

Name: Mohammed Rabib

The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL web interface. At the top, there's a navigation bar with 'Live SQL' and user information. Below it, a sidebar on the left contains links like 'Home', 'SQL Worksheet', 'My Session', 'Schema', 'Quick SQL', 'My Scripts', 'My Tutorials', and 'Code Library'. The main area is titled 'SQL Worksheet' and contains an SQL editor with the following query:

```
1 SELECT DISTINCT
2   Prod_Category,
3   Prod_Sub_Category
4 FROM
5   PRODUCT
6 ORDER BY
7   Prod_Sub_Category ASC;
8
```

Below the editor, a table displays the results of the query:

| PROD_CATEGORY | PROD_SUB_CATEGORY |
|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| OFFICE SUPPLIES | APPLIANCES |
| OFFICE SUPPLIES | BINDERS AND BINDER ACCESSORIES |
| FURNITURE | BOOKCASES |
| FURNITURE | CHAIRS & CHAIRMATS |
| TECHNOLOGY | COMPUTER PERIPHERALS |
| TECHNOLOGY | COPIERS AND FAX |
| OFFICE SUPPLIES | ENVELOPES |
| OFFICE SUPPLIES | LABELS |
| FURNITURE | OFFICE FURNISHINGS |

On the right side, there's a 'Close Tutorial' button and an 'Introduction to SQL' section. The introduction text states: 'This tutorial provides an introduction to the Structured Query Language (SQL), learn how to create tables with primary keys, columns, constraints, indexes, and foreign keys.' Below this is a list of modules, with '1. Creating Tables' selected. The '1. Creating Tables' section explains that tables are the basic unit of data storage in an Oracle Database, consisting of rows and columns. It also mentions integrity constraints and provides an example of a table definition:

```
create table DEPARTMENTS (
  deptno number,
```

At the bottom of the interface, there's a footer with the text: '2024 Oracle - Live SQL 24.1.3, running Oracle Database 19c EE Extreme Perf - 19.17.0.0.0 - Database Documentation - Ask Tom - Dev Gym' and 'Built with ❤️ using Oracle APEX - Privacy - Terms of Use'.

/*
1) Retrieves a unique list of product categories and subcategories from the PRODUCT table, sorted in ascending order by subcategory, ensuring no duplicate combinations of Prod_Category and Prod_Sub_Category

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The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Live SQL', 'Feedback', 'Help', and a user profile 'mar230008@utdallas.edu'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: 'Home', 'SQL Worksheet' (selected), 'My Session', 'Schema', 'Quick SQL', 'My Scripts', 'My Tutorials', and 'Code Library'. The main area is titled 'SQL Worksheet' and contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT COUNT(*) AS Critical_Order_Count
2 FROM ORDERS
3 WHERE Order_Priority = 'CRITICAL';
4
```

Below the code editor, a table displays the query results:

| CRITICAL_ORDER_COUNT |
|----------------------|
| 17 |

A 'Download CSV' button is located below the table. On the right side, there is a 'Close Tutorial' link and an 'Introduction to SQL' section. The introduction text states: 'This tutorial provides an introduction to the Structured Query Language (SQL), learn how to create tables with primary keys, columns, constraints, indexes, and foreign keys.' Below this is a list of 'Modules' with 13 items, including '1. Creating Tables'. The '1. Creating Tables' section is expanded, showing text about tables and a code example for creating a table named 'DEPARTMENTS'.

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```
/*
2) Counts the total number of orders in the ORDERS table where the
order priority is set to "CRITICAL."
*/
```

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The screenshot shows the Live SQL web interface. On the left is a navigation menu with options: Home, SQL Worksheet (selected), My Session, Schema, Quick SQL, My Scripts, My Tutorials, and Code Library. The main area is titled 'SQL Worksheet' and contains an SQL query. Below the query is a table with 4 columns: ORDER_DATE, SHIP_DATE, ORDER_PRIORITY, and SHIP_MODE. The table contains 8 rows of data. On the right side, there is a 'Close Tutorial' button and an 'Introduction to SQL' section with a list of modules and a description of SQL.

```
1 SELECT
2   O.Order_Date,
3   S.Ship_Date,
4   O.Order_Priority,
5   S.Ship_Mode
6 FROM
7   ORDERS O
8 JOIN
9   SHIPPING S ON O.Order_ID = S.Order_ID
10 WHERE
11   O.Order_Date BETWEEN TO_DATE('04/01/2018', 'MM/DD/YYYY')
12                     AND TO_DATE('04/15/2018', 'MM/DD/YYYY')
13 ORDER BY
14   O.Order_Date ASC;
```

| ORDER_DATE | SHIP_DATE | ORDER_PRIORITY | SHIP_MODE |
|------------|-----------|----------------|----------------|
| 01-APR-18 | 12-APR-18 | LOW | REGULAR AIR |
| 02-APR-18 | 07-FEB-18 | HIGH | DELIVERY TRUCK |
| 02-APR-18 | 10-FEB-18 | HIGH | REGULAR AIR |
| 03-APR-18 | 09-FEB-18 | HIGH | REGULAR AIR |
| 04-APR-18 | 12-FEB-18 | MEDIUM | REGULAR AIR |
| 05-APR-18 | 16-FEB-18 | LOW | REGULAR AIR |
| 06-APR-18 | 11-FEB-18 | NOT SPECIFIED | REGULAR AIR |
| 07-APR-18 | 13-FEB-18 | HIGH | REGULAR AIR |
| 08-APR-18 | 17-FEB-18 | CRITICAL | REGULAR AIR |

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[https://livesql.oracle.com/ords/f?p=590:1:17061358747741:::~#L166413577001589559637988793287051708](https://livesql.oracle.com/ords/f?p=590:1:17061358747741:::#L166413577001589559637988793287051708)

```
/*
3) Retrieves the order date, ship date, order priority, and ship
mode for all orders placed between April 1, 2018, and April 15,
2018.
Joins the ORDERS and SHIPPING tables on Order_ID and sorts the
results by order date in ascending order.
*/
```

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The screenshot shows the Oracle Live SQL web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'Live SQL', 'Feedback', 'Help', and a user profile 'msr230008@utdallas.edu'. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, SQL Worksheet (selected), My Session, Schema, Quick SQL, My Scripts, My Tutorials, and Code Library. The main area is titled 'SQL Worksheet' and contains the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT SUM(Sales) AS Total_Sales, SUM(Profit) AS Total_Profit
2 FROM MARKET
3 WHERE Prod_Id = 'Prod_8';
4
```

Below the query editor, the results are displayed in a table:

| TOTAL_SALES | TOTAL_PROFIT |
|-------------|--------------|
| 7983.25 | 877.43 |

A 'Download CSV' button is located below the results table. On the right side, there is a 'Close Tutorial' link and an 'Introduction to SQL' section. The introduction text states: 'This tutorial provides an introduction to the Structured Query Language (SQL), learn how to create tables with primary keys, columns, constraints, indexes, and foreign keys.' Below this is a list of 13 modules, with '1. Creating Tables' selected. The '1. Creating Tables' section explains that tables are the basic unit of data storage in an Oracle Database, stored in rows and columns. It defines a table with a table name, column names, and datatypes (e.g., VARCHAR2, DATE, or NUMBER). It also mentions integrity constraints, such as NOT NULL, which forces a column to contain a value in every row. An example SQL statement is provided: 'create table DEPARTMENTS ('.

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4)Calculates the total sales and total profit for the product with ID 'Prod_8' from the MARKET table.
Sums the Sales and Profit columns for all records corresponding to 'Prod_8'.

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Home

SQL Worksheet

My Session

Schema

Quick SQL

My Scripts

My Tutorials

Code Library

SQL Worksheet

```
2 P.Prod_Sub_Category,
3 SUM(M.Sales) AS Sales,
4 SUM(M.Order_Quantity) AS Order_Quantity,
5 SUM(M.Profit) AS Profit
6 FROM
7 MARKET M
8 JOIN
9 PRODUCT P ON M.Prod_Id = P.Prod_Id
10 WHERE
11 P.Prod_Category = 'TECHNOLOGY'
12 GROUP BY
13 P.Prod_Sub_Category
14 ORDER BY
15 P.Prod_Sub_Category ASC;
16
```

| PROD_SUB_CATEGORY | SALES | ORDER_QUANTITY | PROFIT |
|------------------------------|------------|----------------|---------|
| COMPUTER PERIPHERALS | 7983.25 | 271 | 877.43 |
| COPIERS AND FAX | 33535 | 69 | 712.9 |
| OFFICE MACHINES | 38582.25 | 76 | 7539.98 |
| TELEPHONES AND COMMUNICATION | 26284.5755 | 278 | 4111.48 |

Download CSV

4 rows selected.

Close Tutorial

Introduction to SQL

This tutorial provides an introduction to the Structured Query Language (SQL), learn how to create tables with primary keys, columns, constraints, indexes, and foreign keys.

Modules

1. Creating Tables
2. Creating Triggers
3. Inserting Data
4. Indexing Columns
5. Querying Data
6. Adding Columns
7. Querying the Oracle Data Dictionary
8. Updating Data
9. Aggregate Queries
10. Compressing Data
11. Deleting Data
12. Dropping Tables
13. Un-dropping Tables

To run code examples click the code in the tutorial side bar.

1. Creating Tables

Tables are the basic unit of data storage in an Oracle Database. Data is stored in rows and columns. You define a table with a table name, such as employees, and a set of columns. You give each column a column name, such as employee_id, last_name, and job_id, a datatype, such as VARCHAR2, DATE, or NUMBER, and a width. The width can be predetermined by the datatype, as in DATE. If columns are of the NUMBER datatype, define precision and scale instead of width. A row is a collection of column information corresponding to a single record.

You can specify rules for each column of a table. These rules are called integrity constraints. One example is a NOT NULL integrity constraint. This constraint forces the column to contain a value in every row.

For example:

```
create table DEPARTMENTS (
  deptno number
```

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https://livesql.oracle.com/ords/f?p=590:1:17061358747741::::#L166413577001589559637988793287051708

/*

5)Retrieves the total sales, total order quantity, and total profit for each product subcategory within the "TECHNOLOGY" category. Joins the MARKET and PRODUCT tables using Prod_Id, groups the results by Prod_Sub_Category, and orders them alphabetically by subcategory.

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The screenshot displays the 'Live SQL' interface, specifically the 'Schema' section. The left sidebar contains navigation links: Home, SQL Worksheet, My Session, Schema (selected), Quick SQL, My Scripts, My Tutorials, and Code Library. The main area is titled 'Schema' and features a search bar, a schema dropdown (My Schema), and sorting options (Sort By: Name, Options: Primary Objects selected, Primary and Subordinate). The schema itself consists of four tables: MARKET, ORDERS, PRODUCT, and SHIPPING. Each table card shows its name, status (Valid), and creation time (Created 23 seconds ago). The bottom footer contains version information: '2024 Oracle · Live SQL 24.1.3, running Oracle Database 19c EE Extreme Perf - 19.17.0.0.0 - Database Documentation · Ask Tom · Dev Gym' and mentions it is 'Built with ♥ using Oracle APEX · Privacy · Terms of Use'.

" On my honor, I pledge that this is my own work. I have neither received nor given help to anyone else."