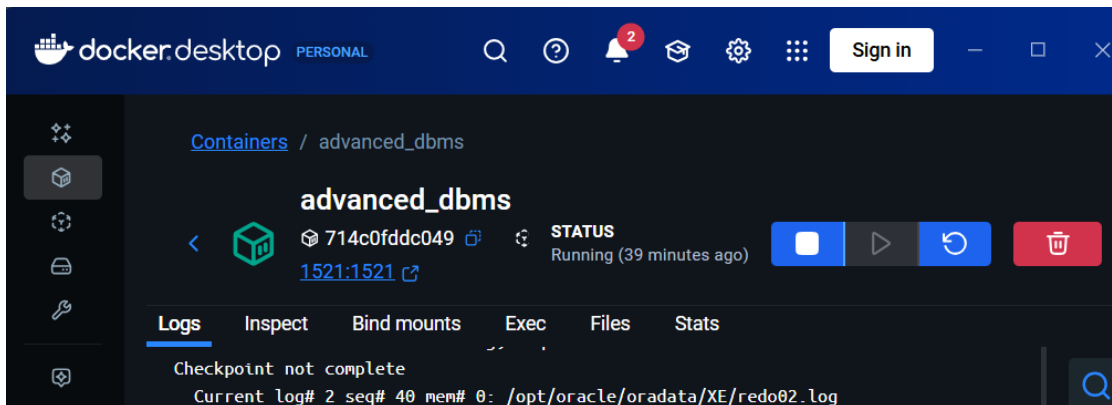
1. Access Docker Container

Open docker desktop and pull and run oracle



Open terminal and enter the Oracle container:

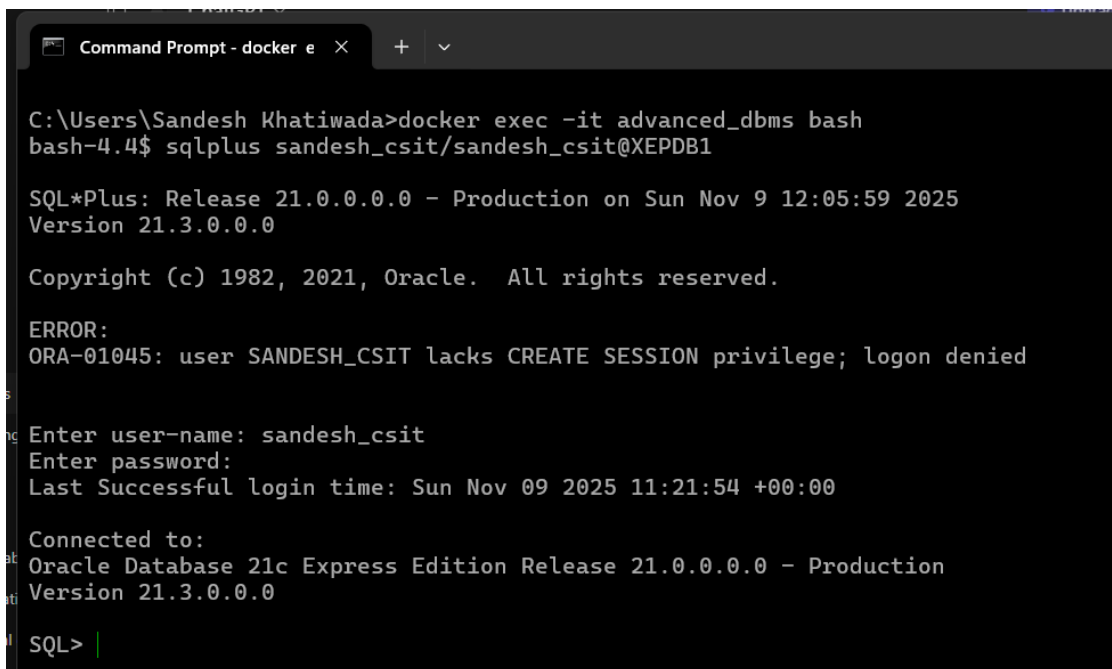
```
docker exec -it advanced_dbms bash
```



2. Connect as SYSDBA

Connect to Oracle using SQL*Plus as SYSDBA:

```
sqlplus sys/oracle@XE as sysdba
```



3. Switch to the Pluggable Database

```
ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER = XEPDB1;
```

```
SHOW CON_NAME;
```

```
-- Should display: XEPDB1
```

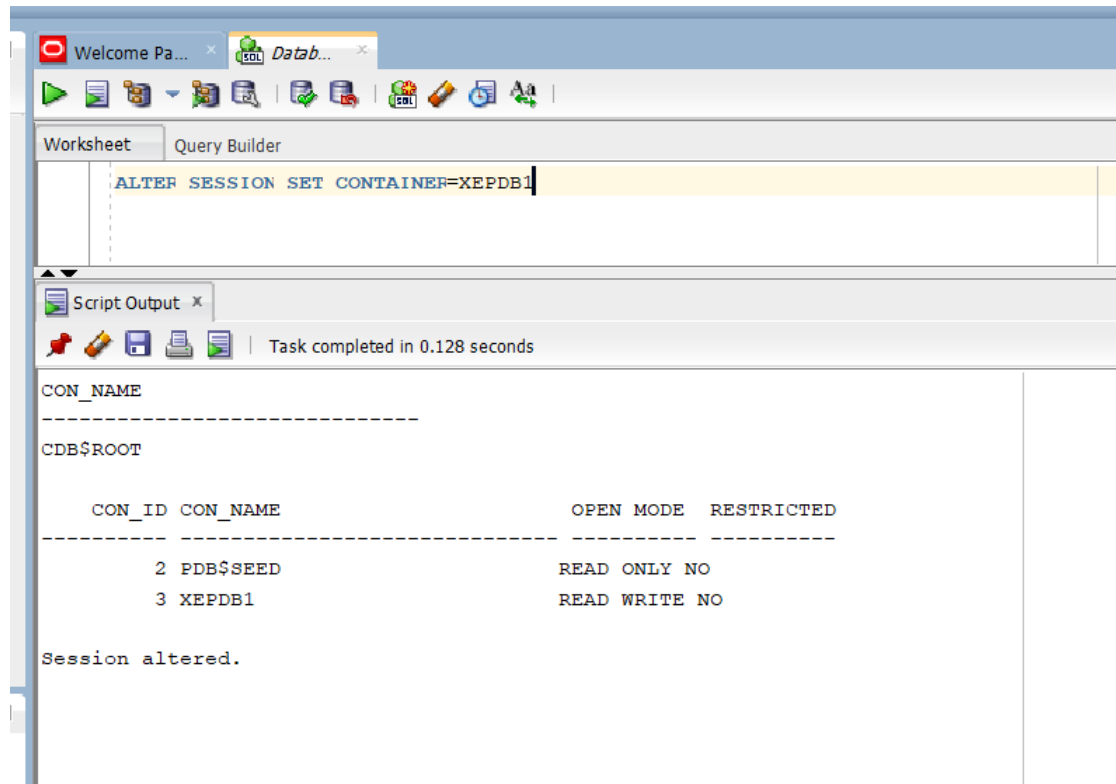
SHOW PDBS;

-- Should display:

-- PDB\$SEED

-- XEPDB1

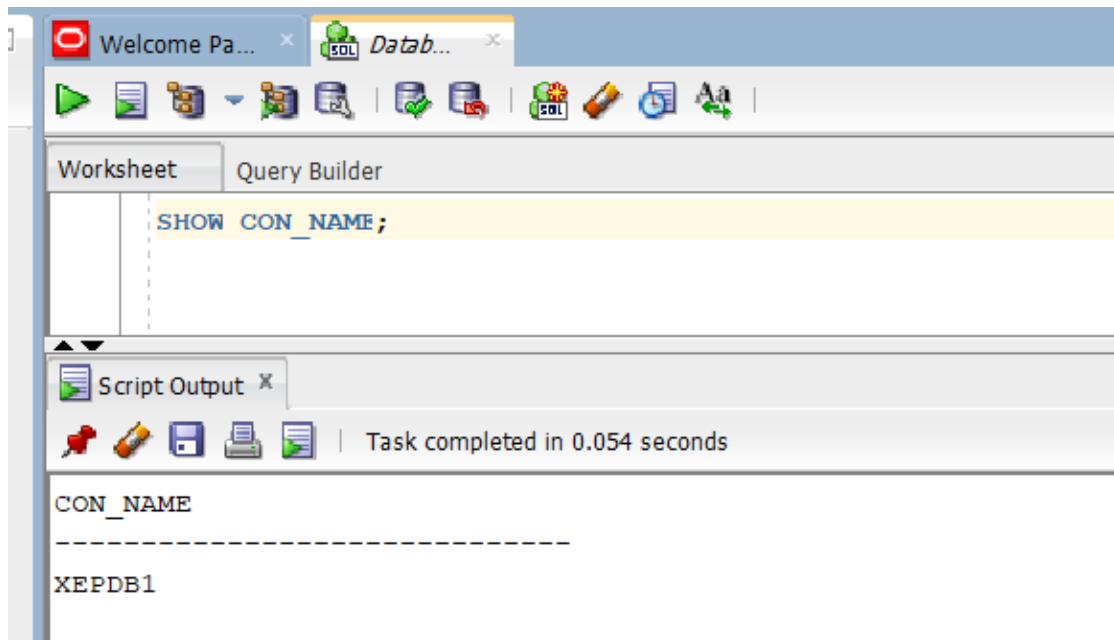
-- FREEPDB1



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The main window is divided into two panes: 'Worksheet' and 'Query Builder'. The 'Worksheet' pane contains the SQL command: `ALTER SESSION SET CONTAINER=XEPDB1`. Below this, the 'Script Output' pane shows the results of the command. It displays the current container as 'CDB\$ROOT' and then lists the available pluggable databases (PDBs) with their IDs, names, open modes, and restricted status.

CON_ID	CON_NAME	OPEN MODE	RESTRICTED
2	PDB\$SEED	READ ONLY	NO
3	XEPDB1	READ WRITE	NO

Session altered.



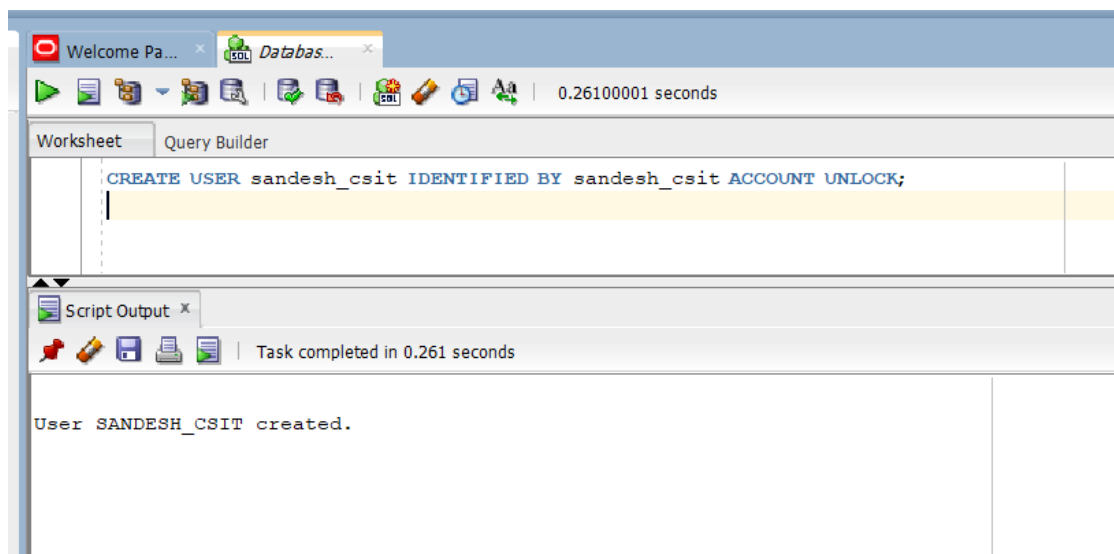
4. Create Lab User

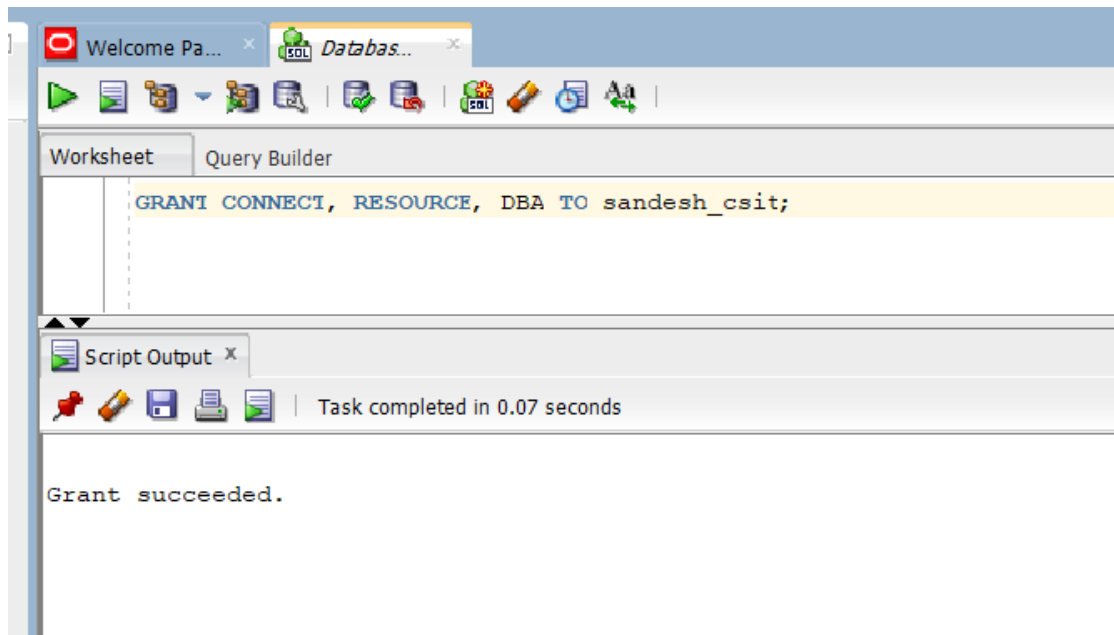
Create a new user sandesh_csit with password sandesh_csit:

```
CREATE USER sandesh_csit IDENTIFIED BY sandesh_csit ACCOUNT UNLOCK;
```

Grant necessary privileges:

```
GRANT CONNECT, RESOURCE, DBA TO sandesh_csit;
```





5. Connect as Lab User

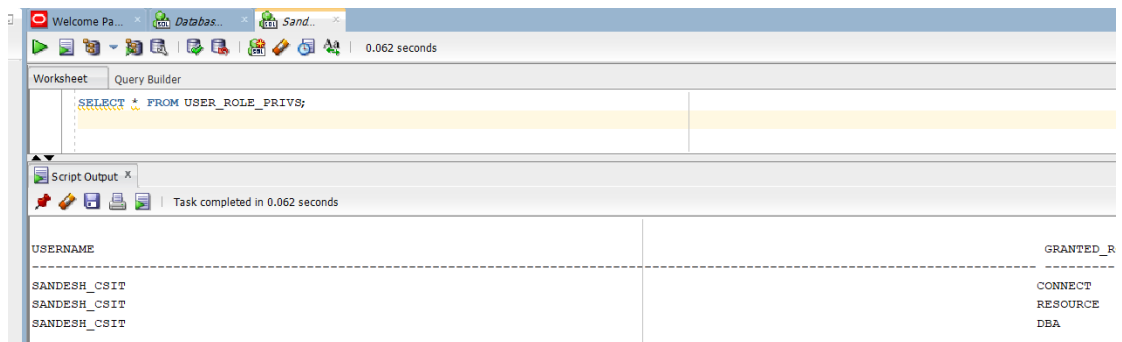
Open a new session as sandesh_csit:

```
sqlplus sandesh_csit/sandesh_csit@XEPDB1
```

```
SHOW USER;
```

You should see:

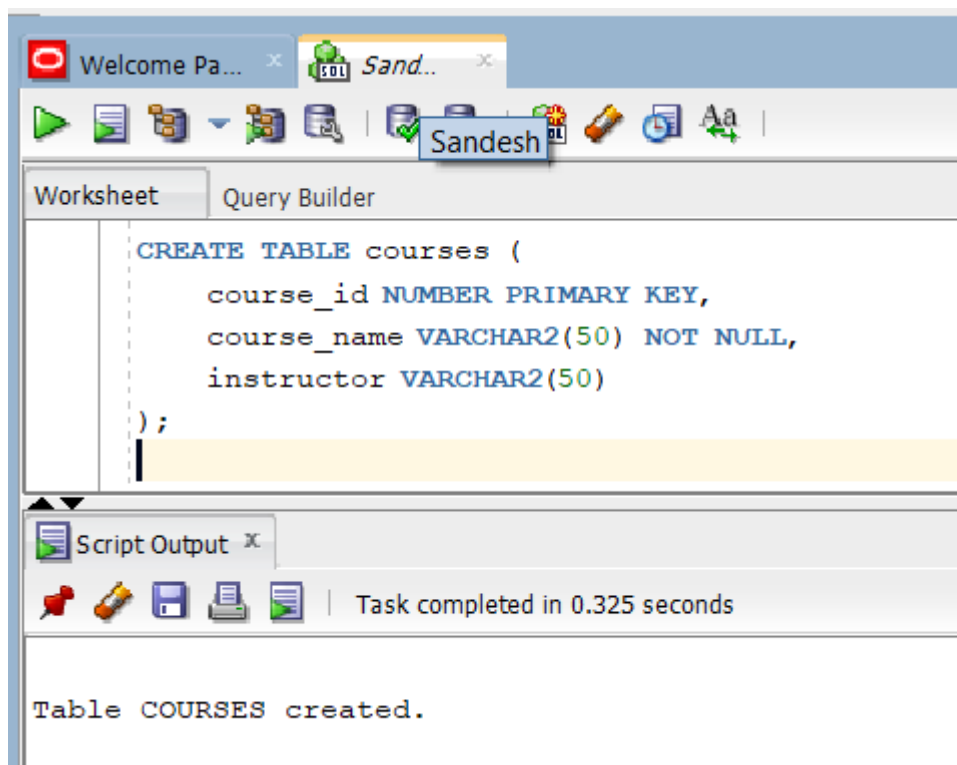
USER is "SANDESH_CSIT"



6. Create Parent and Child Tables

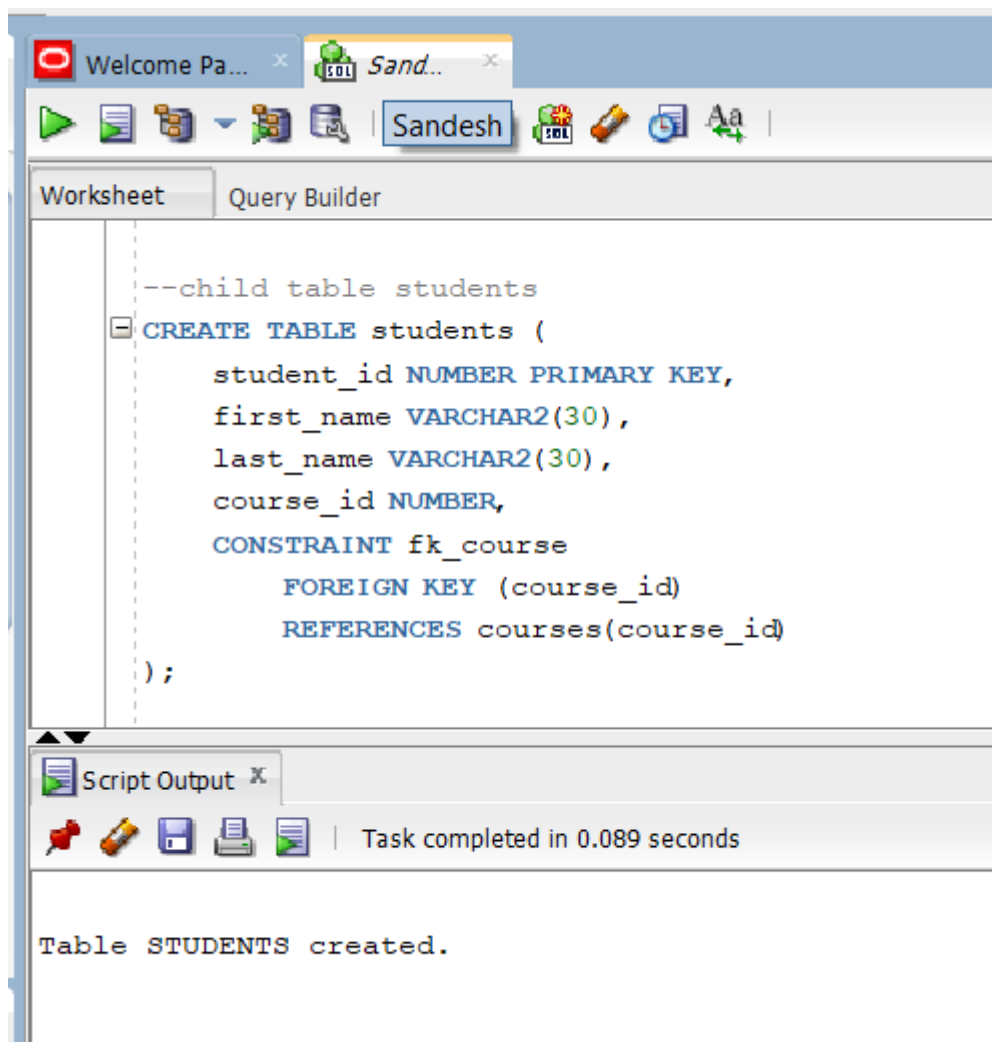
Parent Table: COURSES

```
CREATE TABLE courses (  
    course_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
    course_name VARCHAR2(50) NOT NULL,  
    instructor VARCHAR2(50)  
);
```



Child Table: STUDENTS

```
CREATE TABLE students (  
    student_id NUMBER PRIMARY KEY,  
    first_name VARCHAR2(30),  
    last_name VARCHAR2(30),  
    course_id NUMBER,  
    CONSTRAINT fk_course  
        FOREIGN KEY (course_id)  
        REFERENCES courses(course_id)  
);
```

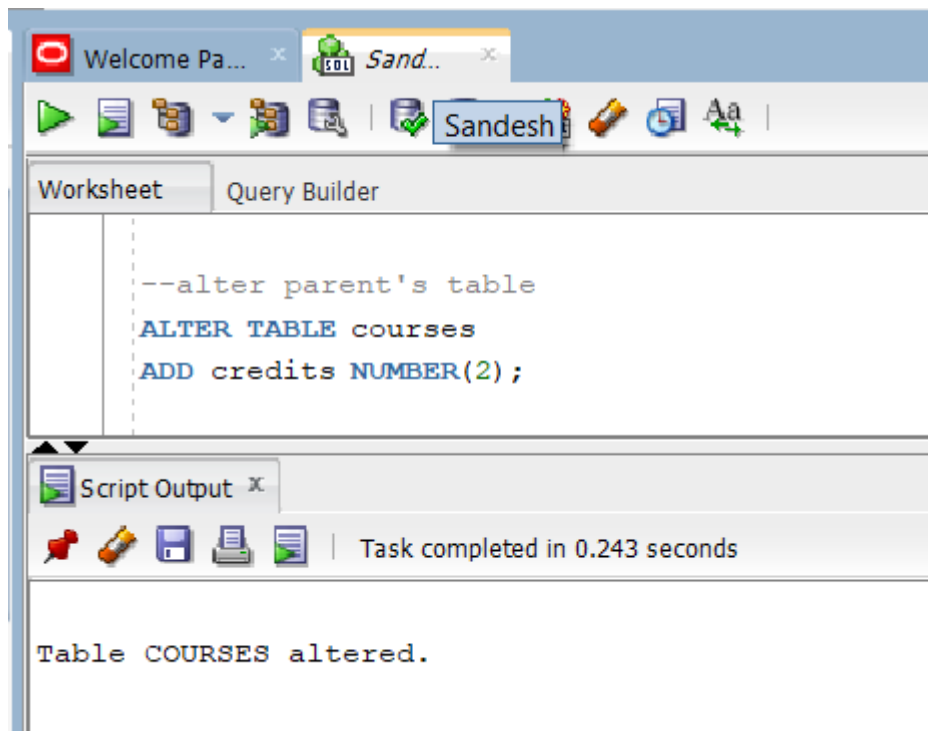


7. Modify Tables (ALTER) and Delete Tables

Alter Parent Table: Add a new column credits to courses

ALTER TABLE courses

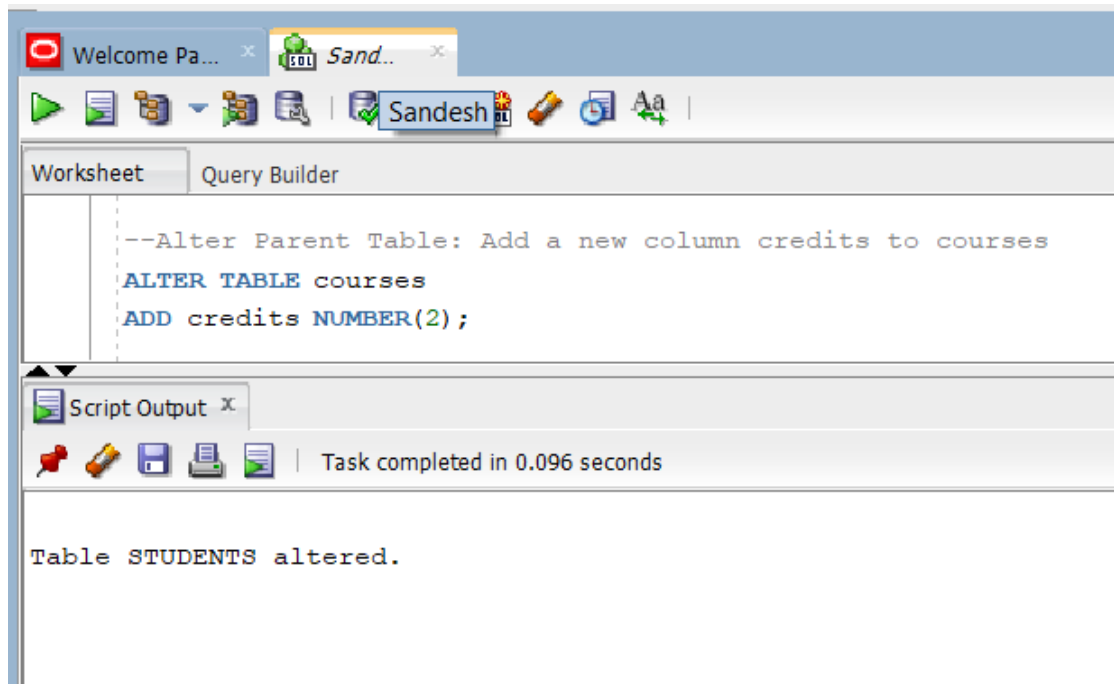
ADD credits NUMBER(2);



Alter Child Table: Add a new column email to students

ALTER TABLE students

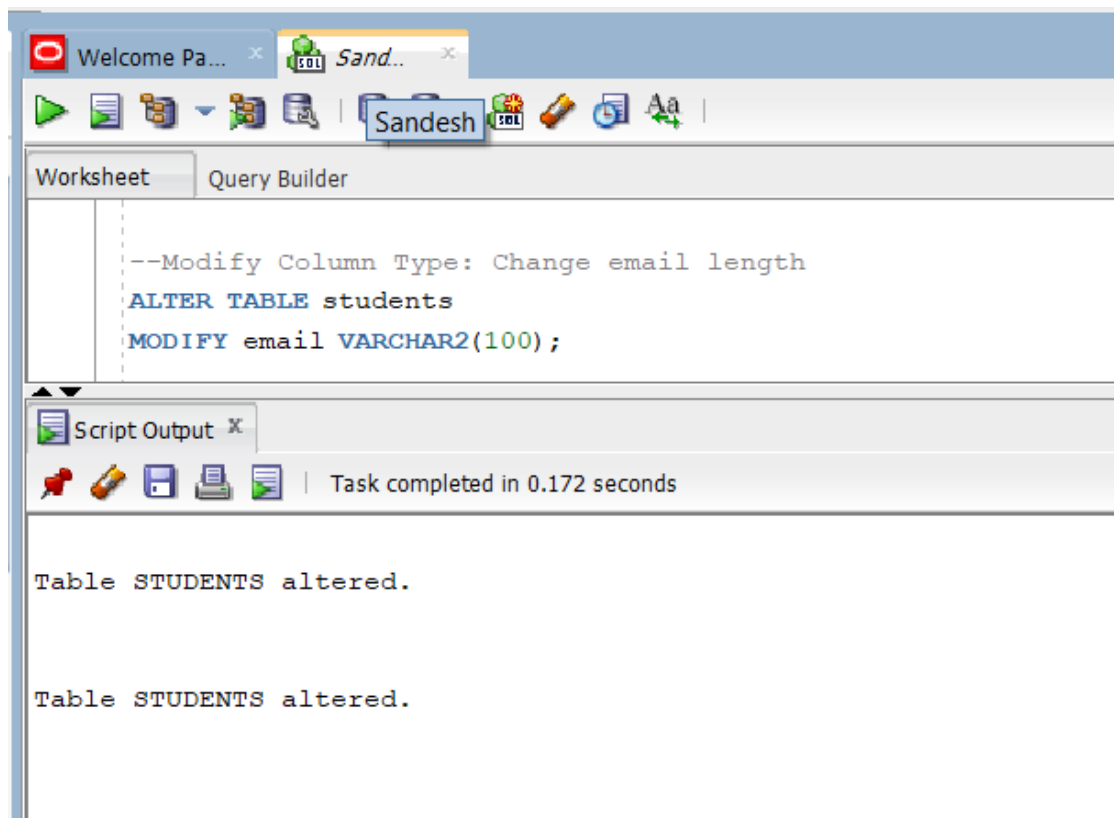
ADD email VARCHAR2(50);



Modify Column Type: Change email length

ALTER TABLE students

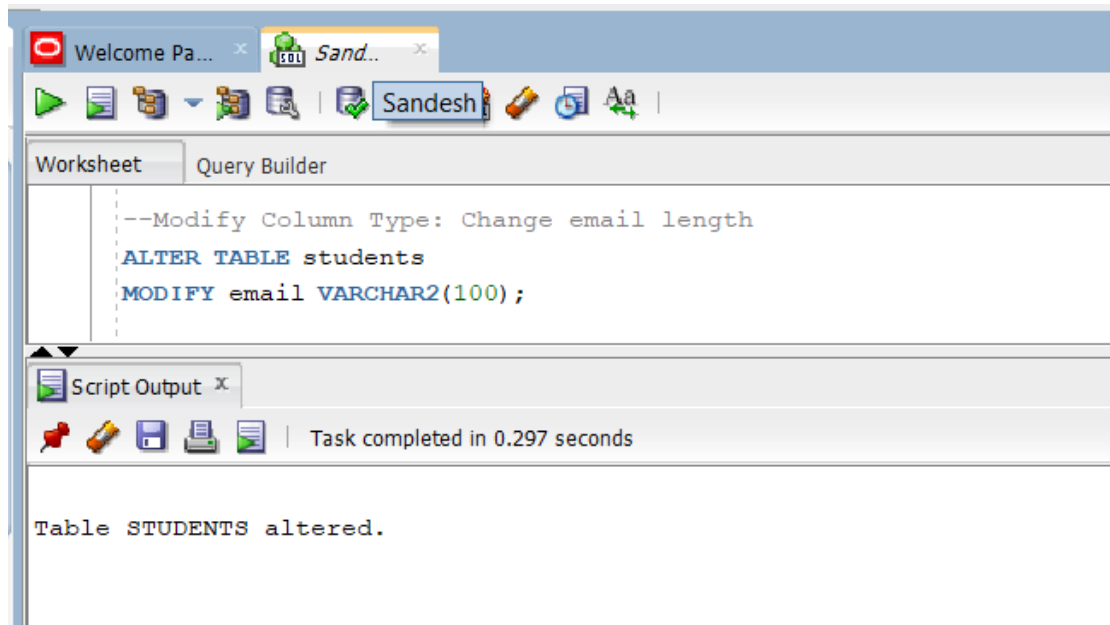
MODIFY email VARCHAR2(100);



Drop Column: Remove email column if not needed

ALTER TABLE students

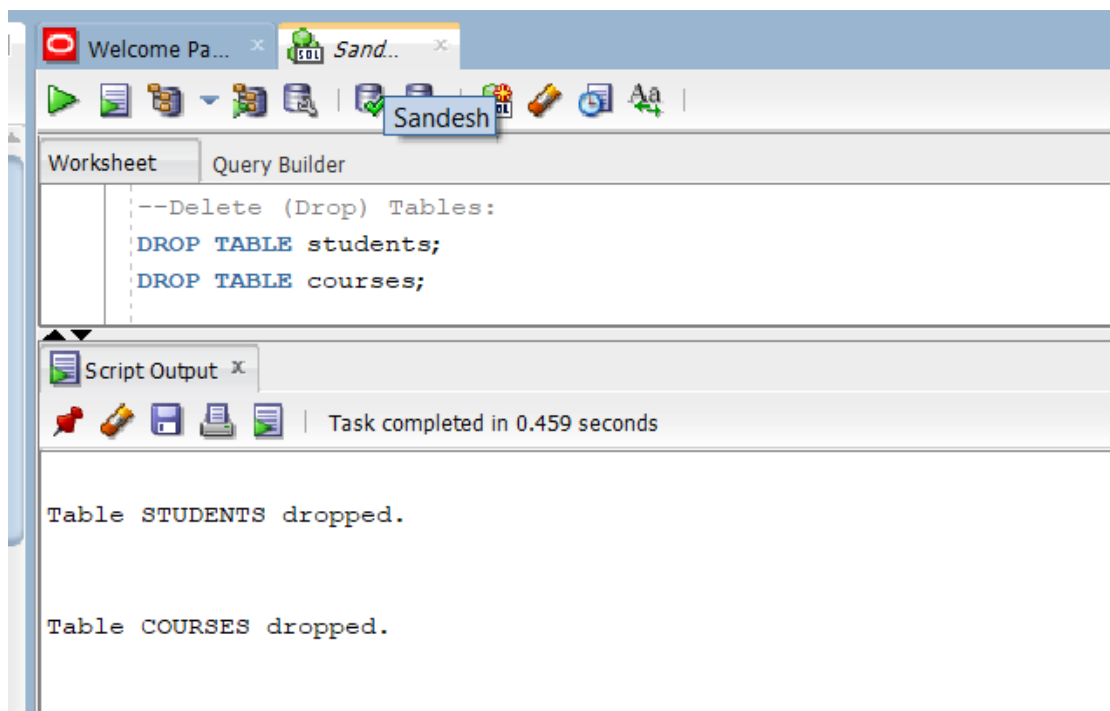
DROP COLUMN email;



Delete (Drop) Tables:

DROP TABLE students;

DROP TABLE courses;



Conclusion

In this lab, we have successfully:

- Created a non-privileged user (sandesh_csit) with appropriate privileges.
- Created parent (courses) and child (students) tables with a foreign key relationship.
- Practiced altering tables: adding columns, modifying column types, and dropping columns.
- Practiced deleting tables using DROP TABLE.
- Reinforced basic DDL commands (CREATE, ALTER, DROP) and user administration.

Lab 2: Oracle DML Operations – Insert, Update, Select, Delete

Date: 02/11/2025

Database Lab

Objectives:

To be able to insert a new record in a parent table.

To be able to verify the records inserted.

To be able to verify domain constraints and referential integrity.

To be able to update and delete records.

Tools Used

Oracle Database XE

SQL Developer

Docker

1. INSERT Operations

General Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, ...)  
VALUES (value1, value2, ...);
```

Example:

Insert records into parent and child tables.

Parent table: COURSES

```
INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, instructor)
```

```
VALUES (101, 'Database Systems', 'Dr. Smith');
```

Child table: STUDENTS

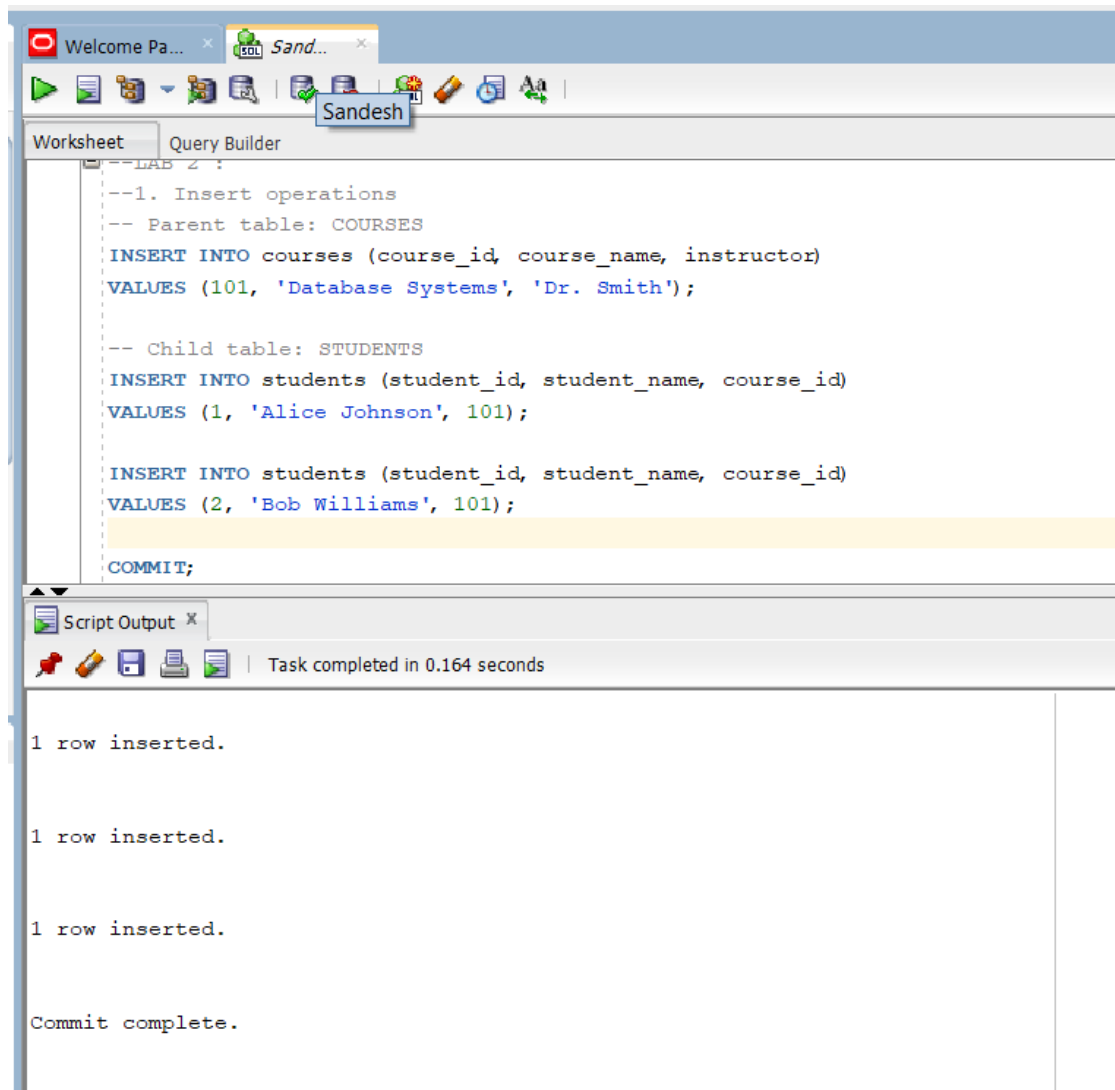
```
INSERT INTO students (student_id, student_name, course_id)
```

```
VALUES (1, 'Alice Johnson', 101);
```

```
INSERT INTO students (student_id, student_name, course_id)
```

```
VALUES (2, 'Bob Williams', 101);
```

```
COMMIT;
```



2. SELECT Operations (Verification)

General Syntax:

SELECT column1, column2, ...

FROM table_name

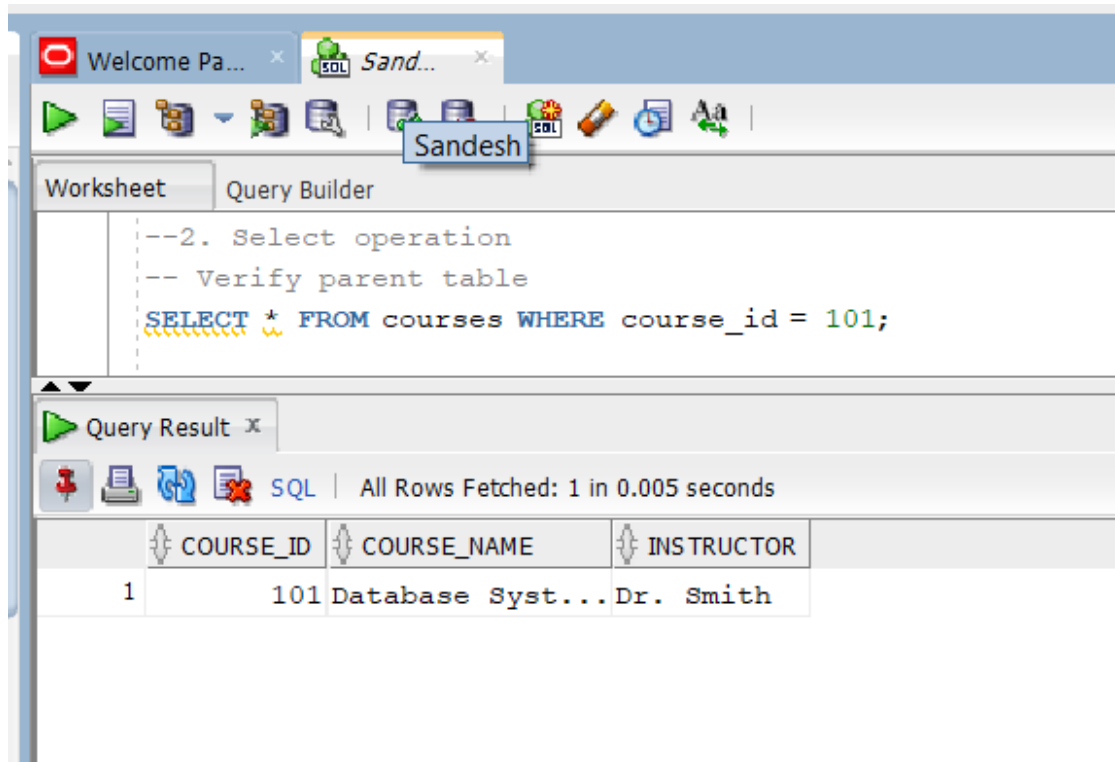
WHERE condition;

Example:

Verify that the records were inserted successfully.

Verify parent table

SELECT * FROM courses WHERE course_id = 101;



Verify child table

SELECT * FROM students WHERE course_id = 101;

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'Sand...'. The query is:


```
-- Verify child table
SELECT * FROM students WHERE course_ic = 101;
```

 The 'Query Result' pane shows the following data:

STUDENT_ID	STUDENT_NAME	COURSE_ID
1	Alice Johnson	101
2	Bob Williams	101

 The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.006 seconds'.

Verify parent-child relationship

```
SELECT s.student_id, s.student_name, c.course_name, c.instructor
FROM students s
JOIN courses c ON s.course_id = c.course_id;
```

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'Sand...'. The query is:


```
-- Verify parent-child relationship
SELECT s.student_id, s.student_name, c.course_name, c.instructor
FROM students s
JOIN courses c ON s.course_id = c.course_id;
```

 The 'Query Result 1' pane shows the following data:

STUDENT_ID	STUDENT_NAME	COURSE_NAME	INSTRUCTOR
1	Alice Johnson	Database Syst...	Dr. Smith
2	Bob Williams	Database Syst...	Dr. Smith

 The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.005 seconds'.

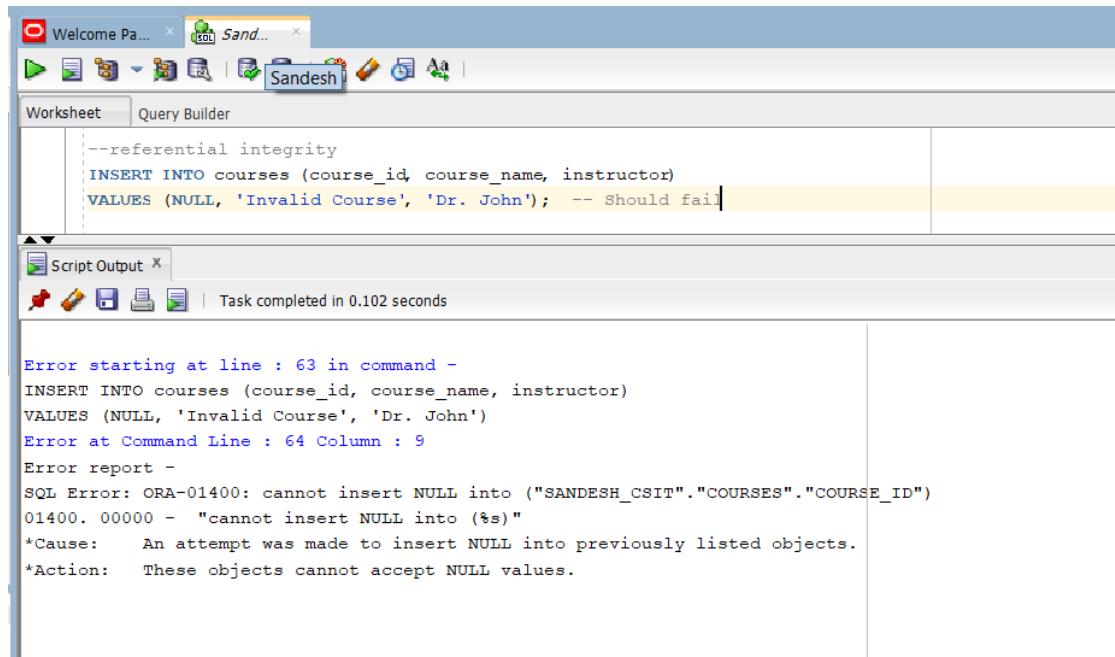
3. Constraint Verification

Domain Constraint Check:

Try inserting invalid data (violating NOT NULL constraint)

INSERT INTO courses (course_id, course_name, instructor)

VALUES (NULL, 'Invalid Course', 'Dr. John'); -- Should fail

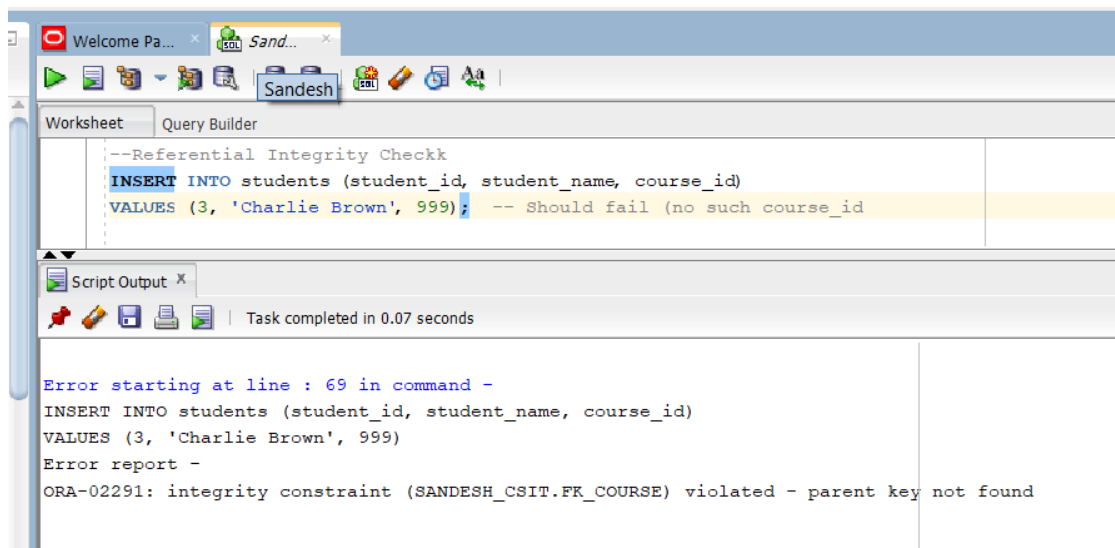


Referential Integrity Check:

Try inserting student in non-existent course

INSERT INTO students (student_id, student_name, course_id)

VALUES (3, 'Charlie Brown', 999); -- Should fail (no such course_id)



4. UPDATE Operations

General Syntax:

UPDATE table_name

SET column1 = new_value1, column2 = new_value2, ...

WHERE condition;

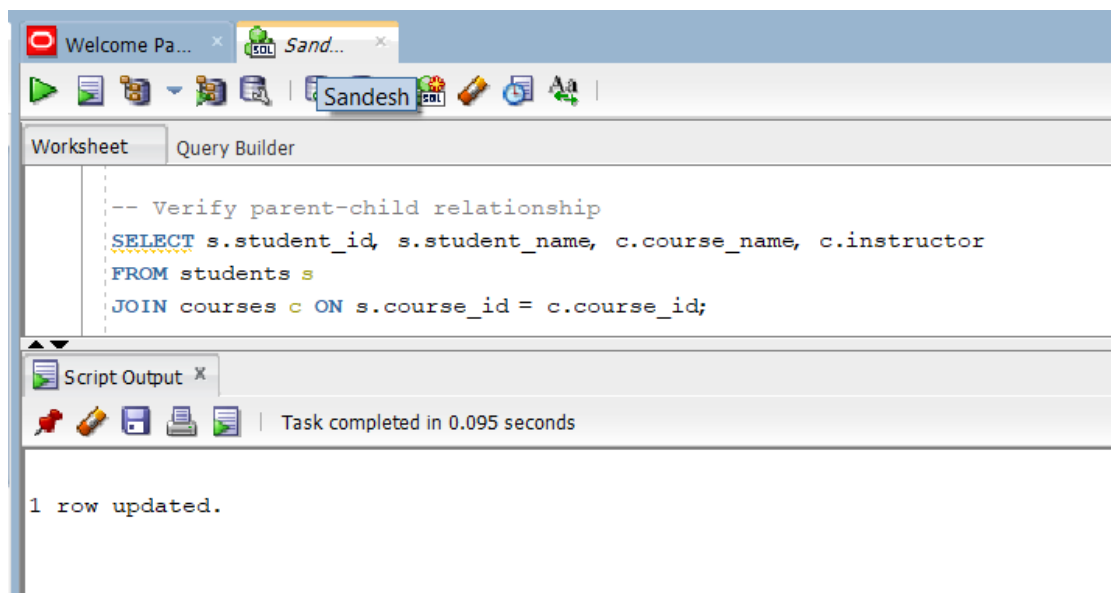
Example:

Update course instructor

UPDATE courses

SET instructor = 'Dr. Adams'

WHERE course_id = 101;



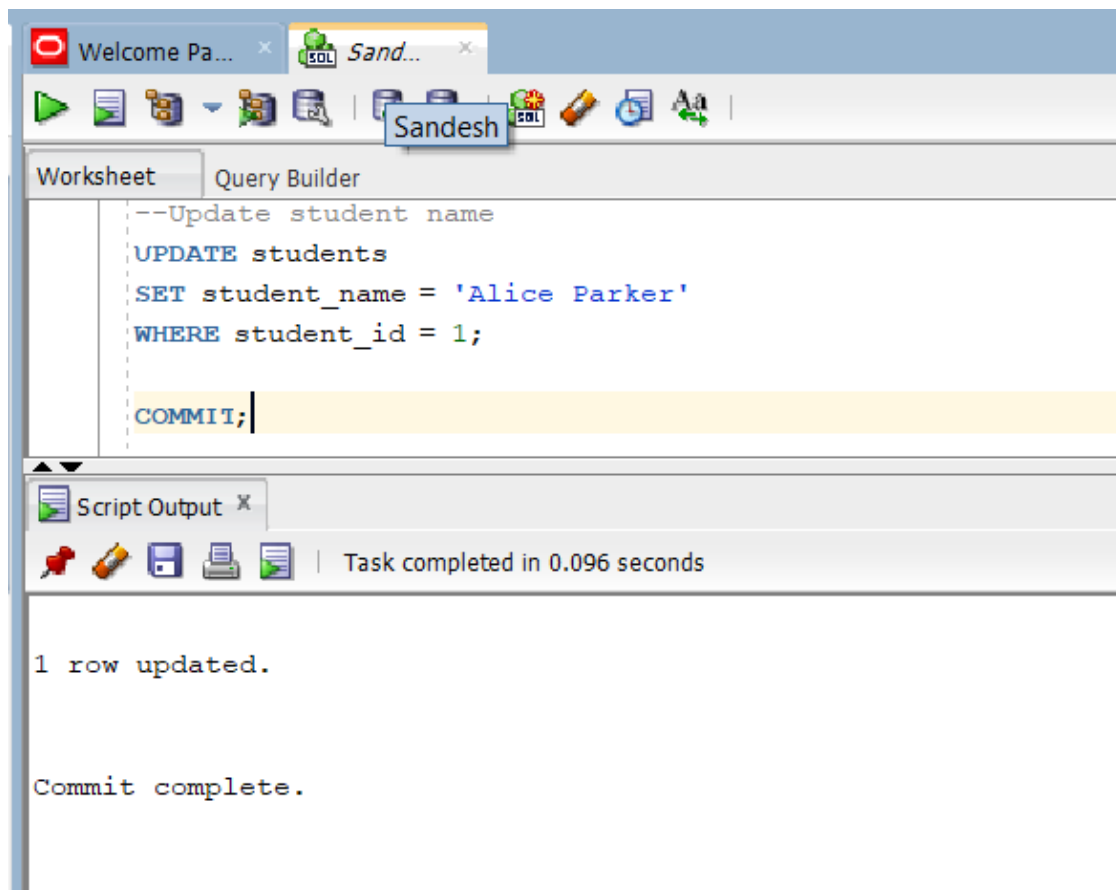
Update student name

UPDATE students

SET student_name = 'Alice Parker'

WHERE student_id = 1;

COMMIT;



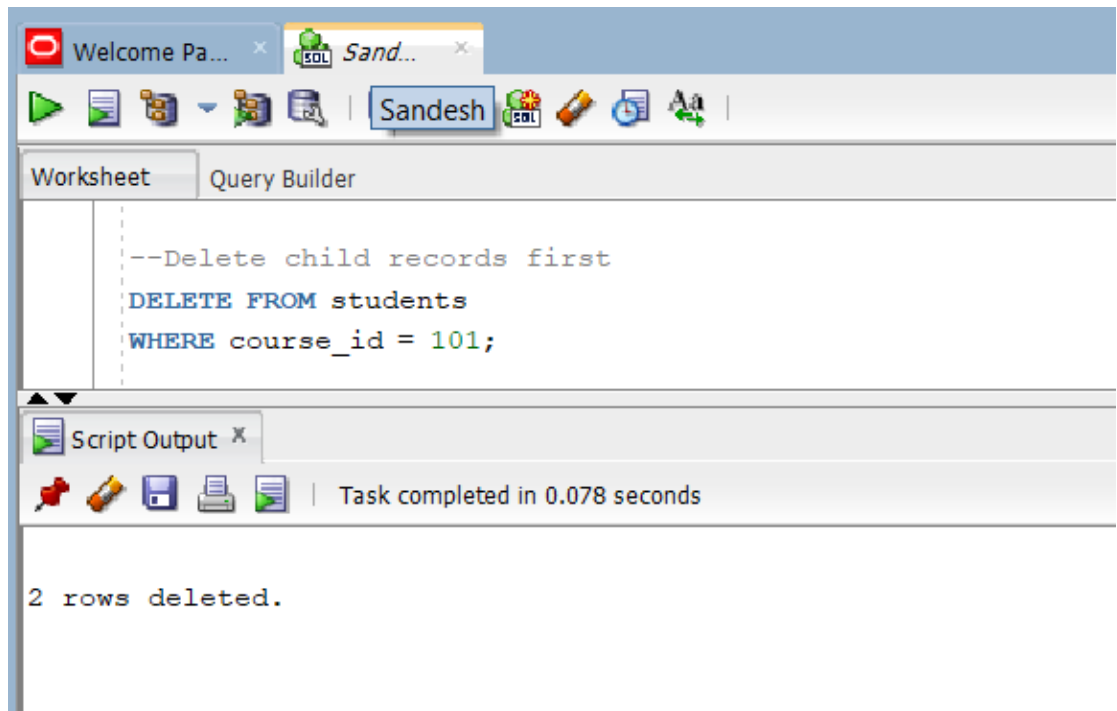
5. DELETE Operations

General Syntax:

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE condition;
```

Example:

```
Delete child records first
DELETE FROM students
WHERE course_id = 101;
```



Then delete parent record

```
DELETE FROM courses
WHERE course_id = 101;
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Conclusion

In this lab, we practiced **DML operations** including inserting, updating, selecting, and deleting records in related tables (**courses** and **students**). We also verified **domain constraints** and **referential integrity**, ensuring that dependent records maintain consistency when performing modifications.

-- LAB #3: SELECT STATEMENT (QUERY)

-- Student: Sandesh Khatiwada (Sandeshcsit)

-- Date: 09/11/2025

-- OBJECTIVES:

-- 1. Fetch data from a single table

-- 2. Fetch data conditionally [WHERE]

-- 3. Use IN, BETWEEN, AND, OR, NOT operations

-- 4. Apply aggregation (SUM, MIN, MAX, AVG, COUNT, STDDEV)

-- 5. Apply JOINS (CROSS, INNER, OUTER)

-- 6. Arrange data (ORDER BY) and fetch limited records

-- OBJECTIVE 1: FETCH DATA FROM A SINGLE TABLE

-- General Syntax:

-- SELECT * FROM <table_name>;

-- 1. Select all employees

SELECT * FROM employees;

-- 2. Select all departments

SELECT * FROM departments;

-- 3. Find employee first name, last name, and email from employees

SELECT first_name, last_name, email FROM employees;

-- 4. Find department name and location ID from departments

SELECT department_name, location_id FROM departments;

-- =====

-- OBJECTIVE 2: FETCH DATA CONDITIONALLY [WHERE]

-- =====

-- General Syntax:

-- SELECT * FROM <table_name> WHERE <condition>;

-- 5. Find all employees who work in department 60 (IT)

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60;
```

-- 6. Find list of all employees hired before 1st January 2006

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01/01/2006', 'DD/MM/YYYY');
```

-- 7. Find employees with salary greater than 10000

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000;
```

-- =====

-- OBJECTIVE 3: IN, BETWEEN, AND, OR, NOT OPERATIONS

-- =====

-- 8. AND Operator - Find employees in IT dept (60) with salary > 5000

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60 AND salary > 5000;
```

-- 9. OR Operator - Find employees in department 50 OR 60

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50 OR department_id = 60;
```

-- 10. NOT Operator - Find employees NOT in department 90

```
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE NOT department_id = 90;
```

-- General Syntax for BETWEEN:

```
-- SELECT * FROM <table_name> WHERE <col_name> BETWEEN value1 AND
value2;
```

-- 11. BETWEEN - Find employees with salary between 5000 and 10000

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000;

-- 12. BETWEEN with dates - Find employees hired between 2005 and 2007

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE hire_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('01/01/2005', 'DD/MM/YYYY')

AND TO_DATE('31/12/2007', 'DD/MM/YYYY');

-- 13. NOT BETWEEN - Find employees with salary NOT between 3000 and 7000

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 3000 AND 7000;

-- General Syntax for IN:

-- SELECT * FROM <table_name> WHERE <col_name> IN (list_of_values);

-- 14. IN Operator - Find employees in departments 30, 50, or 60

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department_id IN (30, 50, 60);

-- 15. IN Operator with job titles

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE job_id IN ('IT_PROG', 'FI_ACCOUNT', 'SA_MAN');

-- 16. NOT IN - Find employees NOT in departments 50 or 90

SELECT * FROM employees

WHERE department_id NOT IN (50, 90);

-- =====

-- OBJECTIVE 4: AGGREGATION FUNCTIONS

-- =====

-- General Syntax:

```
-- SELECT SUM(<col>) FROM <table_name>;
-- SELECT MIN(<col>) FROM <table_name>;
-- SELECT MAX(<col>) FROM <table_name>;
-- SELECT AVG(<col>) FROM <table_name>;
-- SELECT COUNT(*) FROM <table_name>;
-- SELECT STDDEV(<col>) FROM <table_name>;
```

-- 17. Find total number of employees

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Total Employees"
FROM employees;
```

-- 18. Find total salary (SUM)

```
SELECT SUM(salary) AS "Total Salary"
FROM employees;
```

-- 19. Find minimum salary

```
SELECT MIN(salary) AS "Minimum Salary"
FROM employees;
```

-- 20. Find maximum salary

```
SELECT MAX(salary) AS "Maximum Salary"
FROM employees;
```

-- 21. Find average salary

```
SELECT AVG(salary) AS "Average Salary"
FROM employees;
```

-- 22. Find standard deviation of salaries

```
SELECT STDDEV(salary) AS "Salary Std Deviation"
FROM employees;
```

-- 23. Find total salary by department (GROUP BY)

```
SELECT
    department_id,
```

```
COUNT(*) AS "Employee Count",
SUM(salary) AS "Total Salary",
AVG(salary) AS "Average Salary"
FROM employees
GROUP BY department_id
ORDER BY department_id;
```

```
-- =====
-- OBJECTIVE 5: JOINS (CROSS, INNER, OUTER)
-- =====
```

```
-- CROSS JOIN - General Syntax:
-- SELECT * FROM table1, table2;
```

```
-- 24. Cross Join - Cartesian product
SELECT * FROM employees, departments;
```

```
-- CROSS JOIN with WHERE (Old Style Join):
-- SELECT * FROM table1, table2 WHERE <condition>;
```

```
-- 25. Cross Join with WHERE clause
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
    d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

```
-- INNER JOIN - General Syntax:
-- SELECT * FROM table1 t1
-- INNER JOIN table2 t2
-- ON t1.column = t2.column;
```


-- 26. Inner Join - Employees with department names

```
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
    e.salary,
    d.department_name
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

-- 27. Inner Join - Employees with job titles

```
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS "Full Name",
    j.job_title,
    e.salary
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN jobs j
ON e.job_id = j.job_id;
```

-- 28. Multiple INNER JOINS - Employees with department and location

```
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS "Employee Name",
    d.department_name,
    l.city,
    c.country_name
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
INNER JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
INNER JOIN countries c ON l.country_id = c.country_id;
```

-- LEFT OUTER JOIN - General Syntax:

```
-- SELECT * FROM table1 t1
-- LEFT OUTER JOIN table2 t2
-- ON t1.column = t2.column;
```

-- 29. Left Outer Join - All departments with employee count

```
SELECT
    d.department_id,
    d.department_name,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Employee Count"
FROM departments d
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_id;
```

```
-- =====
-- COMBINATION OF JOIN AND AGGREGATION
-- =====
```

-- General Syntax:

```
-- SELECT t1.col, SUM(t2.col) FROM table1 t1
-- INNER JOIN table2 t2 ON t1.id = t2.id
-- GROUP BY t1.col;
```

-- 30. Total salary by department with department names

```
SELECT
    d.department_id,
    d.department_name,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Employee Count",
    SUM(e.salary) AS "Total Salary"
FROM departments d
INNER JOIN employees e
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, d.department_name;
```

-- 31. Average salary by job title

```
SELECT
    j.job_title,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Number of Employees",
    AVG(e.salary) AS "Average Salary"
FROM jobs j
INNER JOIN employees e
ON j.job_id = e.job_id
GROUP BY j.job_title;
```

```
-- =====
-- OBJECTIVE 6: ORDER BY AND LIMIT (ROWNUM)
-- =====
```

-- General Syntax for ORDER BY:

```
-- SELECT * FROM <table_name> ORDER BY <col> ASC;
-- SELECT * FROM <table_name> ORDER BY <col> DESC;
```

-- 32. Employees ordered by salary (ascending)

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary ASC;
```

-- 33. Employees ordered by salary (descending)

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

-- 34. Employees ordered by hire date (newest first)

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
```

-- General Syntax for ROWNUM (LIMIT):

-- WHERE ROWNUM <= n;

-- 35. Top 5 highest paid employees using ROWNUM

```
SELECT * FROM (  
    SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary  
    FROM employees  
    ORDER BY salary DESC  
)  
WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;
```

-- 36. Top 3 most recent hires

```
SELECT * FROM (  
    SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date  
    FROM employees  
    ORDER BY hire_date DESC  
)  
WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;
```

-- 37. Combine JOIN, Aggregation, ORDER BY, and ROWNUM

-- Top 5 departments by total salary

```
SELECT * FROM (  
    SELECT  
        d.department_name,  
        SUM(e.salary) AS "Total Salary"  
    FROM departments d  
    INNER JOIN employees e  
    ON d.department_id = e.department_id  
    GROUP BY d.department_name  
    ORDER BY SUM(e.salary) DESC  
)  
WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;
```

-- =====

-- ADDITIONAL IMPORTANT QUERIES

-- =====

-- 38. Self Join - Employees with their managers

```
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS "Employee",
    m.first_name || ' ' || m.last_name AS "Manager"
FROM employees e
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees m
ON e.manager_id = m.employee_id;
```

-- 39. Subquery - Employees earning more than average salary

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > (SELECT AVG(salary) FROM employees)
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

-- 40. HAVING Clause - Departments with more than 5 employees

```
SELECT
    d.department_name,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Employee Count"
FROM departments d
INNER JOIN employees e
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_name
HAVING COUNT(e.employee_id) > 5
ORDER BY COUNT(e.employee_id) DESC;
```

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 1. Select all employees
SELECT * FROM employees;
```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.085 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
5	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
6	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
7	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
8	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
9	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 2. Select all departments
SELECT * FROM departments;
```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.024 seconds

	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID	MANAGER_ID
1	10	Administration	1700	(null)
2	20	Marketing	1800	(null)
3	30	Purchasing	1700	114
4	40	Human Resources	2400	(null)
5	50	Shipping	1500	120
6	60	IT	1400	102
7	70	Public Relations	2700	(null)
8	80	Sales	2500	145
9	90	Executive	1700	100
10	100	Finance	1700	101

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a query execution. The top bar includes a "Welcome Pa..." window and a "Sand..." window. The "Query Builder" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- 3. Find employee first name, last name, and email from employee  
SELECT first_name, last_name, email FROM employees;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 9 rows. The columns are FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, and EMAIL. The results are fetched in 0.015 seconds.

	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL
1	Steven	King	SKING
2	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR
3	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN
4	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD
5	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST
6	David	Austin	DAUSTIN
7	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL
8	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ
9	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a query execution. The top bar includes a "Welcome Pa..." window and a "Sand..." window. The "Query Builder" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- 4. Find department name and location ID from departments  
SELECT department_name, location_id FROM departments;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 5 rows. The columns are DEPARTMENT_NAME and LOCATION_ID. The results are fetched in 0.009 seconds.

	DEPARTMENT_NAME	LOCATION_ID
1	Administration	1700
2	Marketing	1800
3	Purchasing	1700
4	Human Resources	2400
5	Shipping	1500

Welcome Pa... Sand...
Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 5. Find all employees who work in department 60 (IT)
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60;
```

Query Result 4 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.033 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
3	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
4	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
5	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60

Welcome Pa... Sand...
Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 6. Find list of all employees hired before 1st January 2006
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE hire_date < TO_DATE('01/01/2006', 'DD/MM/YYYY');
```

Query Result x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 28 in 0.039 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
5	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
6	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
7	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
8	111	Ismail	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
9	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30
10	115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	18-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30

Welcome Pa... Sand...
Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 7. Find employees with salary greater than 10000
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary > 10000;
```

Query Result 1 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.012 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD_PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
5	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30
6	145	John	Russell	JRUSSEL	011.44.1344.429...	01-OCT-04	SA_MAN	14000	0.4	100	80
7	146	Karen	Partners	KPARTNER	011.44.1344.467...	05-JAN-05	SA_MAN	13500	0.3	100	80
8	147	Alberto	Errazuriz	AERRAZUR	011.44.1344.429...	10-MAR-05	SA_MAN	12000	0.3	100	80
9	148	Gerald	Cambraut	GCAMBRAU	011.44.1344.619...	15-OCT-07	SA_MAN	11000	0.3	100	80
10	149	Eleni	Zlotkey	EZLOTKEY	011.44.1344.429...	29-JAN-08	SA_MAN	10500	0.2	100	80

Welcome Pa... Sand...
Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 8. AND Operator - Find employees in IT dept (60) with salary > 5000
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 60 AND salary > 5000;
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 2 in 0.025 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 9. OR Operator - Find employees in department 50 OR 60
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id = 50 OR department_id = 60;
```

Query Result 3 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 30 in 0.02 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	18-JUL-04	ST_MAN	8000	(null)	100	50
2	121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	10-APR-05	ST_MAN	8200	(null)	100	50
3	122	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	01-MAY-03	ST_MAN	7900	(null)	100	50
4	123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	10-OCT-05	ST_MAN	6500	(null)	100	50
5	124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	16-NOV-07	ST_MAN	5800	(null)	100	50
6	125	Julia	Nayer	JNAYER	650.124.1214	16-JUL-05	ST_CLERK	3200	(null)	120	50
7	126	Irene	Mikkilineni	IMIKKILI	650.124.1224	28-SEP-06	ST_CLERK	2700	(null)	120	50
8	127	James	Landry	JLANDRY	650.124.1334	14-JAN-07	ST_CLERK	2400	(null)	120	50
9	128	Steven	Markle	SMARKLE	650.124.1434	08-MAR-08	ST_CLERK	2200	(null)	120	50
10	129	Laura	Bissot	LBISSOT	650.124.5234	20-AUG-05	ST_CLERK	3300	(null)	121	50

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 10. NOT Operator - Find employees NOT in department 90
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE NOT department_id = 90;
```

Query Result 3 x Query Result 4 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 47 in 0.016 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
3	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
4	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
5	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
6	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
7	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
8	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
9	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
10	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 11. BETWEEN - Find employees with salary between 5000 and 10000
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 5000 AND 10000;
```

Query Result 3 x Query Result 4 x Query Result 5 x Query Result 6 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 12 in 0.006 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
3	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
4	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
5	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
6	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100
7	113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	07-DEC-07	FI_ACCOUNT	6900	(null)	108	100
8	120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	18-JUL-04	ST_MAN	8000	(null)	100	50
9	121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	10-APR-05	ST_MAN	8200	(null)	100	50
10	122	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	01-MAY-03	ST_MAN	7900	(null)	100	50
11	123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	10-OCT-05	ST_MAN	6500	(null)	100	50
12	124	Kevin	Mourgos	KMOURGOS	650.123.5234	16-NOV-07	ST_MAN	5800	(null)	100	50

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 12. BETWEEN with dates - Find employees hired between 2005 and 2007
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE hire_date BETWEEN TO_DATE('01/01/2005', 'DD/MM/YYYY')
AND TO_DATE('31/12/2007', 'DD/MM/YYYY');
```

Query Result x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 35 in 0.025 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
2	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
3	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
4	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
5	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
6	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
7	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
8	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
9	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100
10	113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	07-DEC-07	FI_ACCOUNT	6900	(null)	108	100

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 13. NOT BETWEEN - Find employees with salary NOT between 3000 and 7000
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE salary NOT BETWEEN 3000 AND 7000;
```

Query Result 1 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 35 in 0.015 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	Steven	King	SRING	515.123.4567	17-JUN-03	AD PRES	24000	(null)	(null)	90
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-SEP-05	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-JAN-01	AD_VP	17000	(null)	100	90
4	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
5	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
6	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
7	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
8	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
9	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100
10	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 14. IN Operator - Find employees in departments 30, 50, or 60
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id IN (30, 50, 60);
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 36 in 0.011 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	114	Den	Raphaely	DRAPHEAL	515.127.4561	07-DEC-02	PU_MAN	11000	(null)	100	30
2	115	Alexander	Khoo	AKHOO	515.127.4562	18-MAY-03	PU_CLERK	3100	(null)	114	30
3	116	Shelli	Baida	SBAIDA	515.127.4563	24-DEC-05	PU_CLERK	2900	(null)	114	30
4	117	Sigal	Tobias	STOBIAS	515.127.4564	24-JUL-05	PU_CLERK	2800	(null)	114	30
5	118	Guy	Himuro	GHIMURO	515.127.4565	15-NOV-06	PU_CLERK	2600	(null)	114	30
6	119	Karen	Colmenares	KCOLMENA	515.127.4566	10-AUG-07	PU_CLERK	2500	(null)	114	30
7	120	Matthew	Weiss	MWEISS	650.123.1234	18-JUL-04	ST_MAN	8000	(null)	100	50
8	121	Adam	Fripp	AFRIPP	650.123.2234	10-APR-05	ST_MAN	8200	(null)	100	50
9	122	Payam	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	650.123.3234	01-MAY-03	ST_MAN	7900	(null)	100	50
10	123	Shanta	Vollman	SVOLLMAN	650.123.4234	10-OCT-05	ST_MAN	6500	(null)	100	50

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 15. IN Operator with job titles
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE job_id IN ('IT_PROG', 'FI_ACCOUNT', 'SA_MAN');
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 15 in 0.024 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
2	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
3	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
4	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100
5	113	Luis	Popp	LPOPP	515.124.4567	07-DEC-07	FI_ACCOUNT	6900	(null)	108	100
6	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
7	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
8	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
9	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
10	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 16. NOT IN - Find employees NOT in departments 50 or 90
SELECT * FROM employees
WHERE department_id NOT IN (50, 90);
```

Query Result 4 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 22 in 0.015 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-JAN-06	IT_PROG	9000	(null)	102	60
2	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-MAY-07	IT_PROG	6000	(null)	103	60
3	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-JUN-05	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
4	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-FEB-06	IT_PROG	4800	(null)	103	60
5	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-FEB-07	IT_PROG	4200	(null)	103	60
6	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-AUG-02	FI_MGR	12008	(null)	101	100
7	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-AUG-02	FI_ACCOUNT	9000	(null)	108	100
8	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	8200	(null)	108	100
9	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-SEP-05	FI_ACCOUNT	7700	(null)	108	100
10	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	JMURMAN	515.124.4469	07-MAR-06	FI_ACCOUNT	7800	(null)	108	100

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 17. Find total number of employees
SELECT COUNT(*) AS "Total Employees"
FROM employees;
```

Query Result x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.008 seconds

	Total Employees
1	50

Welcome Pa... Sand...

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 18. Find total salary (SUM)
SELECT SUM(salary) AS "Total Salary"
FROM employees;
```

Query Result x Query Result 1 x

SQL All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.006 seconds

	Total Salary
1	316408

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a query execution. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and undo. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying a SQL query:

```
-- 20. Find maximum salary
SELECT MAX(salary) AS "Maximum Salary"
FROM employees;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result 3' tab shows the execution results in a table:

Maximum Salary
24000

The status bar at the bottom indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.005 seconds'.

The screenshot shows the SAP Query Builder window. The title bar includes 'Welcome Pa...', 'Sand...', and 'Sandesh'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active. The query text is as follows:

```
-- 22. Find standard deviation of salaries
SELECT STDDEV(salary) AS "Salary Std Deviation"
FROM employees;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab is selected, displaying the result of the query. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.006 seconds'. The result table has one column, 'Salary Std Deviation', and one row with the value 1:811.872253720213734451475359169446480...

[illegible]

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 25. Cross Join with WHERE clause
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
    d.department_name
FROM employees e, departments d
WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id;
```

Query Result x | Query Result 1 x | Query Result 2 x | Query Result 3 x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.024 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_NAME
1	114	Den	Raphaely	Purchasing
2	115	Alexander	Khoo	Purchasing
3	116	Shelli	Baida	Purchasing
4	117	Sigal	Tobias	Purchasing
5	118	Guy	Himuro	Purchasing
6	119	Karen	Colmenares	Purchasing
7	120	Matthew	Weiss	Shipping
8	121	Adam	Fripp	Shipping
9	122	Payam	Kaufling	Shipping
10	123	Shanta	Vollman	Shipping

Welcome Pa...

Sand...

Sandesh

Worksheet

Query Builder

```

-- 26. Inner Join - Employees with department names
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
    e.salary,
    d.department_name
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN departments d
ON e.department_id = d.department_id;

```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.011 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_NAME
1	114	Den	Raphaely	11000	Purchasing
2	115	Alexander	Khoo	3100	Purchasing
3	116	Shelli	Baida	2900	Purchasing
4	117	Sigal	Tobias	2800	Purchasing
5	118	Guy	Himuro	2600	Purchasing
6	119	Karen	Colmenares	2500	Purchasing
7	120	Matthew	Weiss	8000	Shipping
8	121	Adam	Fripp	8200	Shipping
9	122	Payam	Kaufling	7900	Shipping
10	123	Shanta	Vollman	6500	Shipping

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 27. Inner Join - Employees with job titles
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS "Full Name",
    j.job_title,
    e.salary
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN jobs j
ON e.job_id = j.job_id;
```

Query Result 1 x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.03 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	Full Name	JOB_TITLE	SALARY
1	100	Steven King	President	24000
2	101	Neena Kochhar	Vice President	17000
3	102	Lex De Haan	Vice President	17000
4	108	Nancy Greenberg	Finance Manager	12008
5	109	Daniel Faviet	Accountant	9000
6	110	John Chen	Accountant	8200
7	111	Ismael Sciarra	Accountant	7700
8	112	Jose Manuel Ur...	Accountant	7800
9	113	Luis Popp	Accountant	6900
10	145	John Russell	Sales Manager	14000

Welcome Pa...
Sand...

Sandesh

Worksheet
Query Builder

```

-- 28. Multiple INNER JOINS - Employees with department and location
SELECT
    e.employee_id,
    e.first_name || ' ' || e.last_name AS "Employee Name",
    d.department_name,
    l.city,
    c.country_name
FROM employees e
INNER JOIN departments d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
INNER JOIN locations l ON d.location_id = l.location_id
INNER JOIN countries c ON l.country_id = c.country_id;

```

Query Result

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.039 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	Employee Name	DEPARTMENT_NAME	CITY	COUNTRY_NAME
1	103	Alexander Hunold	IT	London	United King...
2	104	Bruce Ernst	IT	London	United King...
3	105	David Austin	IT	London	United King...
4	106	Valli Pataballa	IT	London	United King...
5	107	Diana Lorentz	IT	London	United King...
6	120	Matthew Weiss	Shipping	Oxford	United King...
7	121	Adam Fripp	Shipping	Oxford	United King...
8	122	Payam Kaufling	Shipping	Oxford	United King...
9	123	Shanta Vollman	Shipping	Oxford	United King...
10	124	Kevin Mourgog	Shipping	Oxford	United King...

Welcome Pa...
Sand...

Worksheet
Query Builder

```

-- 29. Left Outer Join - All departments with employee count
SELECT
    d.department_id,
    d.department_name,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Employee Count"
FROM departments d
LEFT OUTER JOIN employees e
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, d.department_name
ORDER BY d.department_id;

```

Query Result 1

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.05 seconds

	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	Employee Count
1	10	Administration	0
2	20	Marketing	0
3	30	Purchasing	6
4	40	Human Resources	0
5	50	Shipping	25
6	60	IT	5
7	70	Public Relations	0
8	80	Sales	5
9	90	Executive	3
10	100	Finance	6

Welcome Pa... x Sand... x

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 30. Total salary by department with department names
SELECT
    d.department_id,
    d.department_name,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Employee Count",
    SUM(e.salary) AS "Total Salary"
FROM departments d
INNER JOIN employees e
ON d.department_id = e.department_id
GROUP BY d.department_id, d.department_name;
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.032 seconds

	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	Employee Count	Total Salary
1	30	Purchasing	6	24900
2	50	Shipping	25	92100
3	60	IT	5	28800
4	80	Sales	5	61000
5	90	Executive	3	58000
6	100	Finance	6	51608

Welcome Pa... x Sand... x

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder






















```
-- 31. Average salary by job title
SELECT
    j.job_title,
    COUNT(e.employee_id) AS "Number of Employees",
    AVG(e.salary) AS "Average Salary"
FROM jobs j
INNER JOIN employees e
ON j.job_id = e.job_id
GROUP BY j.job_title;
```

Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.017 seconds

	JOB_TITLE	Number of Employees	Average Salary
1	President	1	24000
2	Vice President	2	17000
3	Finance Manager	1	12008
4	Accountant	5	7920
5	Sales Manager	5	12200
6	Purchasing Mana...	1	11000
7	Purchasing Clerk	5	2780
8	Stock Manager	5	7280
9	Stock Clerk	20	2785
10	Programmer	5	5760

Welcome Pa...Sand...



Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a query and its results.

Query Builder

```
-- 33. Employees ordered by salary (descending)
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

Query Result 1

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.016 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	100	Steven	King	24000
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	17000
3	102	Lex	De Haan	17000
4	145	John	Russell	14000
5	146	Karen	Partners	13500
6	108	Nancy	Greenberg	12008
7	147	Alberto	Errazuriz	12000
8	148	Gerald	Cambrault	11000
9	114	Den	Raphaely	11000
10	149	Eleni	Zlotkey	10500

Windows interface showing a SQL query execution. The window title is "Welcome Pa..." and "Sand...". The toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The "Query Builder" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- 34. Employees ordered by hire date (newest first)
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date
FROM employees
ORDER BY hire_date DESC;
```

The query results are displayed in a table with 50 rows fetched in 0.025 seconds. The table columns are EMPLOYEE_ID, FIRST_NAME, LAST_NAME, and HIRE_DATE. The results show the top 10 employees ordered by hire date (newest first).

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
1	128	Steven	Markle	08-MAR-08
2	136	Hazel	Philtanker	06-FEB-08
3	149	Eleni	Zlotkey	29-JAN-08
4	135	Ki	Gee	12-DEC-07
5	113	Luis	Popp	07-DEC-07
6	124	Kevin	Mourgos	16-NOV-07
7	148	Gerald	Cambrault	15-OCT-07
8	119	Karen	Colmenares	10-AUG-07
9	104	Bruce	Ernst	21-MAY-07
10	132	TJ	Olson	10-APR-07

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a query and its results.

Query Builder





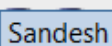






```
-- 35. Top 5 highest paid employees using ROWNUM
SELECT * FROM (
    SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
    FROM employees
    ORDER BY salary DESC
)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;
```

Query Result 3

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 5 in 0.012 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	100	Steven	King	24000
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	17000
3	102	Lex	De Haan	17000
4	145	John	Russell	14000
5	146	Karen	Partners	13500


Welcome Pa...Sand...



Worksheet

Query Builder

-- 36. Top 3 most recent hires

 SELECT * FROM (


SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, hire_date





FROM employees

ORDER BY hire_date DESC

)

WHERE ROWNUM <= 3;

 Query Result 4

 SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.017 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE
1	128	Steven	Markle	08-MAR-08
2	136	Hazel	Philtanker	06-FEB-08
3	149	Eleni	Zlotkey	29-JAN-08

The screenshot displays the Oracle SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, showing a SQL query designed to list the top 5 departments by total salary. The query uses a subquery with an inner join between the 'departments' and 'employees' tables, grouped by department name and ordered by total salary in descending order. The outer query uses 'ROWNUM' to limit the results to 5 rows.

```
-- 37. Combine JOIN, Aggregation, ORDER BY, and ROWNUM
-- Top 5 departments by total salary
SELECT * FROM (
    SELECT
        d.department_name,
        SUM(e.salary) AS "Total Salary"
    FROM departments d
    INNER JOIN employees e
    ON d.department_id = e.department_id
    GROUP BY d.department_name
    ORDER BY SUM(e.salary) DESC
)
WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result 5' tab shows the output of the query. It is a table with two columns: 'DEPARTMENT_NAME' and 'Total Salary'. The results are ordered by total salary in descending order, showing the top 5 departments.

	DEPARTMENT_NAME	Total Salary
1	Shipping	92100
2	Sales	61000
3	Executive	58000
4	Finance	51608
5	IT	28800

Lab 4:

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled '4. View...'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
-- 1. Simple view of all employees  
CREATE VIEW vw_all_employees AS  
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary, department_id, job_id  
FROM employees;
```

The 'Script Output' pane at the bottom shows the message: 'View VW_ALL_EMPLOYEES created.' and indicates the task was completed in 0.176 seconds.

The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a worksheet titled '4. View...'. The SQL editor contains the following code:

```
-- 2. Fetch employees with salary > 10000 from the view  
SELECT * FROM vw_all_employees  
WHERE salary > 10000;
```

The 'Query Result' pane at the bottom shows the results of the query, indicating 'All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.103 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with 10 rows and 6 columns.

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID
1	100	Steven	King	24000	90	AD_PRES
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	17000	90	AD_VP
3	102	Lex	De Haan	17000	90	AD_VP
4	108	Nancy	Greenberg	12008	100	FI_MGR
5	114	Den	Raphaely	11000	30	PU_MAN
6	145	John	Russell	14000	80	SA_MAN
7	146	Karen	Partners	13500	80	SA_MAN
8	147	Alberto	Errazuriz	12000	80	SA_MAN
9	148	Gerald	Cambrault	11000	80	SA_MAN
10	149	Eleni	Zlotkey	10500	80	SA_MAN

4. View.... x Sandes... x

Sandesh~1

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 3. Join view with jobs table to get job titles
SELECT v.employee_id, v.first_name || ' ' || v.last_name AS full_name, j.job_title, v.salary
FROM vw_all_employees v
INNER JOIN jobs j ON v.job_id = j.job_id;
```

Query Result x

SQL | Fetched 50 rows in 0.03 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FULL_NAME	JOB_TITLE	SALARY
1	100	Steven King	President	24000
2	101	Neena Kochhar	Vice President	17000
3	102	Lex De Haan	Vice President	17000
4	109	Daniel Faviet	Accountant	9000
5	110	John Chen	Accountant	8200
6	111	Ismael Sciarra	Accountant	7700
7	112	Jose Manuel Ur...	Accountant	7800
8	113	Luis Popp	Accountant	6900
9	108	Nancy Greenberg	Finance Manager	12008

4. View.... x Sandes... x

Sandesh~1

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 4. Create a materialized view for high salary employees
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv_high_salary_employees AS
SELECT employee_id, first_name, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary > 15000;
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.707 seconds

Materialized view MV_HIGH_SALARY_EMPLOYEES created.

4. View.... x Sandes... x

Sandesh~1

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 5. Query materialized view
SELECT * FROM mv_high_salary_employees
ORDER BY salary DESC;
```

Query Result x

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.03 seconds

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	100	Steven	King	24000
2	102	Lex	De Haan	17000
3	101	Neena	Kochhar	17000

LAB 5: PL/SQL

Student: Sandesh Khatiwada

Date: 11/11/2025

OBJECTIVES:

1. Understand basic PL/SQL structure
2. Perform simple computations and decision-making
3. Create and execute functions and procedures
4. Use loops in PL/SQL programs

```
-- =====  
-- GENERAL SYNTAX (REFERENCE)  
-- =====  
-- DECLARE  
--   <variables>;  
-- BEGIN  
--   <statements>;  
-- EXCEPTION  
--   <exception-handling>;  
-- END;  
-- /
```

OBJECTIVE 1: BASIC PL/SQL BLOCK

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

1. Hello World in PL/SQL

BEGIN

 DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Hello world');

END;

/

OBJECTIVE 2: SIMPLE COMPUTATION & CONDITIONS

2.1 Calculate area of a circle

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE

pi CONSTANT NUMBER := 3.14;

radius NUMBER := &r;

area NUMBER;

BEGIN

area := pi * radius * radius;

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The area is: ' || area);

END;

/

2.2 Eligibility check using IF-ELSE

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE

age NUMBER := &age;

BEGIN

IF age > 22 THEN

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is eligible for admission.');

ELSE

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is NOT eligible for admission.');

END IF;

END;

/

OBJECTIVE 3: FUNCTIONS IN PL/SQL

3 Function: Total salary by department

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_total_salary_by_dept
```

```
(
```

```
    p_dept_id IN NUMBER
```

```
)
```

```
RETURN NUMBER
```

```
AS
```

```
    v_total_salary NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    SELECT SUM(salary + NVL(commission_pct,0) * salary)
```

```
    INTO v_total_salary
```

```
    FROM employees
```

```
    WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
```

```
    RETURN NVL(v_total_salary, 0);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

```
DECLARE
```

```
    v_total NUMBER;
```

```
BEGIN
```

```
    v_total := get_total_salary_by_dept(80);
```

```
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Salary for Dept 80: ' || v_total);
```

```
END;
```

```
/
```

```
-- =====  
-- OBJECTIVE 4: STORED PROCEDURES  
-- =====
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_max_salary(  
    v_max_salary OUT employees.salary%TYPE,  
    dept_id IN employees.department_id%TYPE  
)  
AS  
BEGIN  
    SELECT MAX(salary)  
    INTO v_max_salary  
    FROM employees  
    WHERE department_id = dept_id;  
  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Maximum Salary: ' || v_max_salary);  
END get_max_salary;  
/
```

```
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

```
DECLARE  
    v_max employees.salary%TYPE;  
BEGIN  
    get_max_salary(v_max, 80);  
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Returned Max Salary: ' || v_max);  
END;  
/
```

OBJECTIVE 5: LOOPS IN PL/SQL

```
-- Print even multiples of 5 less than 100  
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
```

```

DECLARE
    i NUMBER := 1;
    prod NUMBER;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        prod := i * 5;

        EXIT WHEN prod >= 100;

        IF MOD(prod, 2) = 0 THEN
            DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(prod);
        END IF;

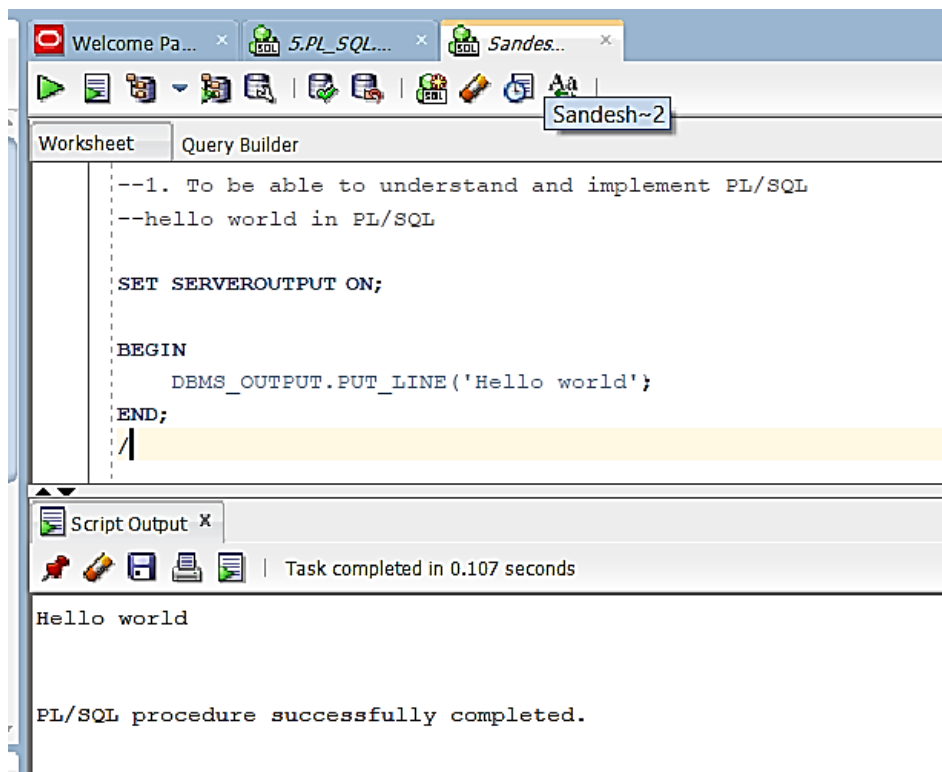
        i := i + 1;
    END LOOP;
END;
/

```

```

-- =====
-- CONCLUSION
-- =====
-- PL/SQL allows procedural logic inside SQL environments.
-- Variables, loops, conditions, functions, and procedures make Oracle more powerful.
-- This lab demonstrated practical use cases of PL/SQL blocks, functions, procedures,
and loops.

```

Sandesh... x 5.PL_SQL... x

Sandesh HR

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--2.1 To calculate area of a circle
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    pi CONSTANT NUMBER := 3.14;
    radius NUMBER := &r;
    area NUMBER;
BEGIN
    area := pi * radius * radius;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The area is: ' || area);
END;
/
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 3.704 seconds

```
old:DECLARE
    pi CONSTANT NUMBER := 3.14;
    radius NUMBER := &r;
    area NUMBER;
BEGIN
    area := pi * radius * radius;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The area is: ' || area);
END;

new:DECLARE
    pi CONSTANT NUMBER := 3.14;
    radius NUMBER := 5;
    area NUMBER;
BEGIN
    area := pi * radius * radius;
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('The area is: ' || area);
END;
The area is: 78.5

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Sandesh... x 5.PL_SQL... x

Sandesh HR

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- 2.2. Use IF-ELSE to check admission eligibility based on age
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    age NUMBER := &age;
BEGIN
    IF age > 22 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is eligible for admission. ');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is NOT eligible for admission. ');
    END IF;
END;
/
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 2.366 seconds

```
old:DECLARE
    age NUMBER := &age;
BEGIN
    IF age > 22 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is eligible for admission. ');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is NOT eligible for admission. ');
    END IF;
END;

new:DECLARE
    age NUMBER := 23;
BEGIN
    IF age > 22 THEN
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is eligible for admission. ');
    ELSE
        DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Student is NOT eligible for admission. ');
    END IF;
END;
Student is eligible for admission.

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
```

Oracle SQL Developer interface showing a PL/SQL script in the Query Builder and its execution output in the Script Output window.

Query Builder:

```
--4 Function
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_total_employees_before_date
(
    p_hire_date IN DATE
)
RETURN NUMBER
AS
    v_total NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT COUNT(*)
    INTO v_total
    FROM employees
    WHERE hire_date < p_hire_date;

    RETURN NVL(v_total, 0);
END;
/
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    v_total NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_total := get_total_employees_before_date(TO_DATE('2021-01-01', 'YYYY-MM-DD'));
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Employees hired before 2021-01-01: ' || v_total);
END;
/
```

Script Output:

Task completed in 0.206 seconds

Function GET_TOTAL_EMPLOYEES_BEFORE_DATE compiled

Total Employees hired before 2021-01-01: 107

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Sandesh HR

Worksheet | Query Builder

```
--3 Create a function
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION get_total_salary_by_dept
(
    p_dept_id IN NUMBER
)
RETURN NUMBER AS
    v_total_salary NUMBER;
BEGIN
    SELECT SUM(salary + NVL(commission_pct, 0) * salary)
    --SELECT SUM(salary)
    INTO v_total_salary
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id = p_dept_id;
    RETURN NVL(v_total_salary, 0);
END;
/
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;
DECLARE
    v_total NUMBER;
BEGIN
    v_total := get_total_salary_by_dept(80);
    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Total Salary for Dept 80: ' || v_total);
END;
/
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.277 seconds

Function GET_TOTAL_SALARY_BY_DEPT compiled

Total Salary for Dept 80: 382740

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Welcome Pa... x Sandesh... x

Sandesh HR

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--5 STORED PROCEDURE
CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE get_max_salary(
    v_max_salary OUT employees.salary%TYPE,
    dept_id IN employees.department_id%TYPE)
AS
BEGIN
    SELECT MAX(salary)
    INTO v_max_salary
    FROM employees
    WHERE department_id=dept_id;

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Maximum Salary: ' || v_max_salary);
END get_max_salary;
/

SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    v_max employees.salary%TYPE;
BEGIN
    get_max_salary(v_max, 80);

    DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE('Returned Max Salary: ' || v_max);
END;
/
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.202 seconds

Procedure GET_MAX_SALARY compiled

Maximum Salary: 14000

Returned Max Salary: 14000

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

Sandesh HR

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--6. wap to find even multiples of 5 less than 100
SET SERVEROUTPUT ON;

DECLARE
    i NUMBER := 1;
    prod NUMBER;
BEGIN
    LOOP
        prod := i * 5;

        -- exit when product exceeds 100
        EXIT WHEN prod >= 100;

        -- print only even multiples
        IF MOD(prod, 2) = 0 THEN
            DEMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE(prod);
        END IF;

        i := i + 1;
    END LOOP;
END;
/
```

Script Output X

Task completed in 0.097 seconds

10
20
30
40
50
60
70
80
90

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

1. Range Partitioning

-- Create table with RANGE partitioning on sales_date

```
CREATE TABLE sales1
```

```
(
```

```
customer_id NUMBER,
```

```
sales_date DATE,
```

```
order_amount NUMBER,
```

```
region NVARCHAR2(10)
```

```
)
```

```
PARTITION BY RANGE (sales_date)
```

```
(
```

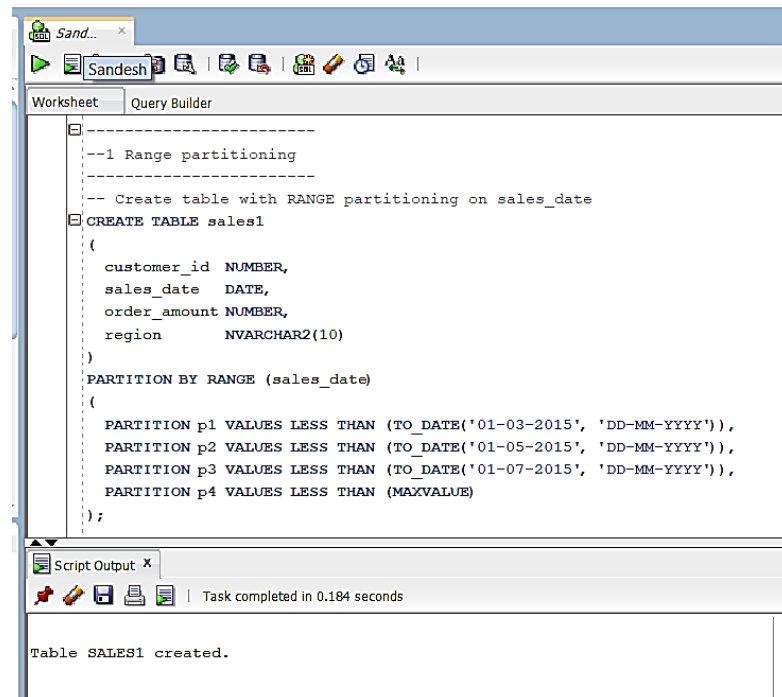
```
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-03-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY')),
```

```
PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-05-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY')),
```

```
PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-07-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY')),
```

```
PARTITION p4 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)
```

```
);
```




```
-- Insert rows (
-- p1 (date < 01-03-2015) -> 1 row
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (1, TO_DATE('01-01-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 600, N'SOUTH');

-- p2 (>=01-03-2015 and <01-05-2015) -> 2 rows
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (2, TO_DATE('15-03-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 1200, N'NORTH');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (3, TO_DATE('30-04-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 750, N'EAST');

-- p3 (>=01-05-2015 and <01-07-2015) -> 3 rows
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-05-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 300, N'WEST');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (5, TO_DATE('20-05-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 450, N'SOUTH');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (6, TO_DATE('15-06-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 900, N'NORTH');

COMMIT;
```

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- Insert rows (
-- p1 (date < 01-03-2015) -> 1 row
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (1, TO_DATE('01-01-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 600, N'SOUTH');

-- p2 (>=01-03-2015 and <01-05-2015) -> 2 rows
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (2, TO_DATE('15-03-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 1200, N'NORTH');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (3, TO_DATE('30-04-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 750, N'EAST');

-- p3 (>=01-05-2015 and <01-07-2015) -> 3 rows
INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-05-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 300, N'WEST');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (5, TO_DATE('20-05-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 450, N'SOUTH');

INSERT INTO sales1 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (6, TO_DATE('15-06-2015', 'DD-MM-YYYY'), 900, N'NORTH');

COMMIT;
```

Script Output X

Task completed in 0.439 seconds

```
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Commit complete.
```

-- Verify: view all rows

SELECT * FROM sales1 ORDER BY sales_date;

Sandesh

Worksheet Query Builder

```
-- Verify: view all rows
SELECT * FROM sales1 ORDER BY sales_date;
```

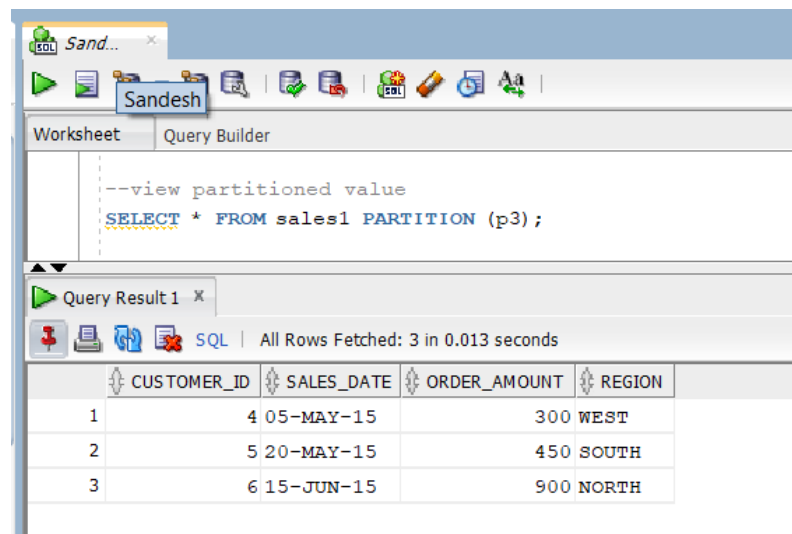
Query Result X

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.103 seconds

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	1	01-JAN-15	600	SOUTH
2	2	15-MAR-15	1200	NORTH
3	3	30-APR-15	750	EAST
4	4	05-MAY-15	300	WEST
5	5	20-MAY-15	450	SOUTH
6	6	15-JUN-15	900	NORTH

--view partitioned value

SELECT * FROM sales1 PARTITION (p3);



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface. The top toolbar includes icons for running queries, saving, and other database functions. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the SQL query: `--view partitioned value` followed by `SELECT * FROM sales1 PARTITION (p3);`. Below the query editor, the 'Query Result 1' tab shows the execution results. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.013 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with four columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION. The data consists of three rows.

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	4	05-MAY-15	300	WEST
2	5	20-MAY-15	450	SOUTH
3	6	15-JUN-15	900	NORTH

2. List partitioning

-- Create table partitioned by LIST on region (

```
CREATE TABLE sales2
```

```
(
```

```
customer_id NUMBER,
```

```
sales_date DATE,
```

```
order_amount NUMBER,
```

```
region NVARCHAR2(10)
```

```
)
```

```
PARTITION BY LIST (region)
```

```
(
```

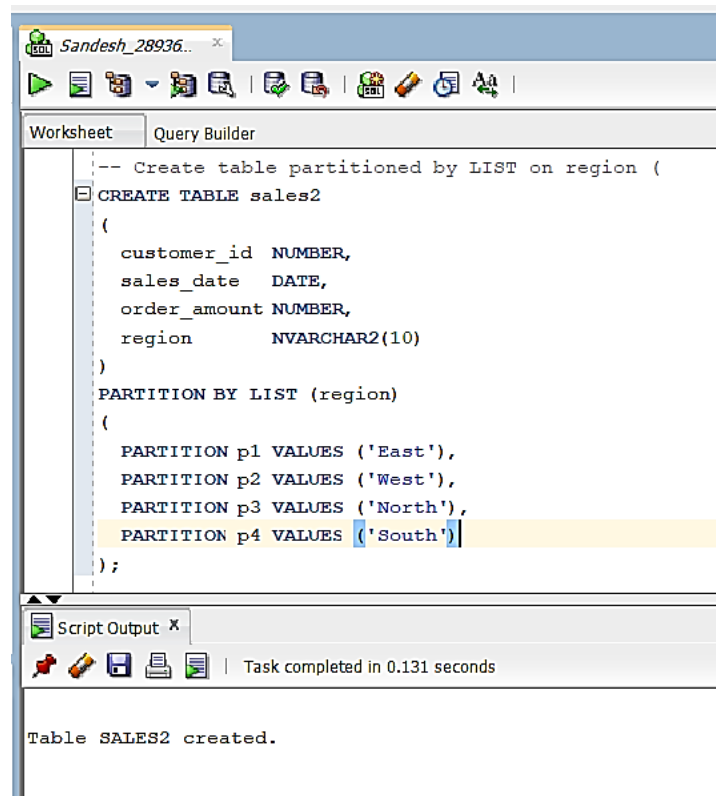
```
PARTITION p1 VALUES ('East'),
```

```
PARTITION p2 VALUES ('West'),
```

```
PARTITION p3 VALUES ('North'),
```

```
PARTITION p4 VALUES ('South')
```

```
);
```



--insert into list partitioning

```
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (110, TO_DATE('01-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 200, N'East');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (111, TO_DATE('12-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 350, N'East');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (112, TO_DATE('25-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 150, N'East');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (120, TO_DATE('05-MAR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 400, N'West');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (121, TO_DATE('20-MAR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 250, N'West');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (130, TO_DATE('03-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 500, N'North');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (131, TO_DATE('15-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 275, N'North');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (132, TO_DATE('29-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 325, N'North');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (140, TO_DATE('07-MAY-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 180, N'South');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (141, TO_DATE('21-MAY-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 420, N'South');
COMMIT;
```

Sandesh_28936... x

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--insert into list partitioning
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (110, TO_DATE('01-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 200, N'East');

INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (111, TO_DATE('12-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 350, N'East');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (112, TO_DATE('25-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 150, N'East');

INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (120, TO_DATE('05-MAR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 400, N'West');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (121, TO_DATE('20-MAR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 250, N'West');

INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (130, TO_DATE('03-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 500, N'North');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (131, TO_DATE('15-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 275, N'North');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (132, TO_DATE('29-APR-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 325, N'North');

INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (140, TO_DATE('07-MAY-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 180, N'South');
INSERT INTO sales2 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (141, TO_DATE('21-MAY-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 420, N'South');
COMMIT;
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.399 seconds

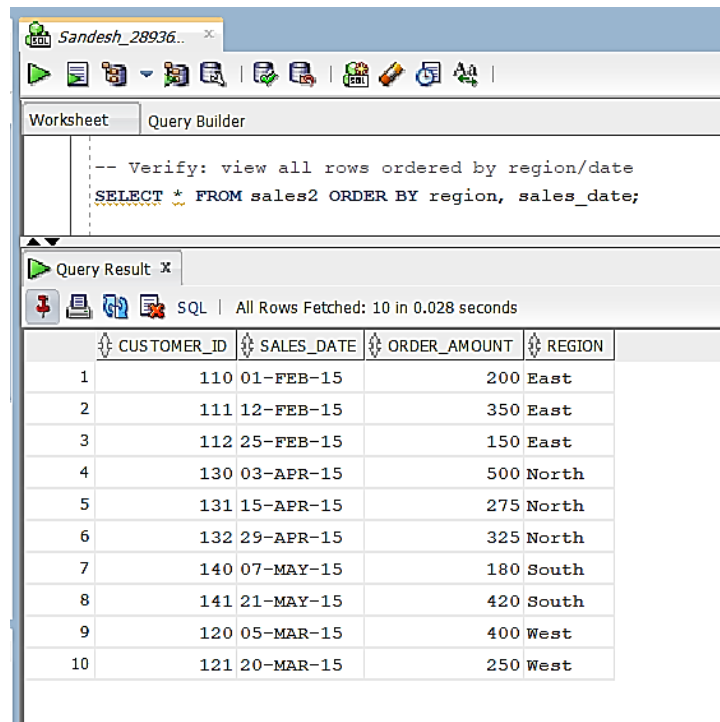
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Commit complete.

-- Verify: view all rows ordered by region/date

SELECT * FROM sales2 ORDER BY region, sales_date;

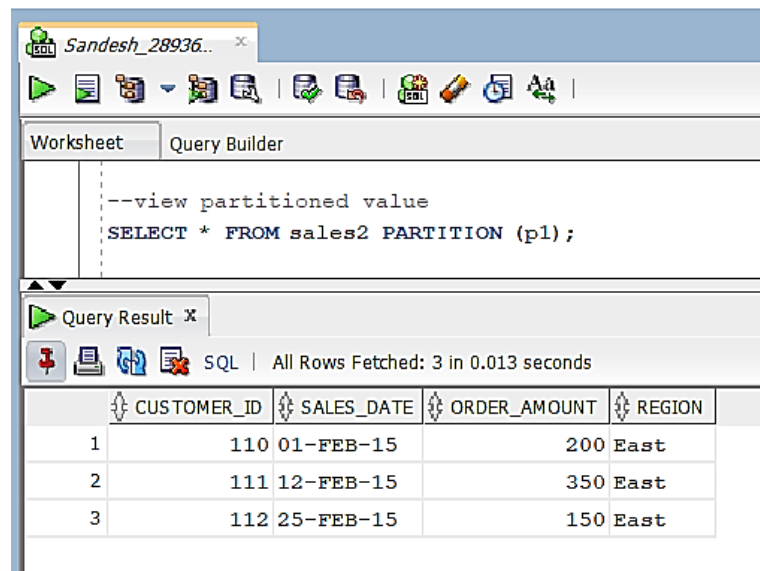


The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the SQL query: `-- Verify: view all rows ordered by region/date`
`SELECT * FROM sales2 ORDER BY region, sales_date;` Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab shows the results of the query. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 10 in 0.028 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION. The data is ordered by region and then by sales_date.

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	110	01-FEB-15	200	East
2	111	12-FEB-15	350	East
3	112	25-FEB-15	150	East
4	130	03-APR-15	500	North
5	131	15-APR-15	275	North
6	132	29-APR-15	325	North
7	140	07-MAY-15	180	South
8	141	21-MAY-15	420	South
9	120	05-MAR-15	400	West
10	121	20-MAR-15	250	West

--view partitioned value

SELECT * FROM sales2 PARTITION (p1);



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a query window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the SQL query: `--view partitioned value`
`SELECT * FROM sales2 PARTITION (p1);` Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab shows the results of the query. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0.013 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION. The data is filtered to show only the rows in partition p1.

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	110	01-FEB-15	200	East
2	111	12-FEB-15	350	East
3	112	25-FEB-15	150	East

3. Hash Partitioning

-- Create table with HASH partitioning and named partitions so PARTITION(...) selects work

```
CREATE TABLE sales3
```

```
(
```

```
customer_id NUMBER,
```

```
sales_date DATE,
```

```
order_amount NUMBER,
```

```
region NVARCHAR2(10)
```

```
)
```

```
PARTITION BY HASH (customer_id)
```

```
(
```

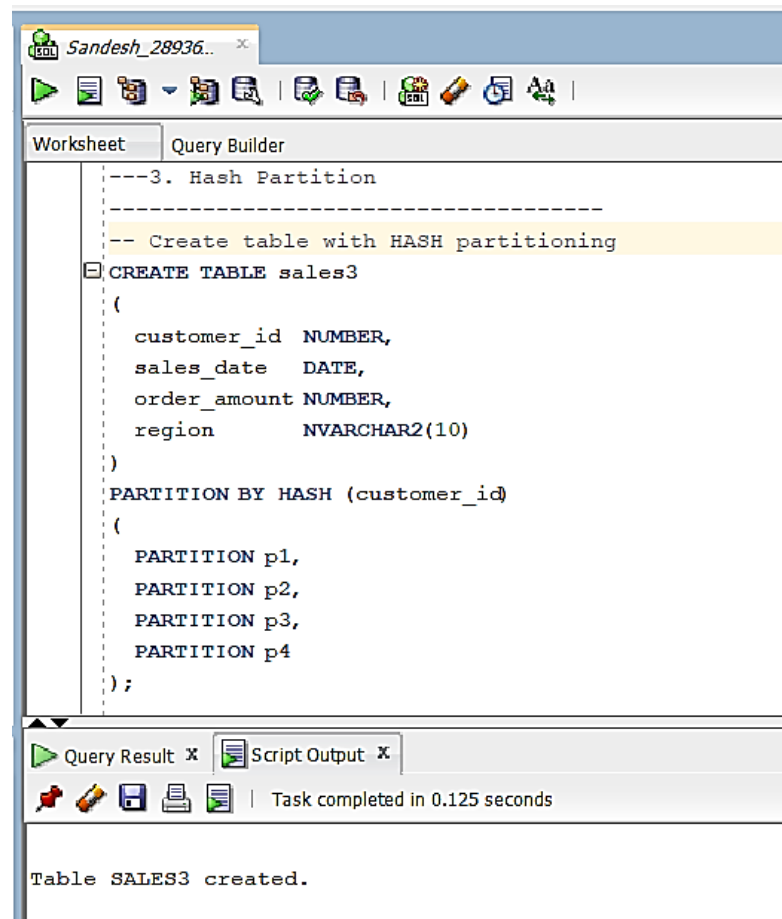
```
PARTITION p1,
```

```
PARTITION p2,
```

```
PARTITION p3,
```

```
PARTITION p4
```

```
);
```



--insert values for hash partitioning

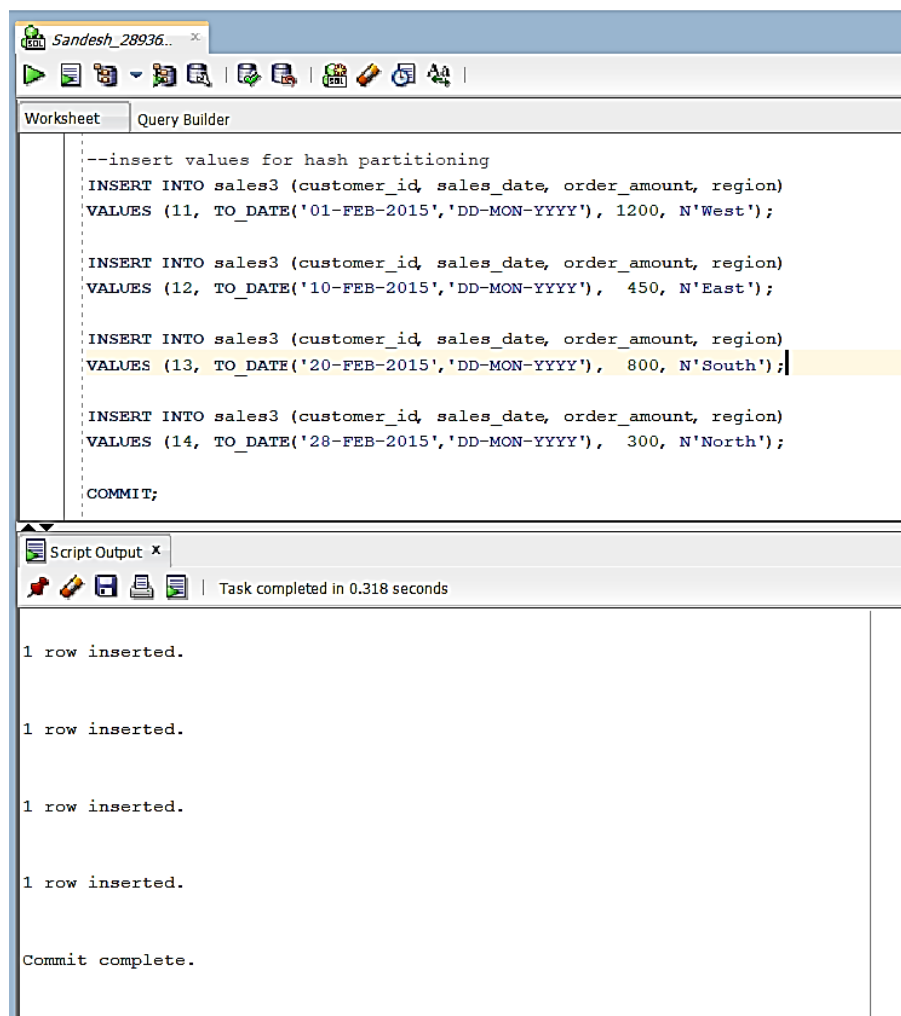
```
INSERT INTO sales3 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (11, TO_DATE('01-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 1200, N'West');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales3 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (12, TO_DATE('10-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 450, N'East');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales3 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (13, TO_DATE('20-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 800, N'South');
```

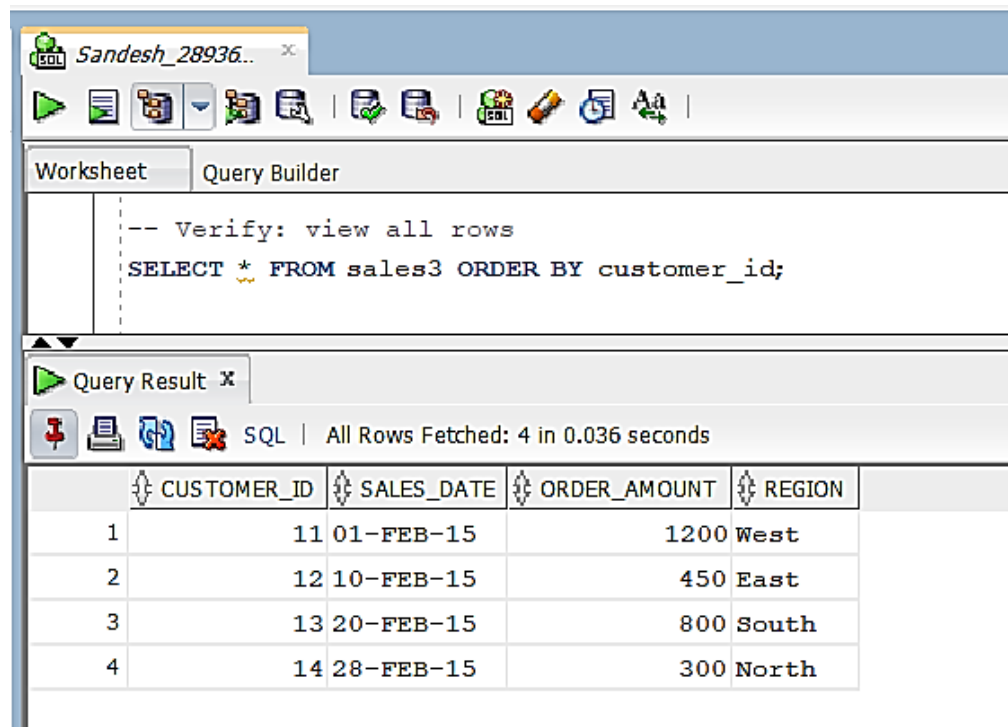
```
INSERT INTO sales3 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (14, TO_DATE('28-FEB-2015','DD-MON-YYYY'), 300, N'North');
```

COMMIT;



-- Verify: view all rows

```
SELECT * FROM sales3 ORDER BY customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

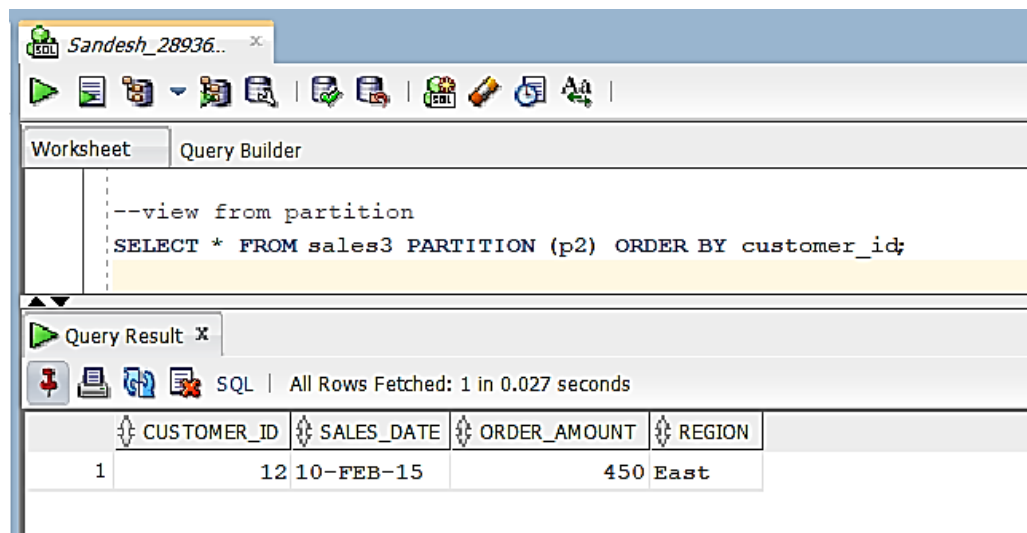
```
-- Verify: view all rows  
SELECT * FROM sales3 ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.036 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION.

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	11	01-FEB-15	1200	West
2	12	10-FEB-15	450	East
3	13	20-FEB-15	800	South
4	14	28-FEB-15	300	North

--view from partition

```
SELECT * FROM sales3 PARTITION (p2) ORDER BY customer_id;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
--view from partition  
SELECT * FROM sales3 PARTITION (p2) ORDER BY customer_id;
```

Below the query editor, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution status: 'All Rows Fetched: 1 in 0.027 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION.

	CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	12	10-FEB-15	450	East

4. Composite Partitioning

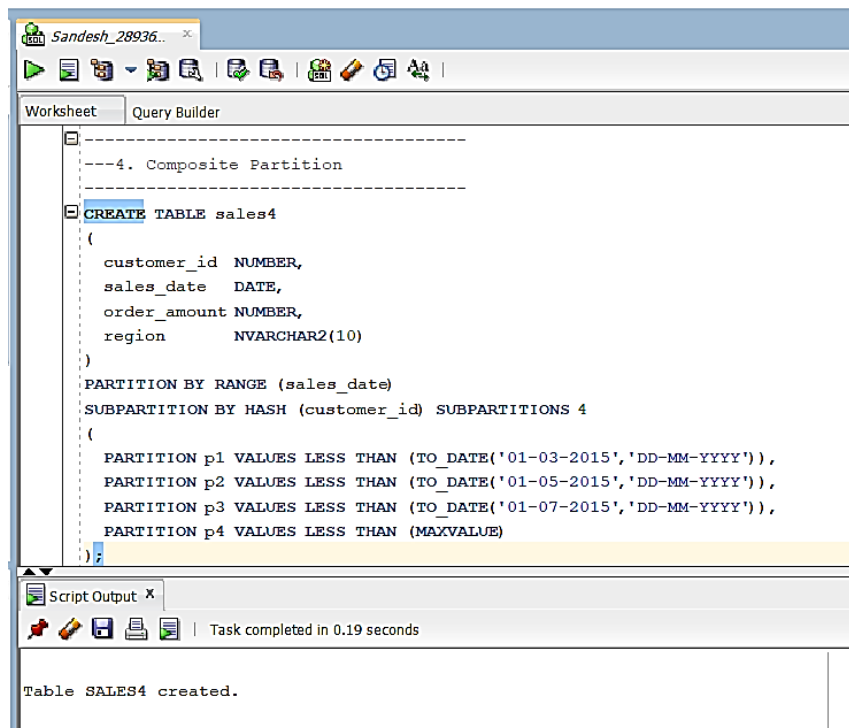
```
CREATE TABLE sales4
```

```
(  
    customer_id NUMBER,  
    sales_date DATE,  
    order_amount NUMBER,  
    region NVARCHAR2(10)  
)
```

```
PARTITION BY RANGE (sales_date)
```

```
SUBPARTITION BY HASH (customer_id) SUBPARTITIONS 4
```

```
(  
    PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-03-2015','DD-MM-  
YYYY')),  
    PARTITION p2 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-05-2015','DD-MM-  
YYYY')),  
    PARTITION p3 VALUES LESS THAN (TO_DATE('01-07-2015','DD-MM-  
YYYY')),  
    PARTITION p4 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)  
);
```



-- Inserts to composite table

-- p1 (date < 01-03-2015) -> 1 row

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (1, TO_DATE('15-01-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 500, N'East');
```

-- p2 (>=01-03-2015 and <01-05-2015) -> 2 rows

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (2, TO_DATE('20-03-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 1200, N'West');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (3, TO_DATE('10-04-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 750, N'North');
```

-- p3 (>=01-05-2015 and <01-07-2015) -> 2 rows

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-05-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 300, N'South');
```

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (5, TO_DATE('15-06-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 900, N'East');
```

-- p4 (MAXVALUE) -> 1 row (example from your original)

```
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (111, TO_DATE('02-07-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 2100, N'East');
```

```
COMMIT;
```

Sandesh_28936..

Worksheet Query Builder

```
--insert for composite table
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (1, TO_DATE('15-01-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 500, N'East');

INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (2, TO_DATE('20-03-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 1200, N'West');
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (3, TO_DATE('10-04-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 750, N'North');

INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (4, TO_DATE('05-05-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 300, N'South');
INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (5, TO_DATE('15-06-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 900, N'East');

INSERT INTO sales4 (customer_id, sales_date, order_amount, region)
VALUES (111, TO_DATE('02-07-2015','DD-MM-YYYY'), 2100, N'East');

COMMIT;
```

Script Output x

Task completed in 0.367 seconds

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

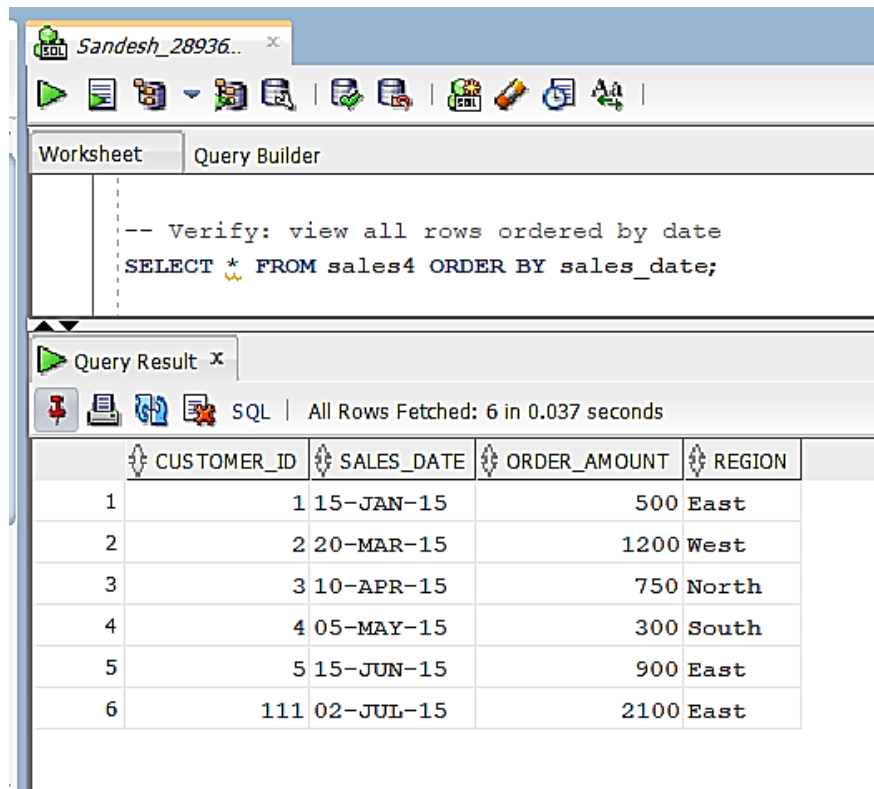
1 row inserted.

1 row inserted.

Commit complete.

-- Verify: view all rows ordered by date

```
SELECT * FROM sales4 ORDER BY sales_date;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- Verify: view all rows ordered by date  
SELECT * FROM sales4 ORDER BY sales_date;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 6 in 0.037 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: CUSTOMER_ID, SALES_DATE, ORDER_AMOUNT, and REGION.

CUSTOMER_ID	SALES_DATE	ORDER_AMOUNT	REGION
1	15-JAN-15	500	East
2	20-MAR-15	1200	West
3	10-APR-15	750	North
4	05-MAY-15	300	South
5	15-JUN-15	900	East
111	02-JUL-15	2100	East

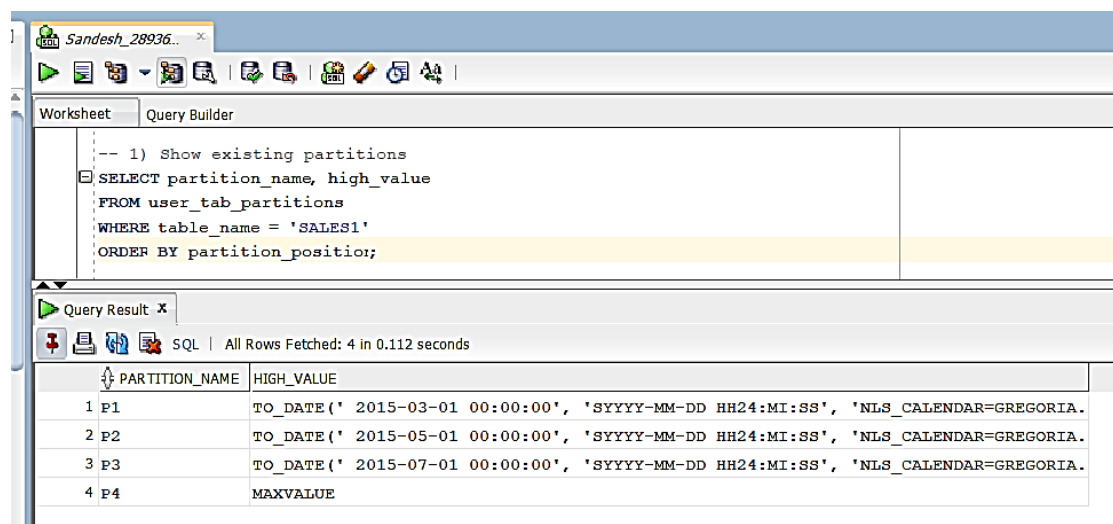
-- 1) Show existing partitions (Oracle dictionary)

```
SELECT partition_name, high_value
```

```
FROM user_tab_partitions
```

```
WHERE table_name = 'SALES1'
```

```
ORDER BY partition_position;
```



The screenshot shows the SQL Developer interface with a window titled 'Sandesh_28936...'. The 'Query Builder' tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
-- 1) Show existing partitions  
SELECT partition_name, high_value  
FROM user_tab_partitions  
WHERE table_name = 'SALES1'  
ORDER BY partition_position;
```

Below the query, the 'Query Result' tab shows the execution results. The status bar indicates 'All Rows Fetched: 4 in 0.112 seconds'. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: PARTITION_NAME and HIGH_VALUE.

PARTITION_NAME	HIGH_VALUE
P1	TO_DATE(' 2015-03-01 00:00:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS', 'NLS_CALENDAR=GREGORIA.
P2	TO_DATE(' 2015-05-01 00:00:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS', 'NLS_CALENDAR=GREGORIA.
P3	TO_DATE(' 2015-07-01 00:00:00', 'YYYY-MM-DD HH24:MI:SS', 'NLS_CALENDAR=GREGORIA.
P4	MAXVALUE

-- 2) Drop partition p2

ALTER TABLE sales1

DROP PARTITION p2;

