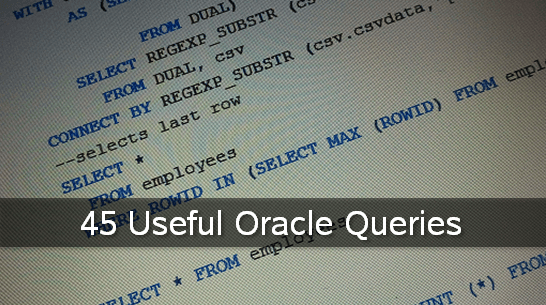
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45 Useful Oracle Queries

* By [Viral Patel](http://viralpatel.net/blogs/author/viral/) on January 14, 2014

  
Here’s a list of 40+ Useful Oracle queries that every Oracle developer must bookmark. These queries range from date manipulation, getting server info, get execution status, calculate database size etc.

Date / Time related queries

1. **Get the first day of the month**

Quickly returns the first day of current month. Instead of current month you want to find first day of month where a date falls, replace SYSDATE with any date column/value.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT TRUNC (SYSDATE, 'MONTH') "First day of current month"      FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get the last day of the month**

This query is similar to above but returns last day of current month. One thing worth noting is that it automatically takes care of leap year. So if you have 29 days in Feb, it will return 29/2. Also similar to above query replace SYSDATE with any other date column/value to find last day of that particular month.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT TRUNC (LAST\_DAY (SYSDATE)) "Last day of current month"      FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get the first day of the Year**

First day of year is always 1-Jan. This query can be use in stored procedure where you quickly want first day of year for some calculation.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT TRUNC (SYSDATE, 'YEAR') "Year First Day" FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get the last day of the year**

Similar to above query. Instead of first day this query returns last day of current year.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ADD\_MONTHS (TRUNC (SYSDATE, 'YEAR'), 12) - 1 "Year Last Day" FROM DUAL |

1. **Get number of days in current month**

Now this is useful. This query returns number of days in current month. You can change SYSDATE with any date/value to know number of days in that month.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT CAST (TO\_CHAR (LAST\_DAY (SYSDATE), 'dd') AS INT) number\_of\_days    FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get number of days left in current month**

Below query calculates number of days left in current month.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SYSDATE,         LAST\_DAY (SYSDATE) "Last",         LAST\_DAY (SYSDATE) - SYSDATE "Days left"    FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get number of days between two dates**

Use this query to get difference between two dates in number of days.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ROUND ( (MONTHS\_BETWEEN ('01-Feb-2014', '01-Mar-2012') \* 30), 0)            num\_of\_days    FROM DUAL;    OR    SELECT TRUNC(sysdate) - TRUNC(e.hire\_date) FROM employees; |

Use second query if you need to find number of days since some specific date. In this example number of days since any employee is hired.

1. **Display each months start and end date upto last month of the year**

This clever query displays start date and end date of each month in current year. You might want to use this for certain types of calculations.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ADD\_MONTHS (TRUNC (SYSDATE, 'MONTH'), i) start\_date,         TRUNC (LAST\_DAY (ADD\_MONTHS (SYSDATE, i))) end\_date    FROM XMLTABLE (            'for $i in 0 to xs:int(D) return $i'            PASSING XMLELEMENT (                       d,                       FLOOR (                          MONTHS\_BETWEEN (                             ADD\_MONTHS (TRUNC (SYSDATE, 'YEAR') - 1, 12),                             SYSDATE)))            COLUMNS i INTEGER PATH '.'); |

1. **Get number of seconds passed since today (since 00:00 hr)**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT (SYSDATE - TRUNC (SYSDATE)) \* 24 \* 60 \* 60 num\_of\_sec\_since\_morning    FROM DUAL; |

1. **Get number of seconds left today (till 23:59:59 hr)**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT (TRUNC (SYSDATE+1) - SYSDATE) \* 24 \* 60 \* 60 num\_of\_sec\_left    FROM DUAL; |

1. Data dictionary queries
2. **Check if a table exists in the current database schema**

A simple query that can be used to check if a table exists before you create it. This way you can make your create table script rerunnable. Just replace table\_name with actual table you want to check. This query will check if table exists for current user (from where the query is executed).

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT table\_name    FROM user\_tables   WHERE table\_name = 'TABLE\_NAME'; |

1. **Check if a column exists in a table**

Simple query to check if a particular column exists in table. Useful when you tries to add new column in table using ALTER TABLE statement, you might wanna check if column already exists before adding one.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT column\_name AS FOUND    FROM user\_tab\_cols   WHERE table\_name = 'TABLE\_NAME' AND column\_name = 'COLUMN\_NAME'; |

1. **Showing the table structure**

This query gives you the DDL statement for any table. Notice we have pass ‘TABLE’ as first parameter. This query can be generalized to get DDL statement of any database object. For example to get DDL for a view just replace first argument with ‘VIEW’ and second with your view name and so.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT DBMS\_METADATA.get\_ddl ('TABLE', 'TABLE\_NAME', 'USER\_NAME') FROM DUAL; |

1. **Getting current schema**

Yet another query to get current schema name.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SYS\_CONTEXT ('userenv', 'current\_schema') FROM DUAL; |

1. **Changing current schema**

Yet another query to change the current schema. Useful when your script is expected to run under certain user but is actually executed by other user. It is always safe to set the current user to what your script expects.

|  |
| --- |
| ALTER SESSION SET CURRENT\_SCHEMA = new\_schema; |

Database administration queries

1. **Database version information**

Returns the Oracle database version.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \* FROM v$version; |

1. **Database default information**

Some system default information.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT username,         profile,         default\_tablespace,         temporary\_tablespace    FROM dba\_users; |

1. **Database Character Set information**

Display the character set information of database.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \* FROM nls\_database\_parameters; |

1. **Get Oracle version**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT VALUE    FROM v$system\_parameter   WHERE name = 'compatible'; |

1. **Store data case sensitive but to index it case insensitive**

Now this ones tricky. Sometime you might querying database on some value independent of case. In your query you might do UPPER(..) = UPPER(..) on both sides to make it case insensitive. Now in such cases, you might want to make your index case insensitive so that they don’t occupy more space. Feel free to experiment with this one.

|  |
| --- |
| CREATE TABLE tab (col1 VARCHAR2 (10));    CREATE INDEX idx1     ON tab (UPPER (col1));    ANALYZE TABLE a COMPUTE STATISTICS; |

1. **Resizing Tablespace without adding datafile**

Yet another DDL query to resize table space.

|  |
| --- |
| ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/work/oradata/STARTST/STAR02D.dbf' resize 2000M; |

1. **Checking autoextend on/off for Tablespaces**

Query to check if autoextend is on or off for a given tablespace.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SUBSTR (file\_name, 1, 50), AUTOEXTENSIBLE FROM dba\_data\_files;    (OR)    SELECT tablespace\_name, AUTOEXTENSIBLE FROM dba\_data\_files; |

1. **Adding datafile to a tablespace**

Query to add datafile in a tablespace.

|  |
| --- |
| ALTER TABLESPACE data01 ADD DATAFILE '/work/oradata/STARTST/data01.dbf'      SIZE 1000M AUTOEXTEND OFF; |

1. **Increasing datafile size**

Yet another query to increase the datafile size of a given datafile.

|  |
| --- |
| ALTER DATABASE DATAFILE '/u01/app/Test\_data\_01.dbf' RESIZE 2G; |

1. **Find the Actual size of a Database**

Gives the actual database size in GB.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SUM (bytes) / 1024 / 1024 / 1024 AS GB FROM dba\_data\_files; |

1. **Find the size occupied by Data in a Database or Database usage details**

Gives the size occupied by data in this database.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SUM (bytes) / 1024 / 1024 / 1024 AS GB FROM dba\_segments; |

1. **Find the size of the SCHEMA/USER**

Give the size of user in MBs.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT SUM (bytes / 1024 / 1024) "size"    FROM dba\_segments   WHERE owner = '&owner'; |

1. **Last SQL fired by the User on Database**

This query will display last SQL query fired by each user in this database. Notice how this query display last SQL per each session.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT S.USERNAME || '(' || s.sid || ')-' || s.osuser UNAME,           s.program || '-' || s.terminal || '(' || s.machine || ')' PROG,           s.sid || '/' || s.serial# sid,           s.status "Status",           p.spid,           sql\_text sqltext      FROM v$sqltext\_with\_newlines t, V$SESSION s, v$process p     WHERE     t.address = s.sql\_address           AND p.addr = s.paddr(+)           AND t.hash\_value = s.sql\_hash\_value  ORDER BY s.sid, t.piece; |

Performance related queries

1. **CPU usage of the USER**

Displays CPU usage for each User. Useful to understand database load by user.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT ss.username, se.SID, VALUE / 100 cpu\_usage\_seconds      FROM v$session ss, v$sesstat se, v$statname sn     WHERE     se.STATISTIC# = sn.STATISTIC#           AND NAME LIKE '%CPU used by this session%'           AND se.SID = ss.SID           AND ss.status = 'ACTIVE'           AND ss.username IS NOT NULL  ORDER BY VALUE DESC; |

1. **Long Query progress in database**

Show the progress of long running queries.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT a.sid,           a.serial#,           b.username,           opname OPERATION,           target OBJECT,           TRUNC (elapsed\_seconds, 5) "ET (s)",           TO\_CHAR (start\_time, 'HH24:MI:SS') start\_time,           ROUND ( (sofar / totalwork) \* 100, 2) "COMPLETE (%)"      FROM v$session\_longops a, v$session b     WHERE     a.sid = b.sid           AND b.username NOT IN ('SYS', 'SYSTEM')           AND totalwork > 0  ORDER BY elapsed\_seconds; |

1. **Get current session id, process id, client process id?**

This is for those who wants to do some voodoo magic using process ids and session ids.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT b.sid,         b.serial#,         a.spid processid,         b.process clientpid    FROM v$process a, v$session b   WHERE a.addr = b.paddr AND b.audsid = USERENV ('sessionid'); |

* + V$SESSION.SID AND V$SESSION.SERIAL# is database process id
  + V$PROCESS.SPID is shadow process id on this database server
  + V$SESSION.PROCESS is client PROCESS ID, ON windows it IS : separated THE FIRST # IS THE PROCESS ID ON THE client AND 2nd one IS THE THREAD id.

1. **Last SQL Fired from particular Schema or Table:**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT CREATED, TIMESTAMP, last\_ddl\_time    FROM all\_objects   WHERE     OWNER = 'MYSCHEMA'         AND OBJECT\_TYPE = 'TABLE'         AND OBJECT\_NAME = 'EMPLOYEE\_TABLE'; |

1. **Find Top 10 SQL by reads per execution**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*    FROM (  SELECT ROWNUM,                   SUBSTR (a.sql\_text, 1, 200) sql\_text,                   TRUNC (                      a.disk\_reads / DECODE (a.executions, 0, 1, a.executions))                      reads\_per\_execution,                   a.buffer\_gets,                   a.disk\_reads,                   a.executions,                   a.sorts,                   a.address              FROM v$sqlarea a          ORDER BY 3 DESC)   WHERE ROWNUM < 10; |

1. **Oracle SQL query over the view that shows actual Oracle connections.**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT osuser,           username,           machine,           program      FROM v$session  ORDER BY osuser; |

1. **Oracle SQL query that show the opened connections group by the program that opens the connection.**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT program application, COUNT (program) Numero\_Sesiones      FROM v$session  GROUP BY program  ORDER BY Numero\_Sesiones DESC; |

1. **Oracle SQL query that shows Oracle users connected and the sessions number for user**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT username Usuario\_Oracle, COUNT (username) Numero\_Sesiones      FROM v$session  GROUP BY username  ORDER BY Numero\_Sesiones DESC; |

1. **Get number of objects per owner**

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT owner, COUNT (owner) number\_of\_objects      FROM dba\_objects  GROUP BY owner  ORDER BY number\_of\_objects DESC; |

1. Utility / Math related queries
2. **Convert number to words**

More info: [Converting number into words in Oracle](http://viralpatel.net/blogs/convert-number-into-words-oracle-sql-query/)

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT TO\_CHAR (TO\_DATE (1526, 'j'), 'jsp') FROM DUAL; |

Output:

|  |
| --- |
| one thousand five hundred twenty-six |

1. **Find string in package source code**

Below query will search for string ‘FOO\_SOMETHING’ in all package source. This query comes handy when you want to find a particular procedure or function call from all the source code.

|  |
| --- |
| --search a string foo\_something in package source code  SELECT \*    FROM dba\_source   WHERE UPPER (text) LIKE '%FOO\_SOMETHING%'  AND owner = 'USER\_NAME'; |

1. **Convert Comma Separated Values into Table**

The query can come quite handy when you have comma separated data string that you need to convert into table so that you can use other SQL queries like IN or NOT IN. Here we are converting ‘AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF’ string to table containing AA, BB, CC etc. as each row. Once you have this table you can join it with other table to quickly do some useful stuffs.

|  |
| --- |
| WITH csv       AS (SELECT 'AA,BB,CC,DD,EE,FF'                     AS csvdata             FROM DUAL)      SELECT REGEXP\_SUBSTR (csv.csvdata, '[^,]+', 1, LEVEL) pivot\_char        FROM DUAL, csv  CONNECT BY REGEXP\_SUBSTR (csv.csvdata,'[^,]+', 1, LEVEL) IS NOT NULL; |

1. **Find the last record from a table**

This ones straight forward. Use this when your table does not have primary key or you cannot be sure if record having max primary key is the latest one.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT \*    FROM employees   WHERE ROWID IN (SELECT MAX (ROWID) FROM employees);    (OR)    SELECT \* FROM employees  MINUS  SELECT \*    FROM employees   WHERE ROWNUM < (SELECT COUNT (\*) FROM employees); |

1. **Row Data Multiplication in Oracle**

This query use some tricky math functions to multiply values from each row. Read below article for more details.  
More info: [Row Data Multiplication In Oracle](http://viralpatel.net/blogs/row-data-multiplication-in-oracle/)

|  |
| --- |
| WITH tbl       AS (SELECT -2 num FROM DUAL           UNION           SELECT -3 num FROM DUAL           UNION           SELECT -4 num FROM DUAL),       sign\_val       AS (SELECT CASE MOD (COUNT (\*), 2) WHEN 0 THEN 1 ELSE -1 END val             FROM tbl            WHERE num < 0)    SELECT EXP (SUM (LN (ABS (num)))) \* val      FROM tbl, sign\_val  GROUP BY val; |

1. **Generating Random Data In Oracle**

You might want to generate some random data to quickly insert in table for testing. Below query help you do that. Read this article for more details.  
More info: [Random Data in Oracle](http://viralpatel.net/blogs/generating-random-data-in-oracle/)

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT LEVEL empl\_id,             MOD (ROWNUM, 50000) dept\_id,             TRUNC (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (1000, 500000), 2) salary,             DECODE (ROUND (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (1, 2)),  1, 'M',  2, 'F') gender,             TO\_DATE (                   ROUND (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (1, 28))                || '-'                || ROUND (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (1, 12))                || '-'                || ROUND (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (1900, 2010)),                'DD-MM-YYYY')                dob,             DBMS\_RANDOM.STRING ('x', DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE (20, 50)) address        FROM DUAL  CONNECT BY LEVEL < 10000; |

1. **Random number generator in Oracle**

Plain old random number generator in Oracle. This ones generate a random number between 0 and 100. Change the multiplier to number that you want to set limit for.

|  |
| --- |
| --generate random number between 0 and 100  SELECT ROUND (DBMS\_RANDOM.VALUE () \* 100) + 1 AS random\_num FROM DUAL; |

1. **Check if table contains any data**

This one can be written in multiple ways. You can create count(\*) on a table to know number of rows. But this query is more efficient given the fact that we are only interested in knowing if table has any data.

|  |
| --- |
| SELECT 1    FROM TABLE\_NAME   WHERE ROWNUM = 1; |

If you have some cool query that can make life of other Oracle developers easy, do share in comment section.

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very useful queries, thanks for sharing :)

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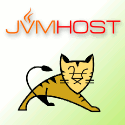
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