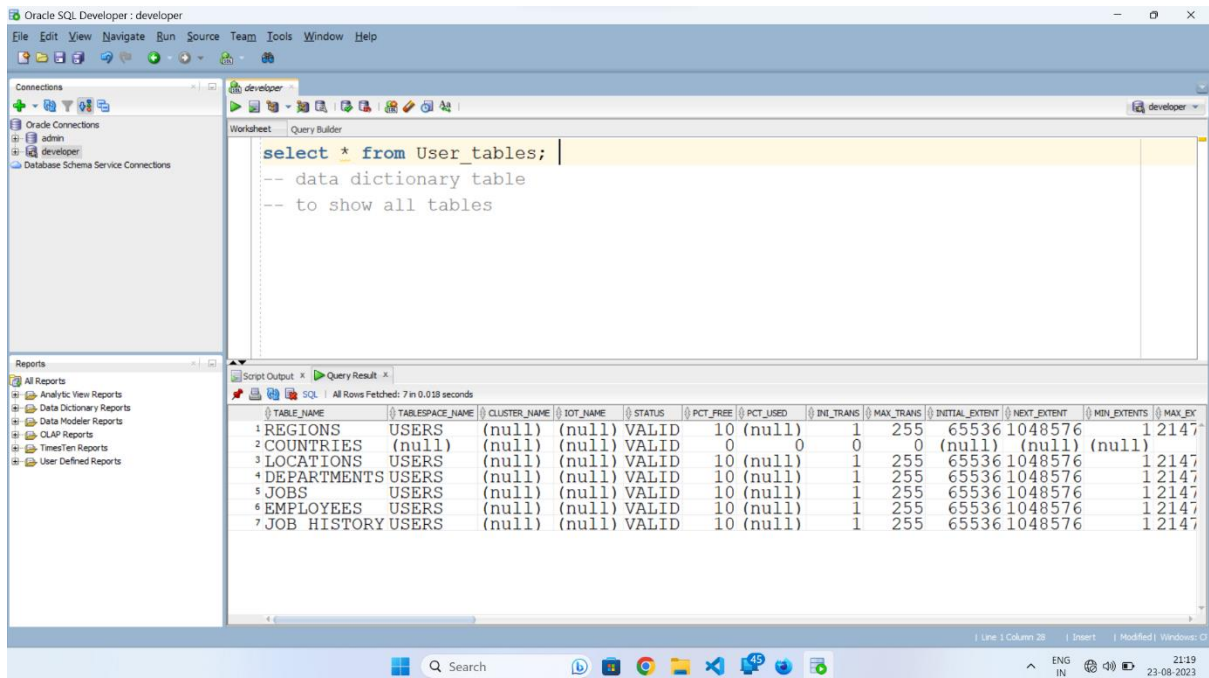# ORACLE DATABASE -SQL

Select * From User_Tables;

Exp: Show all tables in a database

Note: It's also called **Data Dictionary Table**

Example:

DRL – Data Retrieval Language

SELECT Clause:

To Retrieve or view the data in a particular table.

Syntax 1:

SELECT * FROM TABLE_NAME;

SELECT, FROM – is a keyword

* **-** to retrieve all row's and all column's.

Syntax 2:

SELECT COLUMN1, COLUMN2 FROM TABLE_NAME;

Example 1:


```sql
select * from Employees;

-- Here, Select and From is a keyword

-- * denotes to retrieve all row's and all column's in a table

-- Employees -- is table name
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	PHONE_NUMBER	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION
1	100	Steven	King	SKING	515.123.4567	17-06-03	AD PRES	24000	(nul
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	NKOCHHAR	515.123.4568	21-09-05	AD VP	17000	(nul
3	102	Lex	De Haan	LDEHAAN	515.123.4569	13-01-01	AD VP	17000	(nul
4	103	Alexander	Hunold	AHUNOLD	590.423.4567	03-01-06	IT PROG	9000	(nul
5	104	Bruce	Ernst	BERNST	590.423.4568	21-05-07	IT PROG	6000	(nul
6	105	David	Austin	DAUSTIN	590.423.4569	25-06-05	IT PROG	4800	(nul
7	106	Valli	Pataballa	VPATABAL	590.423.4560	05-02-06	IT PROG	4800	(nul
8	107	Diana	Lorentz	DLORENTZ	590.423.5567	07-02-07	IT PROG	4200	(nul
9	108	Nancy	Greenberg	NGREENBE	515.124.4569	17-08-02	FI MGR	12008	(nul
10	109	Daniel	Faviet	DFAVIET	515.124.4169	16-08-02	FI ACCOUNT	9000	(nul
11	110	John	Chen	JCHEN	515.124.4269	28-09-05	FI ACCOUNT	8200	(nul
12	111	Ismael	Sciarra	ISCIARRA	515.124.4369	30-09-05	FI ACCOUNT	7700	(nul

Example 2:


```sql
select Employee_id,First_name,Last_name,Salary from Employees;

-- to retrieve some specific column data in a employees table
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	100	Steven	King	24000
2	101	Neena	Kochhar	17000
3	102	Lex	De Haan	17000
4	103	Alexander	Hunold	9000
5	104	Bruce	Ernst	6000
6	105	David	Austin	4800
7	106	Valli	Pataballa	4800
8	107	Diana	Lorentz	4200
9	108	Nancy	Greenberg	12008
10	109	Daniel	Faviet	9000
11	110	John	Chen	8200
12	111	Ismael	Sciarra	7700
13	112	Jose Manuel	Urman	7800

DDL – Data Definition Language

1. Create

2. Alter

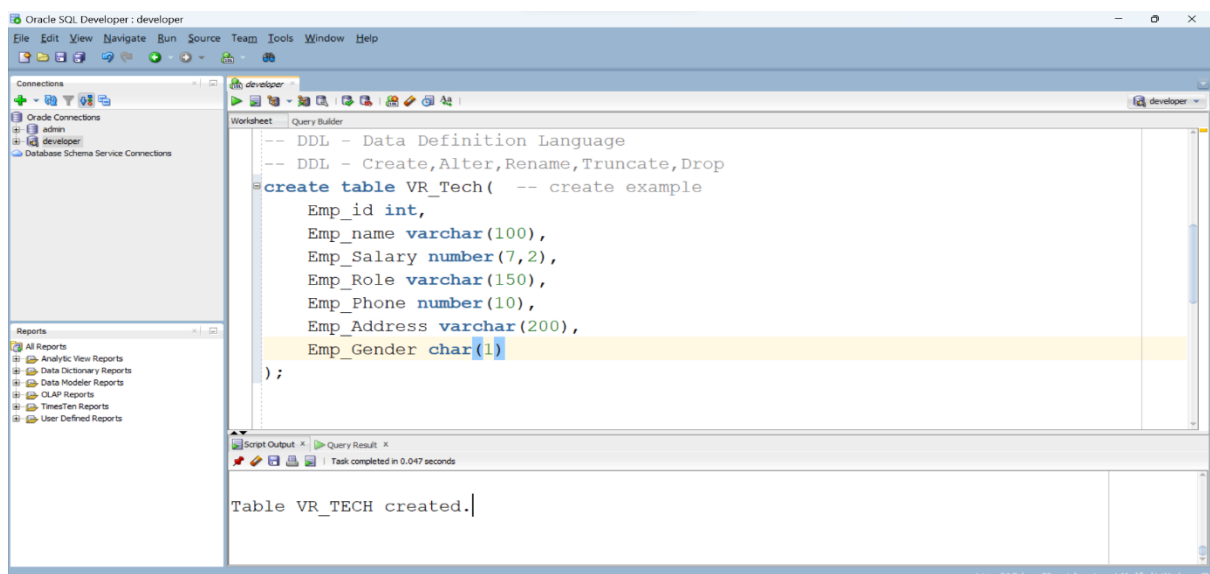**3. Rename**

4. Truncate

5. Drop

1.Create – used to create new things like tables.

Syntax:

    CREATE Table Table_name(

        columnName datatype;
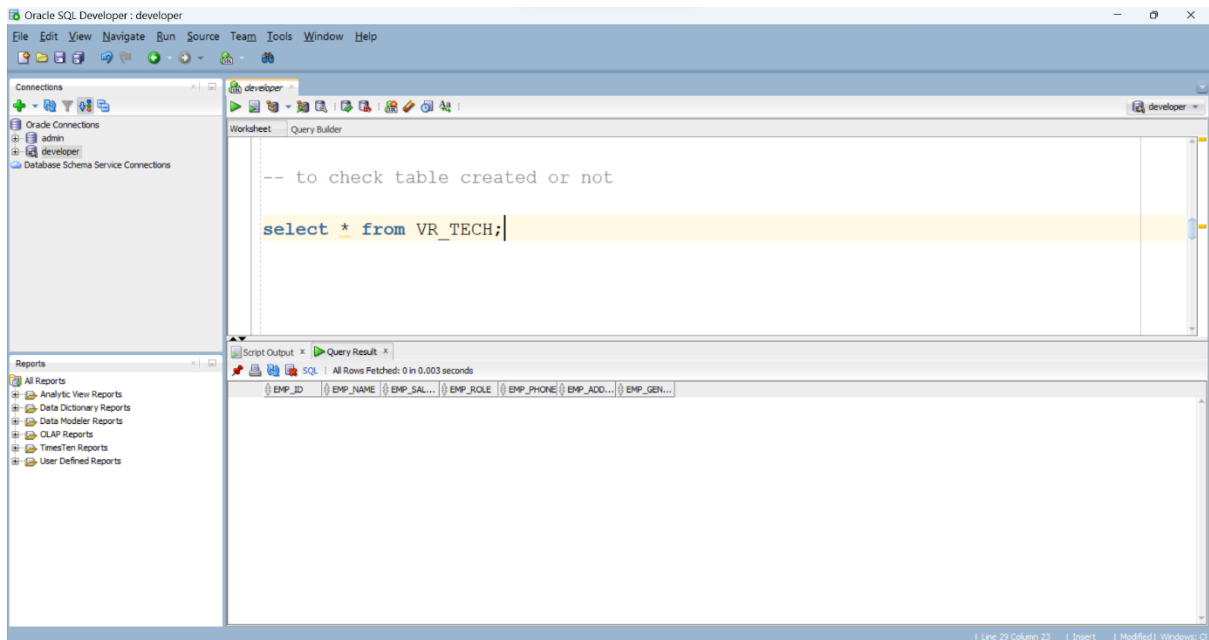
        columnName datatype(size);

    );

Example:

To check table is created or not;

Select * from VR_TECH;

Example:

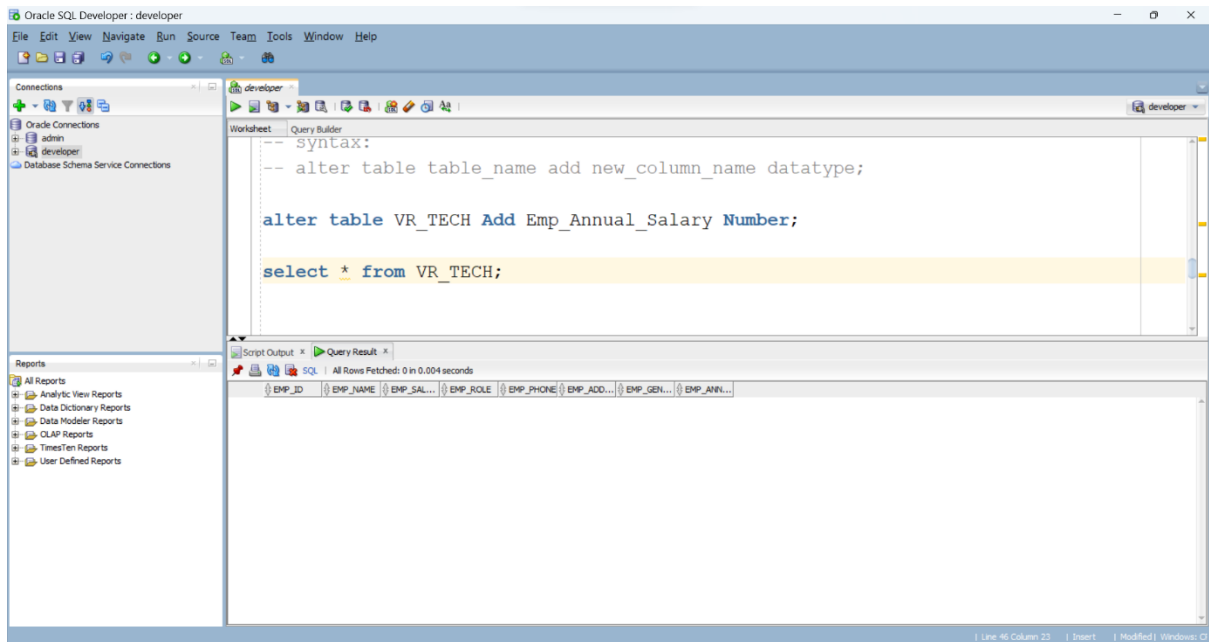**Alter:** used to alter the table like change datatype, add column's, rename the column…

Alter:

1.Add,

2.Rename Column,

3.Drop Column,

4.Modify

Syntax: ADD
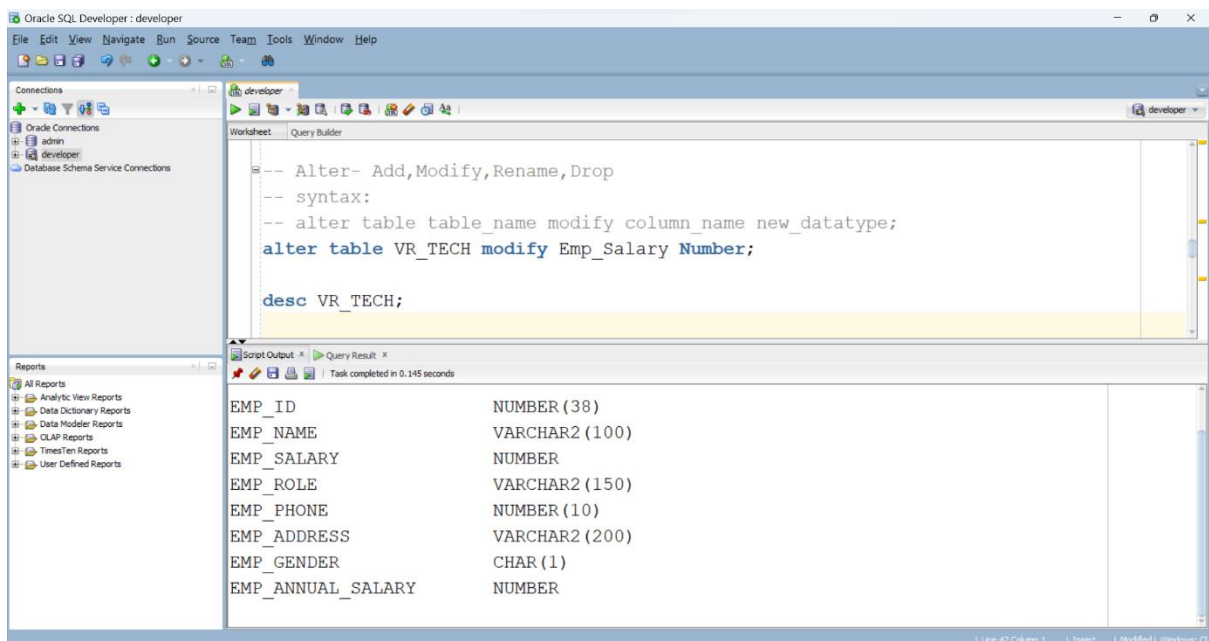
 Alter table tableName add newColumnName datatype;

Example: ADD

Syntax: MODIFY

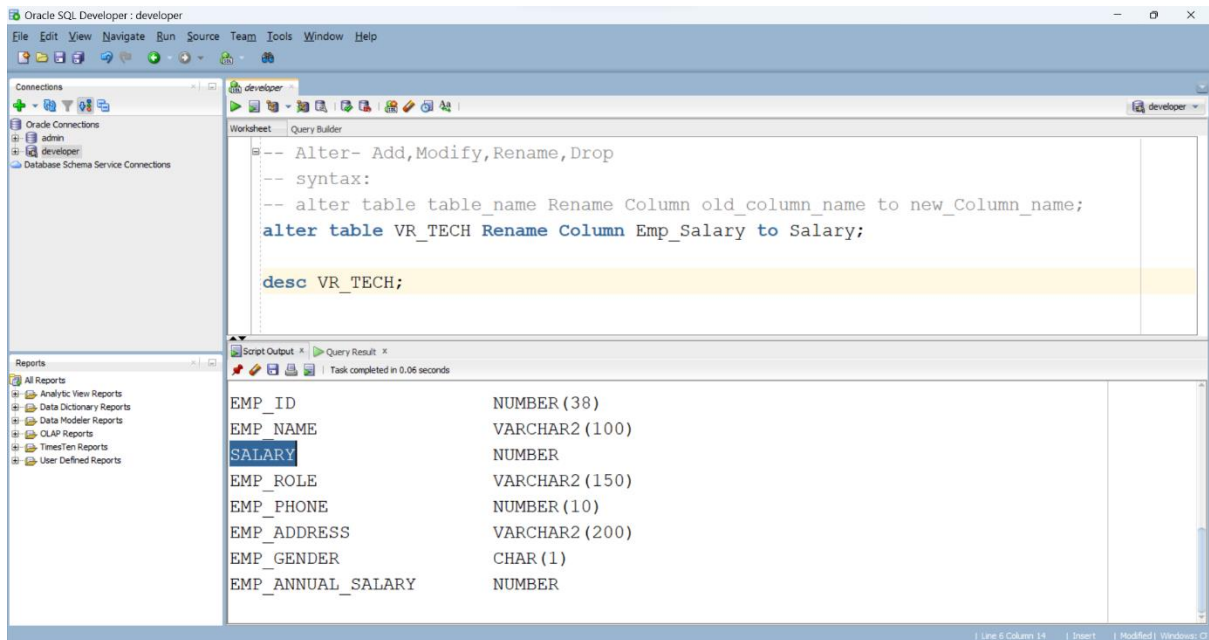Alter table tableName Modify columnName newDatatype;

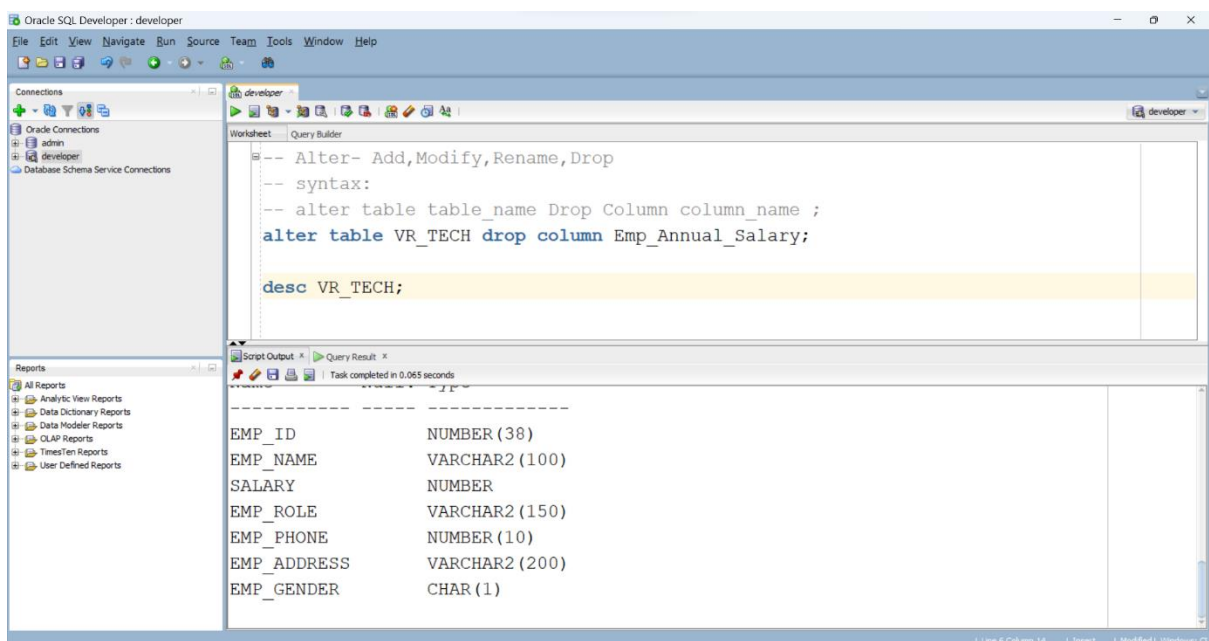# Example: MODIFY

Syntax: RENAME COLUMN

Alter table tableName Rename Column oldColumnName to NewColumnName;

Example: RENAME COLUMN

Syntax: DROP COLUMN

Alter table TableName Drop Column ColumnName;

Truncate:

Truncate – it's used delete/remove entire data in the table. It, Remains only Structure.

- We can't delete specific row with this method.
- It's Auto commit;

Syntax:

Truncate Table Table_Name;

Drop:

Drop – it's used to delete entire data and structure in the table. It remains nothing.

Syntax:

Drop Table Table_Name;

Rename:

Rename: it's used change the name of the table

Syntax:

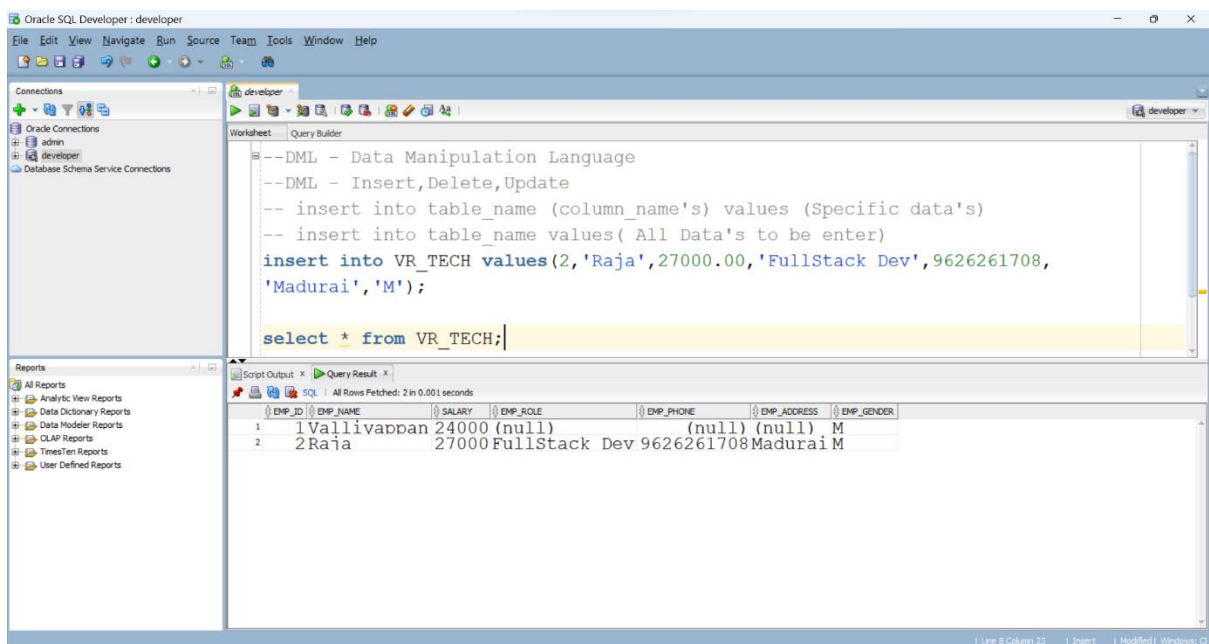Rename Old_tableName to New_tableName;

DML – Data Manipulation Language

1. Insert
2. Update
3. Delete
4. Merge

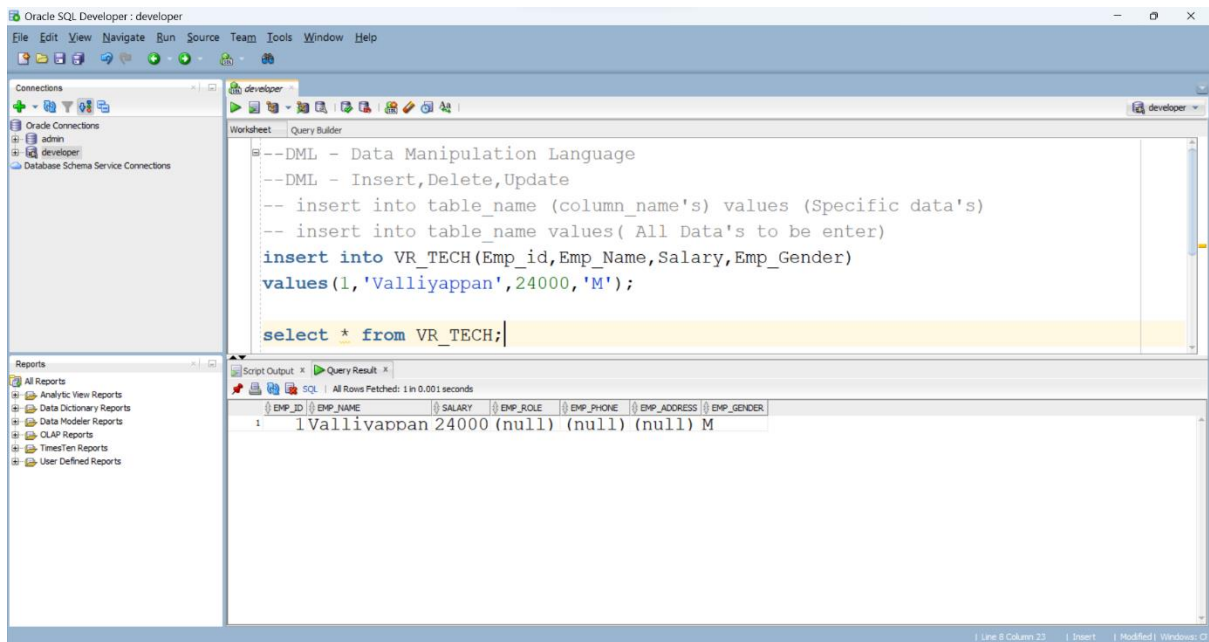Insert:

Insert new things into existing table;

Syntax 1:

INSERT INTO TableName Values (All Data's);

Syntax 2:

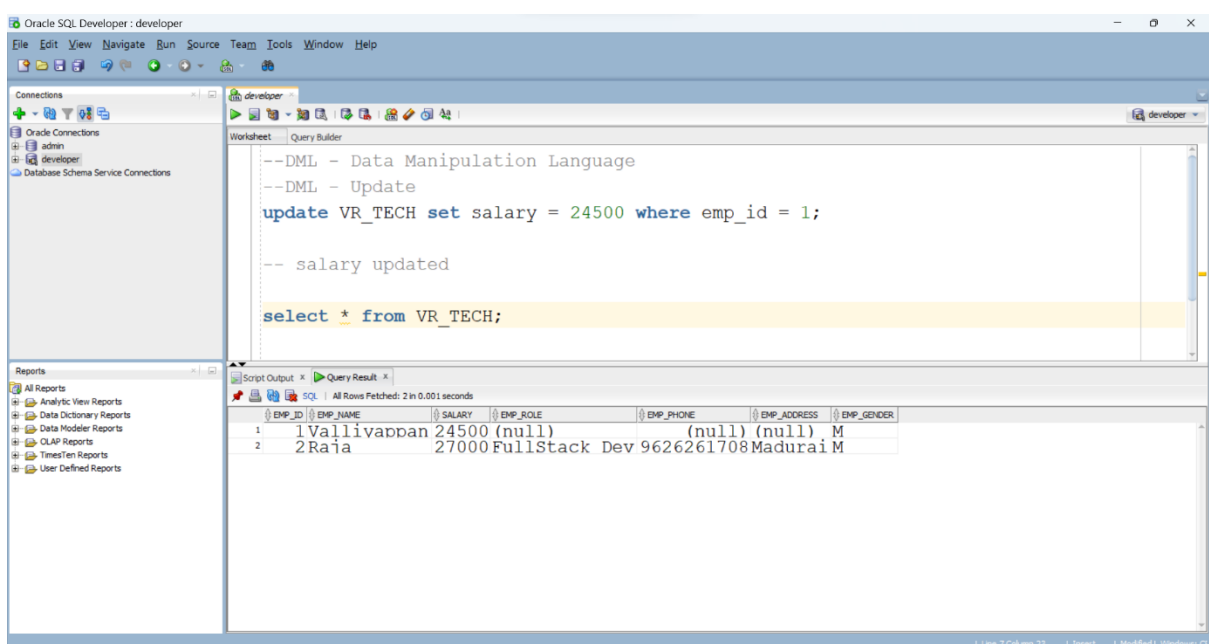INSERT INTO TableName (specific column's) Values (specified column data's)

2.Update – Update / Change the existing table records

Syntax:

Update tableName set column_name = value where condition;

Example:

Delete – Delete/Remove Existing data in a table

Syntax:

Delete From TableName where condition;