

<CSE 4126>
<Distributed Database Systems Lab>

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Today's Objectives

- ☐ Software Installation
- ☐ Execute SQL commands via scripts
- ☐ Work on SQL*PLUS
- ☐ Work with basic SQL commands

Software Installation

Software – Oracle 10g, SQL*PLUS

Software Installation – Follow “Installation Procedure.pdf”

Getting Started

C:\oraclexe\app\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\BIN

Find – “sqlplus.exe”

Run it.



```
sqlplus.exe - Shortcut

SQL*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on Wed Jan 2 23:39:47 2019

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Enter user-name: system
Enter password:

Connected to:
Oracle Database 10g Express Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production

SQL>
```

Type:

```
select * from dual;
```

Just to be sure everything okay

Revising Basic SQL Commands

□ DDL (Data Definition Language) :

- CREATE
- DROP
- ALTER
- TRUNCATE
- COMMENT
- RENAME

□ DML (Data Manipulation Language) :

- SELECT
- INSERT
- UPDATE
- DELETE

Your Task -

1. Drop if there is a table named “money”
2. Create a table named “money” which has attributes/columns (id, name, taka)
3. Insert some rows into “money” table.

SQL Commands via Script

- Open Notepad++
- Create a new file and save it as “myquery.sql”

clear screen;

drop table money;

create table money(id number, name varchar2(20), taka number);

insert into money values(1,'A',100);

insert into money values(2,'B',110);

insert into money values(3,'C',120);

Executing SQL Commands via Script

1. Go to SQLPLUS command prompt
2. Type according to the following rule –

@Drivename:/Foldername/Foldername/...../myquery.sql;

Understanding Commit

Changes made to the database by INSERT, UPDATE and DELETE commands are temporary until explicitly committed. This is performed by the command.

```
commit;
```

```
clear screen;
```

```
drop table money;
```

```
create table money(id number, name varchar2(20), taka number);
```

```
insert into money values(1,'A',100);
```

```
insert into money values(2,'B',110);
```

```
insert into money values(3,'C',120);
```

```
commit;
```

Comments:

`/* for multiple lines */`

`-- for single line`

Join:

@..../...../join.sql;

Sub-query:

@..../...../subquery.sql;

Set:

@..../...../set.sql;

View

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement. A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database. You can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

```
@....../...../view.sql;  
@....../...../view2.sql;
```

You definitely should revise other SQL commands, such as –

1. alter
2. aggregate functions, scalar functions
3. having
4. group by
5. like
6. exists, not exists
7. check

Some other topics must be revised, such as – different data types, alias etc. A very good reference to brush up your SQL skill is

https://www.w3schools.com/sql/sql_intro.asp

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