

Introduction to Oracle SQL

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1 Key points

- *varchar* is reserved by *Oracle* to support distinction between *null* and empty string types. However, *varchar2* doesn't.
- Unique key
 - doesn't allow duplicate values.
 - a table can have more than one unique key which is not possible with primary key.
 - can't be long/raw long
- Table level constraints are used over column level constraints when the constraints need to be applied on multiple columns.
- Empty strings are also treated as null.
- *dual* is a table owned by *sys*. *sys* has the data dictionary and *dual* is part of it. *dual* consists of only one row and only one column. Value is *X* with column name *dummy*