

DDL

Kaenova Mahendra Auditama
<https://github.com/kaenova>

Data • Definition • Language

~ These commands are used to create, alter, and drop tables, views, and indexes.

Create Table Example.

```
Create Table NomorHPPengirim (
    id_pengirim varchar2(4),
    no_hp_pengirim varchar2(20),
    constraint FK_nomorhppengirim foreign key (id_pengirim) references pengirim(id_pengirim),
    constraint PK_nomorhppengirim primary key (id_pengirim, no_hp_pengirim)
);
```

Alter Table.

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
ADD (
New_column_name1 data_type,
New_column_name2 data_type );
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
DROP COLUMN Column_name1
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
MODIFY (
Column_name1 new_data_type,
Column_name2 new_data_type );
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
ADD CONSTRAINTS constraint_name _PK PRIMARY KEY(Column_name);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
DROP CONSTRAINTS constraint_name _PK;
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
ADD CONSTRAINTS FK_constraint_name FOREIGN KEY (Column_name) REFERENCES Ref_table_name(ref_column_name);
```

```
ALTER TABLE Table_name
DROP CONSTRAINTS FK_constraint_name;
```

Drop and Truncate Table.

Use the TRUNCATE TABLE statement to remove all rows from a table.

```
TRUNCATE Table Contoh_Table;
```

```
Drop Table Contoh_table Purge;
```

DML

Data • Manipulation • Language

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Insert Data to Table.

```
INSERT INTO Table_name  
(column1, column2,...)  
VALUES  
(expression1, expression2, ...);
```

Change Data in the Table.

```
UPDATE Category  
SET category_name = "Marketing"  
WHERE category_id = 150;
```

Delete Data in the Table.

```
DELETE FROM Category  
WHERE category_id = 150;
```

Order Data in the Table.

```
select *  
from Table_name  
order by column_name [asc/desc]
```

Wildcards

~ A wildcard character is used to substitute one or more characters in a string.

% Represents zero or more characters

_ Represents a single character

[] Represents any single character within the brackets

^ Represents any character not in the brackets

- Represents a range of characters

bl% finds bl, black, blue, and blob

h_t finds hot, hat, and hit

h[oa]t finds hot and hat, but not hit

h[^oa]t finds hit, but not hot and hat

c[a-b]t finds cat and cbt

Join

~ Used to combine rows from two or more tables, based on a related column between them.

Simple Join.

```
form ... , ...  
where FK = PK  
- or
```

```
from ..  
join ..  
on ... = ...
```

Equi Join.

```
from ... join ...  
using (FK)  
- u need to use "()"
```

```
Outer Join.  
from ... (left/right/full) outer join ...  
where ... = ...
```

Natural Join.

```
from ... natural join ...  
on .... = .....
```

Self Join.

```
select var1.column_name1, var2.column_name2  
from table var1  
join table var2  
on var1.column_name3 = var2.column_name4
```