Oracle Corporation is the largest software company to develop and markets computer software applications for business. The company is best known for its Oracle database products and, more recently, cloud products and services

Oracle is a relational database management system. It is widely used in enterprise applications.

Oracle database such as insert record, update record, delete record, select record, create table, drop table etc.

Oracle database is a relational database management system. It is also called **OracleDB**, or simply **Oracle**. It is produced and marketed by **Oracle Corporation**. It was created in **1977** by **Lawrence Ellison** and other engineers. It is one of the most popular relational database engines

Oracle Data Types

**Oracle String data types**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **CHAR(size)** | It is used to store character data within the predefined length. It can be stored up to 2000 bytes. |
| **NCHAR(size)** | It is used to store national character data within the predefined length. It can be stored up to 2000 bytes. |
| **VARCHAR2(size)** | It is used to store variable string data within the predefined length. It can be stored up to 4000 byte. |
| **VARCHAR(SIZE)** | It is the same as VARCHAR2(size). You can also use VARCHAR(size), but it is suggested to use VARCHAR2(size) |
| **NVARCHAR2(size)** | It is used to store Unicode string data within the predefined length. We have to must specify the size of NVARCHAR2 data type. It can be stored up to 4000 bytes. |

**Oracle Numeric Data Types**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **NUMBER(p, s)** | It contains precision p and scale s. The precision p can range from 1 to 38, and the scale s can range from -84 to 127. |
| **FLOAT(p)** | It is a subtype of the NUMBER data type. The precision p can range from 1 to 126. |
| **BINARY\_FLOAT** | It is used for binary precision( 32-bit). It requires 5 bytes, including length byte. |
| **BINARY\_DOUBLE** | It is used for double binary precision (64-bit). It requires 9 bytes, including length byte. |

**Oracle Date and Time Data Types**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **DATE** | It is used to store a valid date-time format with a fixed length. Its range varies from January 1, 4712 BC to December 31, 9999 AD. |
| **TIMESTAMP** | It is used to store the valid date in YYYY-MM-DD with time hh:mm:ss format. |

**Oracle Large Object Data Types (LOB Types)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **BLOB** | It is used to specify unstructured binary data. Its range goes up to 232-1 bytes or 4 GB. |
| **BFILE** | It is used to store binary data in an external file. Its range goes up to 232-1 bytes or 4 GB. |
| **CLOB** | It is used for single-byte character data. Its range goes up to 232-1 bytes or 4 GB. |
| **NCLOB** | It is used to specify single byte or fixed length multibyte national character set (NCHAR) data. Its range is up to 232-1 bytes or 4 GB. |
| **RAW(size)** | It is used to specify variable length raw binary data. Its range is up to 2000 bytes per row. Its maximum size must be specified. |
| **LONG RAW** | It is used to specify variable length raw binary data. Its range up to 231-1 bytes or 2 GB, per row. |

1. **CREATE** **DATABASE** Database\_Name;

**CREATE** **DATABASE** Student ;

**SELECT id**, **full\_name**, **country FROM** user\_system.user\_info;

<http://127.0.0.1:8081/apex/f?p=4950>

mysql> create table test( StudentId int NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, StudentName varchar(20), Sadmission DATE,

Address varchar(100),

mobileNum numbe(10),

email\_id varchar2(100)

   );

# 5. Filter data using the Where clause

By where close we can filter data from a table.

**SELECT id**, **full\_name**, **country FROM** user\_system.user\_info  
**where country** = **'Bangladesh'**;

# **Oracle View**

In Oracle, view is a virtual table that does not physically exist. It is stored in Oracle data dictionary and do not store any data. It can be executed when called.

A view is created by a query joining one or more tables.

1. **DROP** **VIEW** view\_name;
2. **DROP** **VIEW** sup\_orders;
3. **CREATE** **TABLE** customers
4. ( customer\_id number(10) NOT NULL,
5. customer\_name varchar2(50) NOT NULL,
6. city varchar2(50)
7. );