SQL

SQL means schema user. Which uses

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HOW TO SELECT ALL DATA FROM A TABLE ?

For this we have to use the syntax

Select \*

form

tablename;

1. Here “select” and “from” indicates clause. \* indicated all data in the table.
2. The syntax must end with “;”.
3. It can be written in multiple lines.
4. It is case sensitive (We can use both upper case and lower case).

**HOW TO SELECT MULTIPLE COLUMNS IN A TABLE ?**

For this we use the syntax,

Select

Column 1,

Column2,

Column3

From

Tablename;

**KEYWORDS:**

**As (Aliasname):**

This keyword is used to rename a particular portion in the table.

**For example:**

Select

Student name as name,

Student phone number as contact number

From

Student details

Here the “as” keyword change the student name portion as name and student phone number portion as contact number from the table “Student details”.

(Oracle does not supports two words in “as” keyword. For this we use underscore”\_” between the words or use (“”) to display the two words).

**DUAL:**

1. Dual is used to perform the own calculations.
2. It displays only the dummy table contains 1 row and 1 column.

**For example:**

select

\*  
 from

|  |
| --- |
| Dummy |
| \* |

Dual;

The above syntax displays

To avoid this we have to use our own calculation

For example,

Select

1+1

From

Dual

**Sysdate:**

This is used to display the date which is set in the system.

**Distinct/unique:**

1. This avoids duplicates .
2. It displays the details except the duplicates.

**For example:**

Select

Unique name

From

Specific column

**NULL:**

1. This means the absence of data.
2. It means null ≠ null and null ≠ 0.
3. Null does not have its specific syntax.