<CSE 4126> <Distributed Database Systems Lab>

<DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTER SCIENCE & ENGINEERING>

<AHSANULLAH UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY>

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

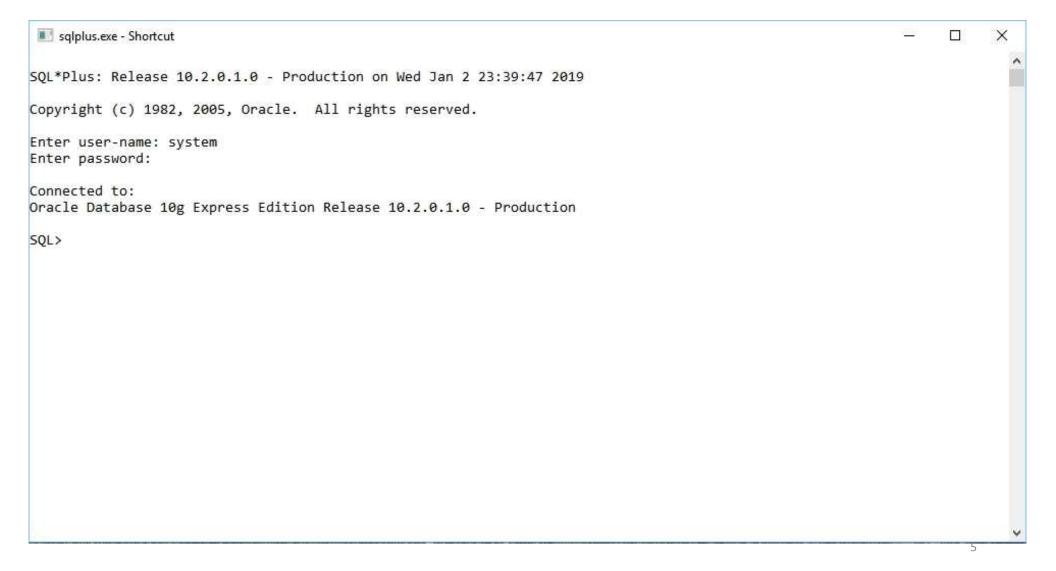
Software Installation – Follow "Installation Procedure.pdf"

Getting Started

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

Find – "sqlplus.exe"

Run it.



Type:

select * from dual;

Just to be sure everything okay

Revising Basic SQL Commands

☐DDL (Data Definition Language):
☐ CREATE
☐ DROP
☐ ALTER
☐ TRUNCATE
☐ COMMENT
☐ RENAME
DMI (Data Manipulation I anguage)
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

OFFLINE 01