

Select clause.

To fetch all the column (Select *)

" only one column (Select col-name)

" multiple columns (' , col-name....)

from clause.

To fetch the data from one table (from tab-name)

" multiple tables (' , tab-name....)

Concatenation:

used to merge the data

Select ename || job from emp;

Aliasing:

used to giving a temporary names for columns and the table. (using 'as' and 'space')

Select empno as eid from emp;

where clause.

used to provide the condition and filter the records.

Select colname from tablename where cond;

Between oper:

find one range value to another value

Select colname from tablename where
between lowrange and high range;

like oper:

fetch missing characters; only work var

use many char (%)

use single char (_)

Select ename from emp

where ename like 'A-N%';

IS (or) is null:

to fetch null values

Select * from emp

where MGR is null;

DML:

* Insert

* update

* delete

Insert:

→ Insert into Table name

Values (val1, val2,);

→ Insert into Table name (col1, col2, ...)

Values (val1, val2,);

update:

→ update tablename

Set col1 = val1 ; col2 = val2

where condition;

Delete:

→ Delete From tablename

where Condition.

TCL:

* Commit

* Roll back

* Savepoint

Commit

Commit

Roll back

Roll back

Rollback to save point Name;

Savepoint:

Savepoint - savepoint Name;

DDL:

* Primary * Foreign * unique * check

* default * Not null

Create table without constraints

create table tablename (

);

with constraints:

create table orders (oid num(10) primary key,
oname varchar(10) not null,
price number(6,2));

Alter:

* Add * Rename * drop * modify.

Column.

Add:

→ Alter table tablename

→ Add Columnname datatype (size) Cons;

→ Rename Column old col to new col.

drop column columnname

modify columnname datatype (size) cons;

Index:

create Index Indexname on tablename(col);

DCL:

* grant * revoke

Grant

Grant privileges on object to username;

Revoke.

Revoke select on emp from hr;

Revoke insert, update on emp from hr;

Sub query:

1. select

From tablename

where condi (sub query);

2. select

From (sub query)

where condi;

order by:

arranged the data is asc (or) desc order.

→ select

From tablename

where cond

order by column name asc/desc, column
asc/desc, ...;

Rownum:

select rownum from emp;

Row ID:

select * from emp where

rowid = 'AAAMFPAAEAAAAGAAD';

Distinct:

select distinct sal from emp;

Joins:

Cross / cartesian join:

select table 1 col, Table 2 col, ...

From table 1 cross join table 2;
(or)

select table 1 col, Table 2 col, ...

From table 1, table 2;

equi join:

select Table 1, Table 2, col, ...

From Table 1, Table 2

where Table 1, Comm Col = Table 2, Comm Col;

Inner join:

select Table 1. Col, Table 2. Col, ...

from Table 1 inner join table 2 on

Table 1 Comm Col = Table 2 Comm Col;

(!=, >, <, <=, >=)

Self join:

select table 1. Col, table 2. Col, ...

From table t₁, table t₂

where t₁. Common Col = t₂. Common Col;

Left join:

select table 1. Col, Table 2. Col, ...

From Table 1 left join table 2

on table 1 Comm Col = Table 2 Comm Col;

Right join:

select table 1. Col, Table 2. Col, ...

From Table 1 Right join table 2

on table Comm Col = Table 2 Comm Col;

outer (or) full outer join:

select table 1. Col, Table 2. Col

From Table 1 full outer join table 2

on table Comm Col = Table 2 Comm Col;