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Preface

This reference contains a complete description of the Structured Query Language (SQL) used to manage information in an Oracle Database. Oracle SQL is a superset of the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) and the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) SQL:1999 standard.

This Preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Related Documents
- Conventions

Audience

The *Oracle Database SQL Language Quick Reference* is intended for all users of Oracle SQL.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at

http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers that have purchased support have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit

http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info or visit http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see these Oracle resources:

- Oracle Database PL/SQL Language Reference for information on PL/SQL, the procedural language extension to Oracle SQL
- Pro*C/C++ Programmer's Guide, Oracle SQL*Module for Ada Programmer's Guide, and the Pro*COBOL Programmer's Guide for detailed descriptions of Oracle embedded SQL

Many of the examples in this book use the sample schemas, which are installed by default when you select the Basic Installation option with an Oracle Database installation. Refer to *Oracle Database Sample Schemas* for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them yourself.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

SQL Statements

This chapter presents the syntax for Oracle SQL statements.

This chapter includes the following section:

Syntax for SQL Statements

Syntax for SQL Statements

SQL statements are the means by which programs and users access data in an Oracle database.

The sections that follow show each SQL statement and its related syntax. Refer to Chapter 5, "Subclauses" for the syntax of the subclauses listed in the syntax for the statements.

See Also: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for detailed information about Oracle SQL

ALTER CLUSTER

```
ALTER CLUSTER [ schema. ]cluster
 { physical_attributes_clause
 | SIZE size_clause
 allocate_extent_clause
 | deallocate_unused_clause
 { CACHE | NOCACHE }
 } ...
 [ parallel_clause ] ;
```

ALTER DATABASE

```
ALTER DATABASE [ database ]
 { startup_clauses
   recovery_clauses
   database_file_clauses
  | logfile_clauses
  controlfile_clauses
  | standby_database_clauses
  | default_settings_clauses
  | instance_clauses
  | security_clause
 } ;
```

ALTER DATABASE LINK

```
ALTER DATABASE LINK dblink
 { CONNECT TO user IDENTIFIED BY password [ dblink_authentication ]
  | dblink_authentication
 };
```

ALTER DIMENSION

```
ALTER DIMENSION [ schema. ] dimension
  { ADD { level_clause
        | hierarchy_clause
        attribute_clause
        extended_attribute_clause
 } ...
  { DROP { LEVEL level [ RESTRICT | CASCADE ]
        | HIERARCHY hierarchy
        ATTRIBUTE attribute [ LEVEL level [ COLUMN column ] ]...
 } ...
 COMPILE
  ;
```

ALTER DISKGROUP

```
ALTER DISKGROUP
  { diskgroup_name
     { { add_disk_clause | drop_disk_clause }
          [, { add_disk_clause | drop_disk_clause } ]...
        | resize_disk_clause
       } [ rebalance_diskgroup_clause ]
      | disk_online_clause
      | disk_offline_clause
      | rebalance_diskgroup_clause
      | check_diskgroup_clause
       diskgroup_template_clauses
       diskgroup_directory_clauses
       diskgroup_alias_clauses
       diskgroup_volume_clauses
      diskgroup_attributes
      | modify_diskgroup_file
      drop_diskgroup_file_clause
      | usergroup_clauses
      user_clauses
      | file_permissions_clause
      | file_owner_clause
    { diskgroup_name [, diskgroup_name ] ...
      ALL
     } { undrop_disk_clause
        | diskgroup_availability
        | enable_disable_volume
 } ;
```

ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE

```
ALTER FLASHBACK ARCHIVE flashback_archive
  { SET DEFAULT
  | { ADD | MODIFY } TABLESPACE tablespace [flashback_archive_quota]
   REMOVE TABLESPACE tablespace_name
   MODIFY RETENTION flashback_archive_retention
   PURGE { ALL | BEFORE { SCN expr | TIMESTAMP expr } }
  | [NO] OPTIMIZE DATA
  };
```

Note: You can specify the [NO] OPTIMIZE DATA clause in this statement starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.4).

ALTER FUNCTION

ALTER FUNCTION [schema.] function function_compile_clause

ALTER INDEX

```
ALTER INDEX [ schema. ]index
 { { deallocate_unused_clause
    allocate_extent_clause
    | shrink clause
    | parallel_clause
   | physical_attributes_clause
   logging_clause
   } ...
  | rebuild_clause
  | PARAMETERS ( 'ODCI_parameters' )
 COMPILE
  | { ENABLE | DISABLE }
  UNUSABLE
  | VISIBLE | INVISIBLE
  RENAME TO new_name
  COALESCE
  | { MONITORING | NOMONITORING } USAGE
  UPDATE BLOCK REFERENCES
  alter_index_partitioning
```

ALTER INDEXTYPE

```
ALTER INDEXTYPE [ schema. ] indextype
 { { ADD \mid DROP } [ schema. ] operator ( parameter_types )
     [ , { ADD | DROP } [schema. ] operator ( parameter_types ) ]... [ using_type_clause ]
 COMPILE
 [ WITH LOCAL [ RANGE ] PARTITION ] [ storage_table_clause ]
```

ALTER JAVA

```
ALTER JAVA
 { SOURCE | CLASS } [ schema. ]object_name
 [ RESOLVER
     ( ( match_string [, ] { schema_name | - } )... )
 { { COMPILE | RESOLVE }
 invoker_rights_clause
 } ;
```

ALTER LIBRARY

ALTER LIBRARY [schema.] library_name library_compile_clause

ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW
 [ schema. ] materialized_view
  [ physical_attributes_clause
   modify_mv_column_clause
   table_compression
   LOB_storage_clause [, LOB_storage_clause ]...
   modify_LOB_storage_clause [, modify_LOB_storage_clause ]...
   alter_table_partitioning
  parallel_clause
  logging_clause
   allocate_extent_clause
  | deallocate_unused_clause
```

```
| shrink_clause
{ CACHE | NOCACHE }
[ alter_iot_clauses ]
[ USING INDEX physical_attributes_clause ]
[ MODIFY scoped_table_ref_constraint
alter_mv_refresh
[ { ENABLE | DISABLE } QUERY REWRITE
COMPILE
| CONSIDER FRESH
```

ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG [ FORCE ]
 ON [ schema. ]table
  [ physical_attributes_clause
  add_mv_log_column_clause
  | alter_table_partitioning
  | parallel_clause
  | logging_clause
  allocate_extent_clause
  | shrink_clause
  | move_mv_log_clause
  | { CACHE | NOCACHE }
 [ mv_log_augmentation ] [ mv_log_purge_clause ]
```

ALTER OPERATOR

```
ALTER OPERATOR [ schema. ] operator
  { add_binding_clause
  | drop_binding_clause
  COMPILE
 } ;
```

ALTER OUTLINE

```
ALTER OUTLINE [ PUBLIC | PRIVATE ] outline
 { REBUILD
  RENAME TO new_outline_name
  | CHANGE CATEGORY TO new_category_name
  | { ENABLE | DISABLE }
 } ...
```

ALTER PACKAGE

```
ALTER PACKAGE [ schema. ] package package_compile_clause
```

ALTER PROCEDURE

```
ALTER PROCEDURE [ schema. ] procedure procedure_compile_clause
```

ALTER PROFILE

```
ALTER PROFILE profile LIMIT
  { resource_parameters | password_parameters } ...
```

ALTER RESOURCE COST

```
ALTER RESOURCE COST
 { CPU_PER_SESSION
    | CONNECT_TIME
    | LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION
    PRIVATE_SGA
```

```
} integer
} ...
```

ALTER ROLE

```
ALTER ROLE role
 { NOT IDENTIFIED
 IDENTIFIED
     { BY password
     | USING [ schema. ] package
     EXTERNALLY
     GLOBALLY
 } ;
```

ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT

```
ALTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment
 { ONLINE
  OFFLINE
  | storage_clause
  | SHRINK [ TO size_clause ]
```

ALTER SEQUENCE

```
ALTER SEQUENCE [ schema. ] sequence
 { INCREMENT BY integer
  | { MAXVALUE integer | NOMAXVALUE }
 | { MINVALUE integer | NOMINVALUE }
 | { CYCLE | NOCYCLE }
 | { CACHE integer | NOCACHE }
 | { ORDER | NOORDER }
 } ...
```

ALTER SESSION

```
ALTER SESSION
 { ADVISE { COMMIT | ROLLBACK | NOTHING }
 | CLOSE DATABASE LINK dblink
 | { ENABLE | DISABLE } COMMIT IN PROCEDURE
 | { ENABLE | DISABLE } GUARD
 | { ENABLE | DISABLE | FORCE } PARALLEL
   { DML | DDL | QUERY } [ PARALLEL integer ]
 | { ENABLE RESUMABLE [ TIMEOUT integer ] [ NAME string ]
   DISABLE RESUMABLE
 SYNC WITH PRIMARY
 alter_session_set_clause
 } ;
```

ALTER SYSTEM

```
ALTER SYSTEM
 { archive_log_clause
  | checkpoint_clause
   check_datafiles_clause
   distributed_recov_clauses
  | FLUSH { SHARED_POOL | GLOBAL CONTEXT | BUFFER_CACHE
         REDO TO target_db_name [ [ NO ] CONFIRM APPLY ] }
  | end_session_clauses
  | SWITCH LOGFILE
  | { SUSPEND | RESUME }
  quiesce_clauses
  | rolling_migration_clauses
```

```
security_clauses
 shutdown_dispatcher_clause
REGISTER
| SET alter_system_set_clause
    [ alter_system_set_clause ]...
RESET alter_system_reset_clause
       [ alter_system_reset_clause ]...
} ;
```

ALTER TABLE

```
ALTER TABLE [ schema. ] table
  [ alter_table_properties
  column_clauses
  | constraint_clauses
  alter_table_partitioning
   alter_external_table
  | move_table_clause
  [ enable_disable_clause
  | { ENABLE | DISABLE } { TABLE LOCK | ALL TRIGGERS }
 ] ...
```

ALTER TABLESPACE

```
ALTER TABLESPACE tablespace
  { DEFAULT [ table_compression ] [ storage_clause ]
  | MINIMUM EXTENT size_clause
  | RESIZE size_clause
   COALESCE
   SHRINK SPACE [ KEEP size_clause]
  RENAME TO new_tablespace_name
  | { BEGIN | END } BACKUP
  | datafile_tempfile_clauses
  | tablespace_logging_clauses
  | tablespace_group_clause
  | tablespace_state_clauses
  autoextend_clause
  flashback_mode_clause
  | tablespace_retention_clause
```

ALTER TRIGGER

```
ALTER TRIGGER [ schema. ] trigger
 { ENABLE
   DISABLE
  RENAME TO new_name
  | trigger_compile_clause
 } ;
```

ALTER TYPE

ALTER TYPE [schema.]type alter_type_clauses

ALTER USER

```
ALTER USER
  { user
    { IDENTIFIED
      { BY password [ REPLACE old_password ]
      | EXTERNALLY [ AS 'certificate_DN' | AS 'kerberos_principal_name' ]
      GLOBALLY [ AS '[directory_DN]']
    | DEFAULT TABLESPACE tablespace
    | TEMPORARY TABLESPACE { tablespace | tablespace_group_name }
```

```
| { QUOTA { size_clause
             UNLIMITED
             } ON tablespace
   | PROFILE profile
   | DEFAULT ROLE { role [, role ]...
                  ALL [ EXCEPT role [, role ] ... ]
                  NONE
   PASSWORD EXPIRE
     ACCOUNT { LOCK | UNLOCK }
    | ENABLE EDITIONS [ FORCE ]
 user [, user ]... proxy_clause
 } ;
ALTER VIEW
ALTER VIEW [ schema. ] view
 { ADD out_of_line_constraint
 | MODIFY CONSTRAINT constraint
     { RELY | NORELY }
 DROP { CONSTRAINT constraint
       PRIMARY KEY
        UNIQUE (column [, column ]...)
 COMPILE
 | { READ ONLY | READ WRITE }
 } ;
ANALYZE
ANALYZE
 { { TABLE [ schema. ] table
   | INDEX [ schema. ] index
   } [ partition_extension_clause ]
 | CLUSTER [ schema. ] cluster
 { validation_clauses
 | LIST CHAINED ROWS [ into_clause ]
 | DELETE [ SYSTEM ] STATISTICS
ASSOCIATE STATISTICS
ASSOCIATE STATISTICS WITH
 { column_association | function_association }
 [ storage_table_clause ] ;
AUDIT
AUDIT
 { audit_operation_clause [ auditing_by_clause | IN SESSION CURRENT ]
 audit_schema_object_clause
 NETWORK
 } [ BY { SESSION | ACCESS } ]
   [ WHENEVER [ NOT ] SUCCESSFUL ]
CALL
CALL
 { routine_clause
 | object_access_expression
 [ INTO :host_variable
   [ [ INDICATOR ] :indicator_variable ] ] ;
```

COMMENT

```
COMMENT ON
 { COLUMN [ schema. ]
   { table. | view. | materialized_view. } column
  | EDITION edition_name
  | INDEXTYPE [ schema. ] indextype
  | MATERIALIZED VIEW materialized_view
  | MINING MODEL [ schema. ] model
  OPERATOR [ schema. ] operator
  | TABLE [ schema. ] { table | view }
 IS string ;
```

COMMIT

```
COMMIT [ WORK ]
  [ [ COMMENT string ]
    | [ WRITE [ WAIT | NOWAIT ] [ IMMEDIATE | BATCH ]
   1
  | FORCE string [, integer ]
  ] ;
```

CREATE CLUSTER

```
CREATE CLUSTER [ schema. ] cluster
  (column datatype [ SORT ]
   [, column datatype [ SORT ] ]...
 [ { physical_attributes_clause
    SIZE size_clause
    | TABLESPACE tablespace
   { INDEX
     [ SINGLE TABLE ]
      HASHKEYS integer [ HASH IS expr ]
   } . . .
 1
  [ parallel_clause ]
  [ NOROWDEPENDENCIES | ROWDEPENDENCIES ]
  [ CACHE | NOCACHE ] ;
```

CREATE CONTEXT

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] CONTEXT namespace
 USING [ schema. ] package
  [ INITIALIZED { EXTERNALLY | GLOBALLY }
  ACCESSED GLOBALLY
 ] ;
```

CREATE CONTROLFILE

```
CREATE CONTROLFILE
 [ REUSE ] [ SET ] DATABASE database
  [ logfile_clause ]
  { RESETLOGS | NORESETLOGS }
  [ DATAFILE file_specification
           [, file_specification ]... ]
  [ MAXLOGFILES integer
  | MAXLOGMEMBERS integer
  | MAXLOGHISTORY integer
   MAXDATAFILES integer
  | MAXINSTANCES integer
  | { ARCHIVELOG | NOARCHIVELOG }
  FORCE LOGGING
  ] . . .
  [ character_set_clause ] ;
```

CREATE DATABASE

```
CREATE DATABASE [ database ]
 { USER SYS IDENTIFIED BY password
  USER SYSTEM IDENTIFIED BY password
  | CONTROLFILE REUSE
  | MAXDATAFILES integer
  | MAXINSTANCES integer
   CHARACTER SET charset
   NATIONAL CHARACTER SET charset
  | SET DEFAULT
     { BIGFILE | SMALLFILE } TABLESPACE
  | database_logging_clauses
  | tablespace_clauses
  | set_time_zone_clause
 }...;
```

CREATE DATABASE LINK

```
CREATE [ SHARED ] [ PUBLIC ] DATABASE LINK dblink
 [ CONNECT TO
   { CURRENT_USER
    | user IDENTIFIED BY password [ dblink_authentication ]
  | dblink_authentication
  [ USING connect_string ] ;
```

CREATE DIMENSION

```
CREATE DIMENSION [ schema. ] dimension
 level_clause ...
 { hierarchy_clause
  | attribute clause
  | extended_attribute_clause
 } . . .
```

CREATE DIRECTORY

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] DIRECTORY directory
 AS 'path_name';
```

CREATE DISKGROUP

```
CREATE DISKGROUP diskgroup_name
 [ { HIGH | NORMAL | EXTERNAL } REDUNDANCY ]
  { [ QUORUM | REGULAR ] [ FAILGROUP failgroup_name ]
 DISK qualified_disk_clause [, qualified_disk_clause]...
 } ...
  [ ATTRIBUTE { 'attribute_name' = 'attribute_value' }
              [, 'attribute_name' = 'attribute_value' ]... ]
```

CREATE EDITION

```
CREATE EDITION edition
  [ AS CHILD OF parent_edition ] ;
```

CREATE FLASHBACK ARCHIVE

```
CREATE FLASHBACK ARCHIVE [DEFAULT] flashback_archive
 TABLESPACE tablespace
  [flashback_archive_quota]
  [ [NO] OPTIMIZE DATA ]
 flashback_archive_retention
```

Note: You can specify the [NO] OPTIMIZE DATA clause in this statement starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.4).

CREATE FUNCTION

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] FUNCTION plsql_source
```

CREATE INDEX

```
CREATE [ UNIQUE | BITMAP ] INDEX [ schema. ] index
  ON { cluster_index_clause
      table_index_clause
     | bitmap_join_index_clause
[ UNUSABLE ] ;
```

CREATE INDEXTYPE

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] INDEXTYPE [ schema. ] indextype
 FOR [ schema. ] operator (paramater_type [, paramater_type ]...)
        [, [ schema. ] operator (paramater_type [, paramater_type ]...)
       1...
 using_type_clause
 [WITH LOCAL [RANGE] PARTITION ]
 [ storage_table_clause ]
```

CREATE JAVA

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] [ AND { RESOLVE | COMPILE } ] [ NOFORCE ]
  JAVA { { SOURCE | RESOURCE } NAMED [ schema. ] primary_name
      | CLASS [ SCHEMA schema ]
  [ invoker_rights_clause ]
  [ RESOLVER ( (match_string [,] { schema_name | - })...) ]
  { USING { BFILE (directory_object_name, server_file_name)
          | { CLOB | BLOB | BFILE } subquery
          'key_for_BLOB'
         }
  AS source_char
  } ;
```

CREATE LIBRARY

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] LIBRARY plsql_source
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW [ schema. ] materialized_view
  [ OF [ schema. ] object_type ]
  [ ( { scoped_table_ref_constraint
      column_alias [ENCRYPT [encryption_spec]]
     }
      [, { scoped_table_ref_constraint
         column_alias [ENCRYPT [encryption_spec]]
     ]...
  { ON PREBUILT TABLE
   [ { WITH | WITHOUT } REDUCED PRECISION ]
  | physical_properties materialized_view_props
  [ USING INDEX
    [ physical_attributes_clause
```

```
| TABLESPACE tablespace
   ] . . .
  USING NO INDEX
 [ create_mv_refresh ]
 [ FOR UPDATE ]
 [ { DISABLE | ENABLE } QUERY REWRITE ]
AS subquery ;
```

CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ON [ schema. ] table
 [ physical_attributes_clause
 | TABLESPACE tablespace
  | logging_clause
 | { CACHE | NOCACHE }
 ] . . .
 [ parallel_clause ]
 [ table_partitioning_clauses ]
 [ WITH [ { OBJECT ID
         PRIMARY KEY
         ROWID
         SEQUENCE
        | COMMIT SCN
          [ { , OBJECT ID
            , PRIMARY KEY
            , ROWID
            , SEQUENCE
            , COMMIT SCN
          ]...]
   (column [, column ]...)
   [ new_values_clause ]
 ] [ mv_log_purge_clause ]
```

CREATE OPERATOR

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] OPERATOR
  [ schema. ] operator binding_clause ;
```

CREATE OUTLINE

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ]
  [ PUBLIC | PRIVATE ] OUTLINE [ outline ]
  [ FROM [ PUBLIC | PRIVATE ] source_outline ]
  [ FOR CATEGORY category ]
  [ ON statement ] ;
```

CREATE PACKAGE

CREATE [OR REPLACE] PACKAGE plsql_source

CREATE PACKAGE BODY

CREATE [OR REPLACE] PACKAGE BODY plsql_source

CREATE PFILE

```
CREATE PFILE [= 'pfile_name' ]
  FROM { SPFILE [= 'spfile_name']
      MEMORY
} ;
```

CREATE PROCEDURE

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] PROCEDURE plsql_source
```

CREATE PROFILE

```
CREATE PROFILE profile
  LIMIT { resource_parameters
        password_parameters
```

CREATE RESTORE POINT

```
CREATE RESTORE POINT restore_point
  [ AS OF {TIMESTAMP | SCN} expr ]
  [ PRESERVE
  GUARANTEE FLASHBACK DATABASE
```

CREATE ROLE

```
CREATE ROLE role
  [ NOT IDENTIFIED
   | IDENTIFIED { BY password
                 USING [ schema. ] package
               EXTERNALLY
               GLOBALLY
               }
```

CREATE ROLLBACK SEGMENT

```
CREATE [ PUBLIC ] ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment
  [ TABLESPACE tablespace | storage_clause ]...];
```

CREATE SCHEMA

```
CREATE SCHEMA AUTHORIZATION schema
  { create_table_statement
   | create_view_statement
  grant_statement
  } . . .
```

CREATE SEQUENCE

```
CREATE SEQUENCE [ schema. ] sequence
  [ { INCREMENT BY | START WITH } integer
  | { MAXVALUE integer | NOMAXVALUE }
   | { MINVALUE integer | NOMINVALUE }
   | { CYCLE | NOCYCLE }
   | { CACHE integer | NOCACHE }
   | { ORDER | NOORDER }
  ] . . .
```

CREATE SPFILE

```
CREATE SPFILE [= 'spfile_name' ]
 FROM { PFILE [= 'pfile_name' ]
     MEMORY
      } ;
```

CREATE SYNONYM

```
CREATE [ OR REPLACE ] [ PUBLIC ] SYNONYM
  [ schema. ] synonym
  FOR [ schema. ] object [ @ dblink ] ;
```

CREATE TABLE

```
CREATE [ GLOBAL TEMPORARY ] TABLE [ schema. ] table
```

```
{ relational_table | object_table | XMLType_table } ;
```

CREATE TABLESPACE

```
CREATE
  [ BIGFILE | SMALLFILE ]
  { permanent_tablespace_clause
    temporary_tablespace_clause
  undo_tablespace_clause
  } ;
```

CREATE TRIGGER

CREATE [OR REPLACE] TRIGGER plsql_source

CREATE TYPE

CREATE [OR REPLACE] TYPE plsql_source

CREATE TYPE BODY

CREATE [OR REPLACE] TYPE BODY plsql_source

CREATE USER

```
CREATE USER user
  IDENTIFIED { BY password
             | EXTERNALLY [ AS 'certificate_DN' | AS 'kerberos_principal_name' ]
              GLOBALLY [ AS '[ directory_DN ]' ]
  [ DEFAULT TABLESPACE tablespace
   TEMPORARY TABLESPACE
       { tablespace | tablespace_group_name }
   | { QUOTA { size_clause | UNLIMITED } ON tablespace }...
   | PROFILE profile
   | PASSWORD EXPIRE
   ACCOUNT { LOCK | UNLOCK }
    [ DEFAULT TABLESPACE tablespace
    TEMPORARY TABLESPACE
         { tablespace | tablespace_group_name }
     | { QUOTA { size_clause | UNLIMITED } ON tablespace }...
     | PROFILE profile
     PASSWORD EXPIRE
     | ACCOUNT { LOCK | UNLOCK }
     ENABLE EDITIONS
    ] . . .
 ] ;
```

CREATE VIEW

```
CREATE [OR REPLACE]
  [[NO] FORCE] [EDITIONING] VIEW [schema.] view
  [ ( { alias [ inline_constraint... ]
      | out_of_line_constraint
        [, { alias [ inline_constraint...]
            out_of_line_constraint
 ]
  | object_view_clause
  XMLType_view_clause
  AS subquery [ subquery_restriction_clause ] ;
```

DELETE

DELETE [hint]

```
[ FROM ]
{ dml_table_expression_clause
ONLY (dml_table_expression_clause)
} [ t_alias ]
  [ where_clause ]
  [ returning_clause ]
  [error_logging_clause];
```

DISASSOCIATE STATISTICS

```
DISASSOCIATE STATISTICS FROM
  { COLUMNS [ schema. ]table.column
              [, [ schema. ]table.column ]...
   | FUNCTIONS [ schema. ] function
               [, [ schema. ]function ]...
   | PACKAGES [ schema. ]package
               [, [ schema. ]package ]...
   | TYPES [ schema. ]type
            [, [ schema. ]type ]...
   | INDEXES [ schema. ]index
            [, [ schema. ]index ]...
   | INDEXTYPES [ schema. ]indextype
               [, [ schema. ]indextype ]...
  }
   [ FORCE ] ;
```

DROP CLUSTER

```
DROP CLUSTER [ schema. ] cluster
   [ INCLUDING TABLES [ CASCADE CONSTRAINTS ] ] ;
```

DROP CONTEXT

DROP CONTEXT namespace ;

DROP DATABASE

DROP DATABASE ;

DROP DATABASE LINK

```
DROP [ PUBLIC ] DATABASE LINK dblink ;
```

DROP DIMENSION

```
DROP DIMENSION [ schema. ] dimension ;
```

DROP DIRECTORY

DROP DIRECTORY directory_name ;

DROP DISKGROUP

```
DROP DISKGROUP diskgroup_name
  [ FORCE INCLUDING CONTENTS
  | { INCLUDING | EXCLUDING } CONTENTS
  1;
```

DROP EDITION

DROP EDITION edition [CASCADE];

DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE

DROP FLASHBACK ARCHIVE flashback_archive;

DROP FUNCTION

```
DROP FUNCTION [ schema. ] function_name ;
```

DROP INDEX

```
DROP INDEX [ schema. ] index [ FORCE ] ;
```

DROP INDEXTYPE

```
DROP INDEXTYPE [ schema. ] indextype [ FORCE ] ;
```

DROP JAVA

```
DROP JAVA { SOURCE | CLASS | RESOURCE }
 [ schema. ] object_name ;
```

DROP LIBRARY

DROP LIBRARY library_name ;

DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW [ schema. ] materialized_view
  [ PRESERVE TABLE ] ;
```

DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG

DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ON [schema.] table ;

DROP OPERATOR

```
DROP OPERATOR [ schema. ] operator [ FORCE ] ;
```

DROP OUTLINE

DROP OUTLINE outline ;

DROP PACKAGE

```
DROP PACKAGE [ BODY ] [ schema. ] package ;
```

DROP PROCEDURE

```
DROP PROCEDURE [ schema. ] procedure ;
```

DROP PROFILE

DROP PROFILE profile [CASCADE] ;

DROP RESTORE POINT

DROP RESTORE POINT restore_point ;

DROP ROLE

DROP ROLE role ;

DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT

DROP ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment ;

DROP SEQUENCE

```
DROP SEQUENCE [ schema. ] sequence_name ;
```

DROP SYNONYM

```
DROP [PUBLIC] SYNONYM [ schema. ] synonym [FORCE] ;
```

DROP TABLE

```
DROP TABLE [ schema. ] table
 [ CASCADE CONSTRAINTS ] [ PURGE ] ;
```

DROP TABLESPACE

```
DROP TABLESPACE tablespace
  [ INCLUDING CONTENTS [ {AND | KEEP} DATAFILES ]
    [ CASCADE CONSTRAINTS ]
  ] ;
```

DROP TRIGGER

```
DROP TRIGGER [ schema. ] trigger ;
```

DROP TYPE

```
DROP TYPE [ schema. ] type_name [ FORCE | VALIDATE ] ;
```

DROP TYPE BODY

```
DROP TYPE BODY [ schema. ] type_name ;
```

DROP USER

```
DROP USER user [ CASCADE ] ;
```

DROP VIEW

```
DROP VIEW [ schema. ] view [ CASCADE CONSTRAINTS ] ;
```

EXPLAIN PLAN

```
EXPLAIN PLAN
  [ SET STATEMENT_ID = string ]
  [ INTO [ schema. ] table [ @ dblink ] ]
FOR statement ;
```

FLASHBACK DATABASE

```
FLASHBACK [ STANDBY ] DATABASE [ database ]
   { TO { { SCN | TIMESTAMP } expr
      RESTORE POINT restore_point
   | TO BEFORE { SCN | TIMESTAMP} expr
              RESETLOGS
              }
  } ;
```

FLASHBACK TABLE

```
FLASHBACK TABLE
  [ schema. ] table
    [, [ schema. ] table ]...
  TO { { SCN | TIMESTAMP } expr
      RESTORE POINT restore_point
      } [ { ENABLE | DISABLE } TRIGGERS ]
     | BEFORE DROP [ RENAME TO table ]
     } ;
```

GRANT

```
GRANT { grant_system_privileges
     grant_object_privileges
```

INSERT

```
INSERT [ hint ]
   { single_table_insert | multi_table_insert } ;
```

LOCK TABLE

```
LOCK TABLE [ schema. ] { table | view }
  [ partition_extension_clause
  @ dblink
  ] [, [ schema. ] { table | view }
     [ partition_extension_clause
     | @ dblink
     ]
    ]...
  IN lockmode MODE
  [ NOWAIT
  | WAIT integer
  ] ;
```

MERGE

```
MERGE [ hint ]
  INTO [ schema. ] { table | view } [ t_alias ]
   USING { [ schema. ] { table | view }
        subquery
        } [ t_alias ]
  ON ( condition )
  [ merge_update_clause ]
   [ merge_insert_clause ]
   [ error_logging_clause ] ;
```

NOAUDIT

```
NOAUDIT
   { audit_operation_clause [ auditing_by_clause ]
    audit_schema_object_clause
   NETWORK
   [ WHENEVER [ NOT ] SUCCESSFUL ] ;
```

PURGE

```
PURGE { { TABLE table | INDEX index }
     | { RECYCLEBIN | DBA_RECYCLEBIN }
     | TABLESPACE tablespace [ USER username ]
     } ;
```

RENAME

RENAME old_name TO new_name ;

REVOKE

```
REVOKE { revoke_system_privileges
      revoke_object_privileges
      } ;
```

ROLLBACK

```
ROLLBACK [ WORK ]
  [ TO [ SAVEPOINT ] savepoint
   | FORCE string
  ] ;
```

SAVEPOINT

SAVEPOINT savepoint;

SELECT

```
subquery [ for_update_clause ] ;
```

SET CONSTRAINT[S]

```
SET { CONSTRAINT | CONSTRAINTS }
   { constraint [, constraint ]...
    ALL
    { IMMEDIATE | DEFERRED } ;
```

SET ROLE

```
SET ROLE
  { role [ IDENTIFIED BY password ]
   [, role [ IDENTIFIED BY password ] ]...
  ALL [ EXCEPT role [, role ]... ]
   NONE
  } ;
```

SET TRANSACTION

```
SET TRANSACTION
  { { READ { ONLY | WRITE }
    ISOLATION LEVEL
      { SERIALIZABLE | READ COMMITTED }
    USE ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment
    } [ NAME string ]
  | NAME string
  } ;
```

TRUNCATE_CLUSTER

```
TRUNCATE CLUSTER [schema.] cluster
  [ {DROP | REUSE} STORAGE ] ;
```

TRUNCATE_TABLE

```
TRUNCATE TABLE [schema.] table
  [ {PRESERVE | PURGE} MATERIALIZED VIEW LOG ]
  [ {DROP [ ALL ] | REUSE} STORAGE ] ;
```

Note: You can specify the ALL keyword in this statement starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2).

UPDATE

```
UPDATE [ hint ]
  { dml_table_expression_clause
   ONLY (dml_table_expression_clause)
  } [ t_alias ]
  update_set_clause
   [ where_clause ]
   [ returning_clause ]
   [error_logging_clause] ;
```

SQL Functions

This chapter presents the syntax for SQL functions.

This chapter includes the following section:

Syntax for SQL Functions

Syntax for SQL Functions

A function is a command that manipulates data items and returns a single value.

The sections that follow show each SQL function and its related syntax. Refer to Chapter 5, "Subclauses" for the syntax of the subclauses.

> **See Also:** Functions in Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for detailed information about SQL functions

ABS

ABS(n)

ACOS

ACOS(n)

ADD_MONTHS

ADD_MONTHS(date, integer)

aggregate_function

Aggregate functions return a single result row based on groups of rows, rather than on single rows.

analytic_function

```
analytic_function([ arguments ])
  OVER (analytic_clause)
```

APPENDCHILDXML

```
APPENDCHILDXML
  ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, value_expr [, namespace_string ])
```

ASCII

ASCII(char)

ASCIISTR

ASCIISTR (char)

```
ASIN
ASIN(n)
ATAN
ATAN(n)
ATAN2
ATAN2(n1 , n2)
AVG
AVG([ DISTINCT | ALL ] expr) [ OVER(analytic_clause) ]
BFILENAME
BFILENAME('directory', 'filename')
BIN_TO_NUM
BIN_TO_NUM(expr [, expr ]... )
BITAND
BITAND(expr1, expr2)
CARDINALITY
CARDINALITY(nested_table)
CAST
CAST({ expr | MULTISET (subquery) } AS type_name)
CEIL
CEIL(n)
CHARTOROWID
CHARTOROWID(char)
CHR
CHR(n [ USING NCHAR_CS ])
```

CLUSTER ID

CLUSTER_ID ([schema .] model mining_attribute_clause)

CLUSTER_PROBABILITY

```
CLUSTER_PROBABILITY ( [ schema . ] model
  [ , cluster_id ] mining_attribute_clause )
```

CLUSTER_SET

```
CLUSTER_SET ( [ schema . ] model [ , topN [ , cutoff ] ] mining_attribute_clause )
```

COALESCE

COALESCE(expr [, expr]...)

COLLECT

```
COLLECT( [ DISTINCT | UNIQUE ] column [ ORDER BY expr ] )
```

COMPOSE

COMPOSE(char)

CONCAT

CONCAT(char1, char2)

CONVERT

CONVERT(char, dest_char_set[, source_char_set])

CORR

CORR(expr1, expr2) [OVER (analytic_clause)]

CORR_K, CORR_S

```
{ CORR_K | CORR_S }
   (expr1, expr2
    [, { COEFFICIENT
       ONE_SIDED_SIG
         ONE_SIDED_SIG_POS
         ONE_SIDED_SIG_NEG
       TWO_SIDED_SIG
    ]
  )
```

COS

COS(n)

COSH

COSH(n)

COUNT

```
\label{eq:count} \mbox{COUNT({ * | [DISTINCT | ALL ] expr }) [OVER (analytic\_clause)]}
```

COVAR_POP

```
COVAR_POP(expr1, expr2)
   [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
```

COVAR_SAMP

```
COVAR_SAMP(expr1, expr2) [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
```

CUBE_TABLE

```
CUBE_TABLE
( ' { schema.cube [ {HIERARCHY | HRR} dimension hierarchy ]...
   | schema.dimension [ {HIERARCHY | HRR} [dimension] hierarchy ]
)
```

CUME_DIST (aggregate)

```
CUME_DIST(expr[,expr ]...) WITHIN GROUP
  (ORDER BY expr [ DESC | ASC ]
                 [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
            [, expr [ DESC | ASC ]
                    [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
            ] . . .
```

CUME_DIST (analytic)

```
CUME_DIST() OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
```

CURRENT_DATE

CURRENT_DATE

CURRENT TIMESTAMP

```
CURRENT_TIMESTAMP [ (precision) ]
```

CV

CV([dimension_column])

DATAOBJ TO PARTITION

DATAOBJ_TO_PARTITION(table, partition_id)

DBTIMEZONE

DBTIMEZONE

DECODE

```
DECODE(expr, search, result [, search, result ]... [, default ])
```

DECOMPOSE

```
DECOMPOSE( string [, { 'CANONICAL' | 'COMPATIBILITY' } ] )
```

DELETEXML

DELETEXML(XMLType_instance, XPath_string [, namespace_string])

DENSE_RANK (aggregate)

```
DENSE_RANK(expr [, expr ]...) WITHIN GROUP
 (ORDER BY expr [ DESC | ASC ]
              [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
           [,expr [ DESC | ASC ]
                [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
 )
```

DENSE_RANK (analytic)

DENSE_RANK() OVER([query_partition_clause] order_by_clause)

DEPTH

DEPTH(correlation_integer)

DEREF

DEREF(expr)

DUMP

DUMP(expr[, return_fmt [, start_position [, length]]])

EMPTY BLOB, EMPTY CLOB

```
{ EMPTY_BLOB | EMPTY_CLOB }( )
```

EXISTSNODE

```
EXISTSNODE
   (XMLType_instance, XPath_string
```

```
[, namespace_string ]
EXP
EXP(n)
EXTRACT (datetime)
EXTRACT( { YEAR
          MONTH
          DAY
          HOUR
          MINUTE
         SECOND
        | TIMEZONE_HOUR
        | TIMEZONE_MINUTE
        | TIMEZONE_REGION
        TIMEZONE_ABBR
        FROM { expr }
EXTRACT (XML)
EXTRACT(XMLType_instance, XPath_string [, namespace_string ])
EXTRACTVALUE
EXTRACTVALUE(XMLType_instance, XPath_string [, namespace_string ])
FEATURE ID
FEATURE_ID( [ schema . ] model mining_attribute_clause )
FEATURE_SET
FEATURE_SET( [ schema . ] model [, topN [, cutoff ]] mining_attribute_clause )
FEATURE VALUE
FEATURE_VALUE( [ schema . ] model [, feature_id ] mining_attribute_clause )
FIRST
aggregate_function
  KEEP
   (DENSE_RANK FIRST ORDER BY
   expr [ DESC | ASC ]
        [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   [, expr [ DESC | ASC ]
           [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   ]...
  [ OVER ( [query_partition_clause] ) ]
FIRST_VALUE
FIRST_VALUE
  { (expr) [ {RESPECT | IGNORE} NULLS ]
  | (expr [ {RESPECT | IGNORE} NULLS ])
 OVER (analytic_clause)
FLOOR
```

FLOOR(n)

```
FROM_TZ
```

```
FROM_TZ (timestamp_value, time_zone_value)
```

GREATEST

```
GREATEST(expr [, expr ]...)
```

GROUP ID

GROUP_ID()

GROUPING

GROUPING(expr)

GROUPING ID

```
GROUPING_ID(expr [, expr ]...)
```

HEXTORAW

HEXTORAW (char)

INITCAP

INITCAP(char)

INSERTCHILDXML

```
INSERTCHILDXML
  ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, child_expr, value_expr [, namespace_string ] )
```

INSERTCHILDXMLAFTER

```
INSERTCHILDXMLAFTER
 ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, child_expr, value_expr [, namespace_string ] )
```

INSERTCHILDXMLBEFORE

```
INSERTCHILDXMLBEFORE
  ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, child_expr, value_expr [, namespace_string ] )
```

INSERTXMLAFTER

```
INSERTXMLAFTER
  ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, value_expr [, namespace_string ] )
```

INSERTXMLBEFORE

```
INSERTXMLBEFORE
  ( XMLType_instance, XPath_string, value_expr [, namespace_string ] )
```

INSTR

```
{ INSTR
INSTRB
INSTRC
INSTR2
INSTR4
(string , substring [, position [, occurrence ] ])
```

ITERATION_NUMBER

ITERATION_NUMBER

LAG

```
LAG
  { ( value_expr [, offset [, default]]) [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ]
  | ( value_expr [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ] [, offset [, default]] )
  OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
```

LAST

```
aggregate_function KEEP
  (DENSE_RANK LAST ORDER BY
   expr [ DESC | ASC ]
       [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   [, expr [ DESC | ASC ]
           [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   ]...
 [ OVER ( [query_partition_clause] ) ]
```

LAST DAY

LAST_DAY(date)

LAST VALUE

```
LAST_VALUE
  { (expr) [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ]
  | (expr [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ])
 OVER (analytic_clause)
```

LEAD

```
LEAD
 { ( value_expr [, offset [, default]] ) [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ]
 | ( value_expr [ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ] [, offset [, default]] )
 OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
```

LEAST

```
LEAST(expr [, expr ]...)
```

LENGTH

```
{ LENGTH
LENGTHB
LENGTHO
LENGTH2
LENGTH4
(char)
```

LISTAGG

```
LISTAGG(measure_expr [, 'delimiter'])
 WITHIN GROUP (order_by_clause) [OVER query_partition_clause]
```

LN

LN(n)

LNNVL

LNNVL (condition)

LOCALTIMESTAMP

```
LOCALTIMESTAMP [ (timestamp_precision) ]
```

LOG

LOG(n2, n1)

LOWER

LOWER(char)

LPAD

LPAD(expr1, n [, expr2])

LTRIM

LTRIM(char [, set])

MAKE REF

MAKE_REF({ table | view } , key [, key]...)

MAX

MAX([DISTINCT | ALL] expr) [OVER (analytic_clause)]

MEDIAN

MEDIAN(expr) [OVER (query_partition_clause)]

MIN([DISTINCT | ALL] expr) [OVER (analytic_clause)]

MOD

MOD(n2, n1)

MONTHS BETWEEN

MONTHS_BETWEEN(date1, date2)

NANVL

NANVL(n2, n1)

NCHR

NCHR(number)

NEW TIME

NEW_TIME(date, timezone1, timezone2)

NEXT_DAY

NEXT_DAY(date, char)

NLS CHARSET DECL LEN

NLS_CHARSET_DECL_LEN(byte_count, char_set_id)

NLS_CHARSET_ID

NLS_CHARSET_ID(string)

NLS_CHARSET_NAME

NLS_CHARSET_NAME(number)

```
NLS_INITCAP
NLS_INITCAP(char [, 'nlsparam' ])
NLS_LOWER
NLS_LOWER(char [, 'nlsparam' ])
NLS UPPER
NLS_UPPER(char [, 'nlsparam' ])
NLSSORT
NLSSORT(char [, 'nlsparam' ])
NTH VALUE
NTH_VALUE(measure_expr, n)
  [ FROM { FIRST | LAST } ][ { RESPECT | IGNORE } NULLS ]
 OVER (analytic_clause)
NTILE
NTILE(expr) OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
NULLIF
NULLIF(expr1, expr2)
NUMTODSINTERVAL
NUMTODSINTERVAL(n, 'interval_unit')
NUMTOYMINTERVAL
NUMTOYMINTERVAL(n, 'interval_unit')
NVL
NVL(expr1, expr2)
NVL2
NVL2(expr1, expr2, expr3)
ORA_DST_AFFECTED
ORA_DST_AFFECTED(datetime_expr)
ORA_DST_CONVERT
ORA_DST_CONVERT(datetime_expr [, integer [, integer ]])
ORA DST ERROR
ORA_DST_ERROR(datetime_expr)
ORA_HASH
ORA_HASH(expr [, max_bucket [, seed_value ] ])
PATH
PATH(correlation_integer)
PERCENT_RANK (aggregate)
PERCENT_RANK(expr [, expr ]...) WITHIN GROUP
 (ORDER BY
```

```
expr [ DESC | ASC ]
    [NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
[, expr [ DESC | ASC ]
      [NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
] . . .
```

PERCENT_RANK (analytic)

PERCENT_RANK() OVER ([query_partition_clause] order_by_clause)

PERCENTILE CONT

```
PERCENTILE_CONT(expr) WITHIN GROUP
  (ORDER BY expr [ DESC | ASC ])
  [ OVER (query_partition_clause) ]
```

PERCENTILE_DISC

```
PERCENTILE_DISC(expr) WITHIN GROUP
  (ORDER BY expr [ DESC | ASC ])
  [ OVER (query_partition_clause) ]
```

POWER

POWER (n2, n1)

POWERMULTISET

POWERMULTISET(expr)

POWERMULTISET_BY_CARDINALITY

POWERMULTISET_BY_CARDINALITY(expr, cardinality)

PREDICTION

```
PREDICTION ( [ schema . ] model [ cost_matrix_clause ] mining_attribute_clause )
```

PREDICTION_BOUNDS

```
PREDICTION BOUNDS
([schema.] model
 [, confidence_level [, class_value]]
 mining_attribute_clause
```

PREDICTION_COST

```
PREDICTION_COST ( [ schema . ] model [ , class ] cost_matrix_clause
mining_attribute_clause )
```

PREDICTION DETAILS

```
PREDICTION_DETAILS ( [ schema . ] model mining_attribute_clause )
```

PREDICTION_PROBABILITY

```
PREDICTION_PROBABILITY ( [ schema . ] model [ , class ]
  mining_attribute_clause )
```

PREDICTION SET

```
PREDICTION_SET ( [ schema . ] model [ , bestN [ , cutoff ] ]
  [ cost_matrix_clause ] mining_attribute_clause )
```

PRESENTNNV

```
PRESENTNNV(cell_reference, expr1, expr2)
```

PRESENTV

```
PRESENTV(cell_reference, expr1, expr2)
```

PREVIOUS

PREVIOUS (cell_reference)

RANK (aggregate)

```
RANK(expr [, expr ]...) WITHIN GROUP
  (ORDER BY
   expr [ DESC | ASC ]
       [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   [, expr [ DESC | ASC ]
           [ NULLS { FIRST | LAST } ]
   ]...
  )
```

RANK (analytic)

```
OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
```

RATIO_TO_REPORT

```
RATIO_TO_REPORT(expr)
   OVER ([ query_partition_clause ])
```

RAWTOHEX

RAWTOHEX (raw)

RAWTONHEX

RAWTONHEX(raw)

REF

REF (correlation_variable)

REFTOHEX

REFTOHEX (expr)

REGEXP COUNT

```
REGEXP_COUNT (source_char, pattern [, position [, match_param]])
```

REGEXP_INSTR

```
REGEXP_INSTR (source_char, pattern
              [, position
                [, occurrence
                   [, return_opt
                      [, match_param
          [, subexpr]
                ]
             ]
```

REGEXP REPLACE

```
REGEXP_REPLACE(source_char, pattern
               [, replace_string
                  [, position
                     [, occurrence
                        [, match_param ]
```

```
]
  ]
]
```

REGEXP SUBSTR

```
REGEXP_SUBSTR(source_char, pattern
           [, position
             [, occurrence
               [, match_param
     [, subexpr
     ]
   ]
             ]
           ]
```

REGR_AVGX, REGR_AVGY, REGR_COUNT, REGR_INTERCEPT, REGR_R2, REGR_SLOPE, REGR_SXX, REGR_SXY, REGR_SYY

```
{ REGR_SLOPE
REGR_INTERCEPT
| REGR_COUNT
REGR_R2
 REGR_AVGX
REGR_AVGY
REGR_SXX
REGR_SYY
REGR_SXY
(expr1 , expr2)
[ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
```

REMAINDER

REMAINDER(n2, n1)

REPLACE

```
REPLACE(char, search_string
      [, replacement_string ]
```

ROUND (date)

```
ROUND(date [, fmt ])
```

ROUND (number)

ROUND(n [, integer])

ROW_NUMBER

```
ROW_NUMBER()
  OVER ([ query_partition_clause ] order_by_clause)
```

ROWIDTOCHAR

ROWIDTOCHAR (rowid)

ROWIDTONCHAR

ROWIDTONCHAR (rowid)

RPAD

```
RPAD(expr1 , n [, expr2 ])
```

RTRIM

```
RTRIM(char [, set ])
```

SCN_TO_TIMESTAMP

SCN_TO_TIMESTAMP(number)

SESSIONTIMEZONE

SESSIONTIMEZONE

SET

SET (nested_table)

SIGN

SIGN(n)

SIN

SIN(n)

SINH

SINH(n)

SOUNDEX

SOUNDEX(char)

SQRT

SQRT(n)

STATS_BINOMIAL_TEST

```
STATS_BINOMIAL_TEST(expr1, expr2, p
                   [, { TWO_SIDED_PROB
                     EXACT_PROB
                      ONE_SIDED_PROB_OR_MORE
                     ONE_SIDED_PROB_OR_LESS
                   ]
                  )
```

STATS_CROSSTAB

```
STATS_CROSSTAB(expr1, expr2
             [, { CHISQ_OBS
                CHISQ_SIG
                CHISQ_DF
                | PHI_COEFFICIENT
                CRAMERS_V
                CONT_COEFFICIENT
                COHENS_K
             ]
```

STATS_F_TEST

```
STATS_F_TEST(expr1, expr2
            [, { { STATISTIC
                 DF_NUM
                 DF_DEN
                 ONE_SIDED_SIG
   } , expr3
```

```
TWO_SIDED_SIG
```

STATS KS TEST

```
STATS_KS_TEST(expr1, expr2
             [, { STATISTIC | SIG } ]
```

STATS_MODE

STATS_MODE(expr)

STATS_MW_TEST

```
STATS_MW_TEST(expr1, expr2
            [, { STATISTIC
               U_STATISTIC
                ONE_SIDED_SIG , expr3
               TWO_SIDED_SIG
               }
            ]
            )
```

STATS_ONE_WAY_ANOVA

```
STATS_ONE_WAY_ANOVA(expr1, expr2
                  [, { SUM_SQUARES_BETWEEN
                     SUM_SQUARES_WITHIN
                     DF_BETWEEN
                     DF_WITHIN
                     MEAN_SQUARES_BETWEEN
                     MEAN_SQUARES_WITHIN
                     | F_RATIO
                     SIG
                     }
                  ]
                 )
```

STATS_T_TEST_INDEP, STATS_T_TEST_INDEPU, STATS_T_TEST_ONE, STATS_ T_TEST_PAIRED

```
STATS_T_TEST_ONE ( expr1 [, expr2 ]
 { { STATS_T_TEST_PAIRED
   STATS_T_TEST_INDEP
   STATS_T_TEST_INDEPU
   } ( expr1, expr2
 }
[, { { STATISTIC | ONE_SIDED_SIG } , expr3 | TWO_SIDED_SIG | DF } ] )
```

STATS_WSR_TEST

```
STATS_WSR_TEST(expr1, expr2
             [, { STATISTIC
                 ONE_SIDED_SIG
                 TWO_SIDED_SIG
             ]
```

STDDEV

```
STDDEV([ DISTINCT | ALL ] expr)
```

```
[ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
STDDEV_POP
STDDEV_POP(expr)
  [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
STDDEV_SAMP
STDDEV_SAMP(expr)
  [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
SUBSTR
{ SUBSTR
SUBSTRB
SUBSTRC
 SUBSTR2
SUBSTR4
(char, position [, substring_length ])
SUM
SUM([ DISTINCT | ALL ] expr)
  [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH
SYS_CONNECT_BY_PATH(column, char)
SYS_CONTEXT
SYS_CONTEXT('namespace', 'parameter' [, length ])
SYS DBURIGEN
SYS_DBURIGEN({ column | attribute }
           [ rowid ]
             [, { column | attribute }
               [ rowid ]
             ] . . .
           [, 'text ( )' ]
SYS_EXTRACT_UTC
SYS_EXTRACT_UTC(datetime_with_timezone)
SYS_GUID
SYS_GUID( )
SYS TYPEID
SYS_TYPEID(object_type_value)
SYS_XMLAGG
SYS_XMLAGG(expr [, fmt ])
SYS XMLGEN
SYS_XMLGEN(expr [, fmt ])
```

SYSDATE

SYSDATE

SYSTIMESTAMP

SYSTIMESTAMP

TAN

TAN(n)

TANH

TANH(n)

TIMESTAMP_TO_SCN

TIMESTAMP_TO_SCN(timestamp)

TO_BINARY_DOUBLE

```
TO_BINARY_DOUBLE(expr [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO_BINARY_FLOAT

```
TO_BINARY_FLOAT(expr [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO_BLOB

TO_BLOB (raw_value)

TO_CHAR (character)

TO_CHAR(nchar | clob | nclob)

TO_CHAR (datetime)

```
TO_CHAR({ datetime | interval } [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO_CHAR (number)

```
TO_CHAR(n [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO_CLOB

TO_CLOB(lob_column | char)

TO_DATE

```
TO_DATE(char [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO DSINTERVAL

```
TO_DSINTERVAL ( ' { sql_format | ds_iso_format } ' )
```

TO_LOB

TO_LOB(long_column)

TO MULTI BYTE

TO_MULTI_BYTE(char)

TO_NCHAR (character)

```
TO_NCHAR({char | clob | nclob})
```

TO_NCHAR (datetime)

```
TO_NCHAR({ datetime | interval }
        [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ]
```

TO_NCHAR (number)

```
TO_NCHAR(n [, fmt [, 'nlsparam' ] ])
```

TO_NCLOB

TO_NCLOB(lob_column | char)

TO NUMBER

TO_NUMBER(expr [, fmt [, 'nlsparam']])

TO_SINGLE_BYTE

TO_SINGLE_BYTE(char)

TO TIMESTAMP

TO_TIMESTAMP(char [, fmt [, 'nlsparam']])

TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ

TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ(char [, fmt [, 'nlsparam']])

TO_YMINTERVAL

```
TO_YMINTERVAL
 ( ' { [+|-] years - months
      ym_iso_format
      } ')
```

TRANSLATE

TRANSLATE(expr, from_string, to_string)

TRANSLATE ... USING

```
TRANSLATE ( char USING
         { CHAR_CS | NCHAR_CS }
```

TREAT

TREAT(expr AS [REF] [schema.]type)

TRIM

```
TRIM([ { { LEADING | TRAILING | BOTH }
        [ trim_character ]
      | trim_character
      }
     FROM
    ]
    trim_source
```

TRUNC (date)

TRUNC(date [, fmt])

TRUNC (number)

TRUNC(n1 [, n2])

TZ OFFSET

```
TZ_OFFSET({ 'time_zone_name'
           '{ + | - } hh : mi'
          SESSIONTIMEZONE
         DBTIMEZONE
```

```
}
UID
UID
UNISTR
UNISTR( string )
UPDATEXML
UPDATEXML
     (XMLType_instance,
      XPath_string, value_expr
        [, XPath_string, value_expr]...
       [, namespace_string]
UPPER
UPPER(char)
USER
USER
user-defined function
[ schema. ]
{ [ package. ]function | user_defined_operator }
[ @ dblink. ]
[ ( [ [ DISTINCT | ALL ] expr [, expr ]... ] ) ]
USERENV
USERENV('parameter')
VALUE
VALUE(correlation_variable)
VAR_POP
VAR_POP(expr) [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
VAR SAMP
VAR_SAMP(expr) [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
VARIANCE
VARIANCE([ DISTINCT | ALL ] expr)
       [ OVER (analytic_clause) ]
VSIZE
VSIZE(expr)
WIDTH_BUCKET
WIDTH_BUCKET
  (expr, min_value, max_value, num_buckets)
```

XMLAGG(XMLType_instance [order_by_clause])

XMLAGG

XMLCAST

```
XMLCAST ( value_expression AS datatype )
```

XMLCDATA

```
XMLCDATA ( value_expr )
```

XMLCOLATTVAL

```
XMLCOLATTVAL
 (value_expr [ AS { c_alias | EVALNAME value_expr } ]
   [, value_expr [ AS { c_alias | EVALNAME value_expr } ]
```

XMLCOMMENT

```
XMLCOMMENT ( value_expr )
```

XMLCONCAT

```
{\tt XMLCONCAT}({\tt XMLType\_instance}~[,~{\tt XMLType\_instance}~]\dots)
```

XMLDIFF

```
{\tt XMLDIFF\ (XMLType\_document,\ XMLType\_document\ [\ ,\ integer,\ string\ ]\ )}
```

XMLELEMENT

```
XMLELEMENT
( [ ENTITYESCAPING | NOENTITYESCAPING ]
  [ NAME ]
    { identifier
    | EVALNAME value_expr
  [, XML_attributes_clause]
  [, value_expr [ [AS] c_alias ]]...
```

XMLEXISTS

```
XMLEXISTS ( XQuery_string [ XML_passing_clause ] )
```

XMLFOREST

```
XMLFOREST
  ( value_expr [ AS { c_alias | EVALNAME value_expr } ]
   [, value_expr [ AS { c_alias | EVALNAME value_expr } ]
```

XMLISVALID

```
XMLISVALID ( XMLType_instance [, XMLSchema_URL [, element ]] )
```

XMLPARSE

```
XMLPARSE
  ({ DOCUMENT | CONTENT } value_expr [ WELLFORMED ]
```

XMLPATCH

```
XMLPATCH ( XMLType_document, XMLType_document )
```

XMLPI

XMLPI

```
( { [ NAME ] identifier
  | EVALNAME value_expr
 } [, value_expr ]
```

XMLQUERY

```
XMLQUERY
( XQuery_string
  [ XML_passing_clause ]
  RETURNING CONTENT [NULL ON EMPTY]
```

XMLROOT

```
XMLROOT
 ( value_expr, VERSION
 { value_expr | NO VALUE }
 [, STANDALONE { YES | NO | NO VALUE } ]
```

XMLSEQUENCE

```
XMLSEQUENCE(XMLType_instance
         sys_refcursor_instance [, fmt]
```

XMLSERIALIZE

```
XMLSERIALIZE
 ( { DOCUMENT | CONTENT } value_expr [ AS datatype ]
   [ ENCODING xml_encoding_spec ]
   [ VERSION string_literal ]
   [ NO INDENT | { INDENT [SIZE = number] } ]
   [ { HIDE | SHOW } DEFAULTS ]
```

XMLTABLE

```
XMLTABLE
 [ XMLnamespaces_clause , ] XQuery_string XMLTABLE_options
```

XMLTRANSFORM

```
XMLTRANSFORM(XMLType_instance, { XMLType_instance
                              string
          )
```

SQL Expressions

This chapter presents the syntax for combining values, operators, and functions into expressions.

This chapter includes the following section:

Syntax for SQL Expression Types

Syntax for SQL Expression Types

An expression is a combination of one or more values, operators, and SQL functions that evaluate to a value. An expression generally assumes the data type of its components.

Expressions have several forms. The sections that follow show the syntax for each form of expression. Refer to Chapter 5, "Subclauses" for the syntax of the subclauses.

See Also: Expressions in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for detailed information about SQL expressions

CASE expressions

```
CASE { simple_case_expression
     | searched_case_expression
     [ else_clause ]
     END
```

Column expressions

A column expression can be a simple expression, compound expression, function expression, or expression list, containing only columns of the subject table, constants, and deterministic functions.

Compound expressions

```
{ + | - | PRIOR } expr
| expr { * | / | + | - | || } expr
Note: The double vertical bars are part of the syntax
      (indicating concatenation) rather than BNF notation.
```

CURSOR expressions

```
CURSOR (subquery)
```

Datetime expressions

```
expr AT
  { LOCAL
  | TIME ZONE { ' [ + | - ] hh:mi'
              DBTIMEZONE
              | 'time_zone_name'
              expr
              }
  }
```

Function expressions

You can use any built-in SQL function or user-defined function as an expression.

Interval expressions

```
( expr1 - expr2 )
  { DAY [ (leading_field_precision) ] TO
    SECOND [ (fractional_second_precision) ]
  YEAR [ (leading_field_precision) ] TO
    MONTH
  }
```

Model expressions

```
{ measure_column [ { condition | expr } [, { condition | expr } ]...]
aggregate_function
    { [ { condition | expr } [, { condition | expr } ]...]
    [ single_column_for_loop [, single_column_for_loop ]...]
    [ multi_column_for_loop ]
analytic_function
```

Note: The outside square brackets shown in boldface type are part of the syntax. In this case, they do not represent optionality.

Object access expressions

```
{ table alias.column.
 object_table_alias.
(expr).
{ attribute [.attribute ]...
 [.method ([ argument [, argument ]... ]) ]
method ([ argument [, argument ]... ])
```

Placeholder expressions

```
:host_variable
  [ [ INDICATOR ]
    :indicator_variable
  1
```

Scalar subquery expressions

A scalar subquery expression is a subquery that returns exactly one column value from one row.

Simple expressions

```
{ [ query_name.
 [schema.]
   { table. | view. | materialized view. }
```

```
] { column | ROWID }
ROWNUM
string
number
| sequence. { CURRVAL | NEXTVAL }
NULL
```

Type constructor expressions

```
[ NEW ] [ schema. ]type_name
  ([ expr [, expr ]... ])
```

Syntax for SQL Expression Type

SQL Conditions

This chapter presents the syntax for combining one or more expressions and logical (Boolean) operators to specify a condition.

This chapter includes the following section:

Syntax for SQL Condition Types

Syntax for SQL Condition Types

A condition specifies a combination of one or more expressions and logical (Boolean) operators and returns a value of TRUE, FALSE, or unknown.

Conditions have several forms. The sections that follow show the syntax for each form of condition. Refer to Chapter 5, "Subclauses" for the syntax of the subclauses.

See Also: Conditions in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference* for detailed information about SQL conditions

BETWEEN condition

```
expr1 [ NOT ] BETWEEN expr2 AND expr3
```

Compound conditions

```
{ (condition)
 NOT condition
 condition { AND | OR } condition
```

EQUALS_PATH condition

```
EQUALS_PATH
    (column, path_string [, correlation_integer ])
```

EXISTS condition

```
EXISTS (subquery)
```

Floating-point conditions

```
expr IS [ NOT ] { NAN | INFINITE }
```

Group comparison conditions

```
{ expr
    { = | != | ^= | <> | > | < | >= | <= }
    { ANY | SOME | ALL }
    ({ expression_list | subquery })
( expr [, expr ]...)
```

```
{ = | != | ^= | <> }
 { ANY | SOME | ALL }
  ({ expression_list
    [, expression_list ]...
  subquery
  }
 )
}
```

where !=, ^=, and <> test for inequality

IN condition

```
{ expr [ NOT ] IN ({ expression_list | subquery })
| ( expr [, expr ]... )
   [ NOT ] IN ({ expression_list [, expression_list ]...
               subquery
               }
              )
}
```

IS A SET condition

nested_table IS [NOT] A SET

IS ANY condition

[dimension_column IS] ANY

IS EMPTY condition

nested_table IS [NOT] EMPTY

IS OF *type* condition

```
expr IS [ NOT ] OF [ TYPE ]
  ([ ONLY ] [ schema. ] type
     [, [ ONLY ] [ schema. ] type ]...
```

IS PRESENT condition

cell_reference IS PRESENT

LIKE condition

```
char1 [ NOT ] { LIKE | LIKEC | LIKE2 | LIKE4 }
 char2 [ ESCAPE esc_char ]
```

Logical conditions

```
{ NOT | AND | OR }
```

MEMBER condition

```
expr [ NOT ] MEMBER [ OF ] nested_table
```

Null conditions

```
expr IS [ NOT ] NULL
```

REGEXP_LIKE condition

```
REGEXP_LIKE(source_char, pattern
           [, match_param ]
```

Simple comparison conditions

```
{ expr
 { = | != | ^= | <> | > | < | >= | <= }
 expr
| (expr [, expr ]...)
  { = | != | ^= | <> }
  ( expression_list | subquery )
```

where !=, ^=, and <> test for inequality

SUBMULTISET condition

```
nested_table1
[ NOT ] SUBMULTISET [ OF ]
nested_table2
```

UNDER_PATH condition

```
UNDER_PATH (column [, levels ], path_string
           [, correlation_integer]
```

S١	/ntax	for	SQL	Condition	Types

Subclauses

This chapter presents the syntax for the subclauses found in the syntax for SQL statements, functions, expressions and conditions.

This chapter includes the following section:

Syntax for Subclauses

Syntax for Subclauses

The sections that follow show the syntax for each subclause found in:

- Chapter 1, "SQL Statements"
- Chapter 2, "SQL Functions"
- Chapter 3, "SQL Expressions"
- Chapter 4, "SQL Conditions"

See Also: Oracle Database SQL Language Reference for detailed information about Oracle SQL

activate_standby_db_clause

```
ACTIVATE
    [ PHYSICAL | LOGICAL ]
    STANDBY DATABASE
     [ FINISH APPLY ]
```

add_binding_clause

```
ADD BINDING
  (parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
 RETURN (return_type)
  [ implementation_clause ]
 using_function_clause
```

add_column_clause

```
{column_definition | virtual_column_definition
  [, column_definition | virtual_column_definition] ...
[ column_properties ]
[ out_of_line_part_storage [, out_of_line_part_storage]...]
```

add_disk_clause

```
{ [ QUORUM | REGULAR ] [ FAILGROUP failgroup_name ]
```

```
DISK qualified_disk_clause [, qualified_disk_clause ]...
add_hash_index_partition
ADD PARTITION
  [ partition_name ]
   [ TABLESPACE tablespace_name ]
   [ key_compression ]
   [ parallel_clause ]
add_hash_partition_clause
partitioning_storage_clause
[ update_index_clauses ]
[ parallel_clause ]
add_hash_subpartition
ADD individual_hash_subparts
   [ dependent_tables_clause ]
   [ update_index_clauses ]
   [ parallel_clause ]
add_list_partition_clause
list_values_clause
[ table_partition_description ]
[ ( { range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc] \dots
     list_subpartition_desc [, list_subpartition_desc] ...
     individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts] ...
 ) | hash_subparts_by_quantity ]
[ update_index_clauses ]
add list subpartition
ADD list_subpartition_desc [ dependent_tables_clause ] [ update_index_clauses ]
add logfile clauses
ADD [ STANDBY ] LOGFILE
  {
    { [ INSTANCE 'instance_name' ] | [ THREAD 'integer' ] }
     [ GROUP integer ] redo_log_file_spec
      [, [ GROUP integer ] redo_log_file_spec ]...
   MEMBER 'filename' [ REUSE ] [, 'filename' [ REUSE ] ]...
       TO logfile_descriptor [, logfile_descriptor ]...
add_mv_log_column_clause
ADD (column)
add overflow clause
ADD OVERFLOW [ segment_attributes_clause ]
 [ ( PARTITION [ segment_attributes_clause ]
    [, PARTITION [ segment_attributes_clause ] ]...
  ]
add range partition clause
range_values_clause
```

[table_partition_description]

[({ range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc] ... list_subpartition_desc [, list_subpartition_desc] ...

```
individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts] ...
 ) | hash_subparts_by_quantity ]
[ update_index_clauses ]
add range subpartition
ADD range_subpartition_desc [ dependent_tables_clause ] [ update_index_clauses ]
add_system_partition_clause
[BEFORE { partition_name | partition_number }]
[table_partition_description]
[update_index_clauses]
add_table_partition
ADD PARTITION [ partition ]
 { add_range_partition_clause
   add_hash_partition_clause
  | add_list_partition_clause
 } [ dependent_tables_clause ]
add_volume_clause
ADD VOLUME asm_volume SIZE size_clause [redundancy_clause]
 [ STRIPE_WIDTH integer {K | M} ]
 [ STRIPE_COLUMNS integer ]
 [ ATTRIBUTE (disk_region_clause) ]
alias_file_name
+diskgroup_name [ (template_name) ] /alias_name
allocate extent clause
ALLOCATE EXTENT
 [ ( { SIZE size_clause
      | DATAFILE 'filename'
     INSTANCE integer
     } ...
 ]
alter datafile clause
DATAFILE
  { 'filename' | filenumber }
    [, 'filename' | filenumber ]...
  { ONLINE
```

alter_external_table

OFFLINE [FOR DROP] RESIZE size_clause | autoextend_clause END BACKUP

```
{ add_column_clause
 modify_column_clauses
 drop_column_clause
| parallel_clause
 external_data_properties
 REJECT LIMIT { integer | UNLIMITED }
 PROJECT COLUMN { ALL | REFERENCED }
 [ add_column_clause
```

```
modify_column_clauses
 drop_column_clause
 parallel_clause
external_data_properties
| REJECT LIMIT { integer | UNLIMITED }
| PROJECT COLUMN { ALL | REFERENCED }
```

alter_index_partitioning

```
{ modify_index_default_attrs
add_hash_index_partition
 modify_index_partition
 rename_index_partition
 drop_index_partition
 split_index_partition
 coalesce_index_partition
| modify_index_subpartition
```

alter interval partitioning

```
{ SET INTERVAL ( [ expr ] )
SET STORE IN (tablespace [, tablespace]...)
}
```

alter_iot_clauses

```
{ index_org_table_clause
 alter_overflow_clause
| alter_mapping_table_clauses
COALESCE
}
```

alter_mapping_table_clauses

```
MAPPING TABLE
  { allocate_extent_clause
  | deallocate_unused_clause
```

alter mv refresh

```
REFRESH
  { { FAST | COMPLETE | FORCE }
   ON { DEMAND | COMMIT }
   | { START WITH | NEXT } date
   WITH PRIMARY KEY
   USING
       { DEFAULT MASTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT
        | MASTER ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment
   | USING { ENFORCED | TRUSTED } CONSTRAINTS
```

alter_overflow_clause

```
{ add_overflow_clause
OVERFLOW
    { segment_attributes_clause
    allocate_extent_clause
    shrink_clause
    deallocate_unused_clause
    } . . .
}
```

alter_session_set_clause

```
SET { { parameter_name = parameter_value }...
   | EDITION = edition_name
```

alter_system_reset_clause

```
parameter_name
   [ { SCOPE = SPFILE
     | SID = { 'sid' | '*' }
     } . . .
```

alter system set clause

```
{ set_parameter_clause
 USE_STORED_OUTLINES = (TRUE | FALSE | category_name)
 GLOBAL_TOPIC_ENABLED = (TRUE | FALSE)
```

alter_table_partitioning

```
{ modify_table_default_attrs
 alter_interval_partitioning
 set_subpartition_template
 modify_table_partition
 modify_table_subpartition
 move_table_partition
 move_table_subpartition
 add_table_partition
 coalesce_table_partition
 coalesce_table_subpartition
 drop_table_partition
 drop_table_subpartition
 rename_partition_subpart
 truncate_partition_subpart
 split_table_partition
 split_table_subpartition
 merge_table_partitions
 merge_table_subpartitions
 exchange_partition_subpart
```

alter_table_properties

```
{ { physical_attributes_clause
     logging_clause
     table_compression
     supplemental_table_logging
     allocate_extent_clause
     deallocate_unused_clause
     { CACHE | NOCACHE }
     RESULT_CACHE ( MODE {DEFAULT | FORCE} )
     upgrade_table_clause
     records_per_block_clause
    | parallel_clause
    | row_movement_clause
   flashback_archive_clause
   } . . .
 RENAME TO new_table_name
 } [ alter_iot_clauses ] [ alter_XMLSchema_clause ]
{ shrink_clause
  READ ONLY
  READ WRITE
 REKEY encryption_spec
}
```

alter_tempfile_clause

```
TEMPFILE
  { 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
   | filenumber [, filenumber ]...
  { RESIZE size_clause
   autoextend_clause
   DROP [ INCLUDING DATAFILES ]
   ONLINE
   OFFLINE
  }
```

alter_varray_col_properties

```
MODIFY VARRAY varray_item
  ( modify_LOB_parameters )
```

alter_XMLSchema_clause

```
{ ALLOW ANYSCHEMA
| ALLOW NONSCHEMA
DISALLOW NONSCHEMA
}
```

analytic_clause

```
[ query_partition_clause ]
[ order_by_clause [ windowing_clause ] ]
```

archive_log_clause

```
ARCHIVE LOG
  [ INSTANCE 'instance_name' ]
  { { SEQUENCE integer
    | CHANGE integer
     CURRENT [ NOSWITCH ]
    GROUP integer
     | LOGFILE 'filename'
         [ USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE ]
     | NEXT
     ALL
    }
    [ TO 'location' ]
```

array_DML_clause

```
[ WITH | WITHOUT ]
ARRAY DML
[ ([ schema. ]type
  [, [ schema. ]varray_type ])
   [, ([ schema. ]type
       [, [ schema. ]varray_type ])...
]
```

ASM_filename

```
{ fully_qualified_file_name
| numeric_file_name
 incomplete_file_name
 alias_file_name
```

attribute clause

```
ATTRIBUTE level DETERMINES
   { dependent_column
```

```
| ( dependent_column
    [, dependent_column ]...)
```

audit_operation_clause

```
{ { sql_statement_shortcut
   ALL
  ALL STATEMENTS
 } [, { sql_statement_shortcut
      ALL
   ]
| { system_privilege
 ALL PRIVILEGES
 } [, { system_privilege
      ALL PRIVILEGES
   ]
}
```

audit_schema_object_clause

```
{ sql_operation [, object_option]
ALL
} auditing_on_clause
```

auditing_by_clause

```
BY user [, user ]...
```

auditing_on_clause

```
ON { [ schema. ] object
    DIRECTORY directory_name
    MINING MODEL [ schema. ] model
   DEFAULT
```

autoextend_clause

```
AUTOEXTEND
  { OFF
   ON [ NEXT size_clause ]
       [ maxsize_clause ]
```

binding_clause

```
BINDING
  (parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
  RETURN return_type
  [ implementation_clause ]
  using_function_clause
   [, (parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
      RETURN return_type
      [ implementation_clause ]
      using_function_clause
   ]...
```

bitmap_join_index_clause

```
[ schema.]table
   ([[schema.]table. | t_alias.]column
    [ ASC | DESC ]
      [, [ [ schema. ]table. | t_alias. ]column
         [ ASC | DESC ]
      ] . . .
```

```
FROM [ schema. ]table [ t_alias ]
        [, [ schema. ]table [ t_alias ]
  WHERE condition
     [ local_partitioned_index ] index_attributes
build_clause
BUILD { IMMEDIATE | DEFERRED }
cell_assignment
measure_column [ { { condition
                   expr
                  | single_column_for_loop
                   [, { condition
                       | single_column_for_loop
                   ]...
                | multi_column_for_loop
              ]
Note: The outer square brackets are part of the syntax.
     In this case, they do not indicate optionality.
cell_reference_options
[ { IGNORE | KEEP } NAV ]
[ UNIQUE { DIMENSION | SINGLE REFERENCE } ]
character_set_clause
CHARACTER SET character_set
check_datafiles_clause
CHECK DATAFILES [ GLOBAL | LOCAL ]
check_diskgroup_clause
CHECK [ REPAIR | NOREPAIR ]
checkpoint_clause
CHECKPOINT [ GLOBAL | LOCAL ]
cluster index clause
CLUSTER [ schema. ] cluster index_attributes
coalesce_index_partition
COALESCE PARTITION [ parallel_clause ]
coalesce_table_partition
COALESCE PARTITION [ update_index_clauses ] [ parallel_clause ]
coalesce_table_subpartition
COALESCE SUBPARTITION subpartition [update_index_clauses] [parallel_clause]
column association
COLUMNS [ schema. ]table.column
```

```
[, [ schema. ]table.column ]...
using_statistics_type
```

column clauses

```
{ { add_column_clause
   modify_column_clauses
   drop_column_clause
rename_column_clause
 { modify_collection_retrieval }...
{ modify_LOB_storage_clause }...
{ alter_varray_col_properties }...
```

column definition

```
column datatype [ SORT ]
 [ DEFAULT expr ]
 [ ENCRYPT encryption_spec ]
 [ ( { inline_constraint }... )
  | inline_ref_constraint
```

column_properties

```
{ object_type_col_properties
 nested_table_col_properties
{ varray_col_properties | LOB_storage_clause }
    [ (LOB_partition_storage [, LOB_partition_storage ]...) ]
| XMLType_column_properties
}...
```

commit_switchover_clause

```
{ PREPARE | COMMIT } TO SWITCHOVER
[ TO { { [ PHYSICAL | LOGICAL ] PRIMARY
     | [ PHYSICAL ] STANDBY
    } [ { WITH | WITHOUT } SESSION SHUTDOWN
        { WAIT | NOWAIT }
      1
    | LOGICAL STANDBY
    }
CANCEL
```

composite_hash_partitions

```
PARTITION BY HASH (column [, column ] ...)
  { subpartition_by_range
  subpartition_by_list
  | subpartition_by_hash
  { individual_hash_partitions
  | hash_partitions_by_quantity
  }
```

composite_list_partitions

```
PARTITION BY LIST ( column )
  { subpartition_by_range
   subpartition_by_list
  | subpartition_by_hash
( list_partition_desc [, list_partition_desc ]... )
```

composite_range_partitions

```
PARTITION BY RANGE ( column [, column]...)
 [ INTERVAL ( expr ) [ STORE IN ( tablespace [, tablespace]... ) ]]
  { subpartition_by_range
   subpartition_by_list
   subpartition_by_hash
( range_partition_desc [, range_partition_desc ]... )
```

conditional_insert_clause

```
[ ALL | FIRST ]
WHEN condition
THEN insert_into_clause
  [ values_clause ]
  [ error_logging_clause ]
 [ insert_into_clause [ values_clause ] [ error_logging_clause ] ]...
[ WHEN condition
 THEN insert_into_clause
   [ values_clause ]
    [ error_logging_clause ]
    [ insert_into_clause [ values_clause ] [ error_logging_clause ] ]...
[ ELSE insert_into_clause
  [ values_clause ]
  [ error_logging_clause ]
   [ insert_into_clause [ values_clause ] [ error_logging_clause ] ]...
```

constraint

```
{ inline_constraint
out_of_line_constraint
| inline_ref_constraint
out_of_line_ref_constraint
```

constraint clauses

```
{ ADD { { out_of_line_constraint }...
     | out_of_line_REF_constraint
| MODIFY { CONSTRAINT constraint_name
         PRIMARY KEY
        UNIQUE (column [, column ]...)
        } constraint_state [ CASCADE ]
RENAME CONSTRAINT old_name TO new_name
{ drop_constraint_clause }...
```

constraint_state

```
[ [ [ NOT ] DEFERRABLE ]
 [ INITIALLY { IMMEDIATE | DEFERRED } ]
| [ INITIALLY { IMMEDIATE | DEFERRED } ]
 [ [ NOT ] DEFERRABLE ]
[ RELY | NORELY ]
[ using_index_clause ]
[ ENABLE | DISABLE ]
[ VALIDATE | NOVALIDATE ]
[ exceptions_clause ]
```

context_clause

```
[ WITH INDEX CONTEXT,
```

```
SCAN CONTEXT implementation_type
 [ COMPUTE ANCILLARY DATA ]
[ WITH COLUMN CONTEXT ]
```

controlfile clauses

```
{ CREATE [ LOGICAL | PHYSICAL ]
     STANDBY CONTROLFILE AS
     'filename' [ REUSE ]
| BACKUP CONTROLFILE TO
     { 'filename' [ REUSE ]
     | trace_file_clause
}
```

convert_database_clause

```
CONVERT TO ( PHYSICAL | SNAPSHOT ) STANDBY
```

cost_matrix_clause

```
COST
 { MODEL [AUTO]
 | ( class_value [, class_value]... )
       VALUES ( ( cost_value [, cost_value]...)
               [ , (cost_value [, cost_value]... ) ]...
```

create_datafile_clause

```
CREATE DATAFILE
  { 'filename' | filenumber }
    [, 'filename' | filenumber ]...
  [ AS { file_specification
        [, file_specification]...
       NEW
       }
  ]
```

create mv refresh

```
{ REFRESH
 { { FAST | COMPLETE | FORCE }
 | { ON DEMAND
   ON COMMIT
  | { START WITH date |
     NEXT date
   } . . .
  | WITH { PRIMARY KEY | ROWID }
    { DEFAULT [ MASTER | LOCAL ] ROLLBACK SEGMENT
    | [ MASTER | LOCAL ] ROLLBACK SEGMENT rollback_segment
    } . . .
 USING
    { ENFORCED | TRUSTED } CONSTRAINTS
NEVER REFRESH
```

cycle_clause

```
{CYCLE c_alias [, c_alias]...
   SET cycle_mark_c_alias TO cycle_value
```

```
DEFAULT no_cycle_value
}
database file clauses
{ RENAME FILE 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
  TO 'filename'
create_datafile_clause
| alter_datafile_clause
alter_tempfile_clause
database_logging_clauses
{ LOGFILE
   [ GROUP integer ] file_specification
     [, [ GROUP integer ] file_specification ]...
| MAXLOGFILES integer
| MAXLOGMEMBERS integer
| MAXLOGHISTORY integer
| { ARCHIVELOG | NOARCHIVELOG }
FORCE LOGGING
datafile_tempfile_clauses
{ ADD { DATAFILE | TEMPFILE }
  [ file_specification [, file_specification ]... ]
| DROP {DATAFILE | TEMPFILE } { 'filename' | file_number }
| SHRINK TEMPFILE { 'filename' | file_number } [KEEP size_clause]
| RENAME DATAFILE 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
   TO 'filename' [, 'filename']...
| { DATAFILE | TEMPFILE } { ONLINE | OFFLINE }
datafile_tempfile_spec
[ 'filename' | 'ASM_filename' ]
[ SIZE size_clause ]
[ REUSE ]
[ autoextend_clause ]
db_user_proxy_clauses
  { ROLE { role_name [, role_name]...
        | ALL EXCEPT role_name [, role_name]...
  NO ROLES
[ AUTHENTICATION REQUIRED ]
dblink
database[.domain [.domain ]... ] [ @ connection_qualifier ]
dblink authentication
AUTHENTICATED BY user IDENTIFIED BY password
deallocate_unused_clause
DEALLOCATE UNUSED [ KEEP size_clause ]
default_cost_clause
DEFAULT COST (cpu_cost, io_cost, network_cost)
```

default_selectivity_clause

DEFAULT SELECTIVITY default_selectivity

```
default_settings_clauses
```

```
{ DEFAULT EDITION = edition_name
SET DEFAULT
    { BIGFILE | SMALLFILE } TABLESPACE
| DEFAULT TABLESPACE tablespace
DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE
    { tablespace | tablespace_group_name }
RENAME GLOBAL_NAME TO
   database.domain [.domain ]...
| { ENABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING
   [ USING FILE 'filename' [ REUSE ] ]
 DISABLE BLOCK CHANGE TRACKING
flashback_mode_clause
 set_time_zone_clause
```

default_tablespace

```
DEFAULT TABLESPACE tablespace
[ DATAFILE datafile_tempfile_spec ]
[ extent_management_clause ]
```

default temp tablespace

```
[ BIGFILE | SMALLFILE ]
DEFAULT TEMPORARY TABLESPACE tablespace
 [ TEMPFILE file_specification [, file_specification ]...]
  [ extent_management_clause ]
```

deferred segment creation

```
SEGMENT CREATION { IMMEDIATE | DEFERRED }
```

dependent_tables_clause

```
DEPENDENT TABLES
( table ( partition_spec [, partition_spec]...
          [, table ( partition_spec [, partition_spec]... ]
```

dimension_join_clause

```
{ JOIN KEY
  { child_key_column
  | (child_key_column [, child_key_column ]...)
 REFERENCES parent_level
```

disk_offline_clause

```
{ [QUORUM | REGULAR] DISK disk_name [, disk_name ] ...
| DISKS IN [QUORUM | REGULAR] FAILGROUP failgroup_name [, failgroup_name ]...
} ... [timeout_clause]
```

disk_online_clause

```
ONLINE
  { { [QUORUM | REGULAR] DISK disk_name [, disk_name]...
   | DISKS IN [QUORUM | REGULAR] FAILGROUP failgroup_name [, failgroup_name]...
   } ...
```

```
ALL
 } [ WAIT | NOWAIT ]
disk_region_clause
[ HOT | COLD ] [ MIRRORHOT | MIRRORCOLD ]
diskgroup_alias_clauses
{ ADD ALIAS
   'alias_name' FOR 'filename'
   [, 'alias_name' FOR 'filename' ]...
DROP ALIAS 'alias_name' [, 'alias_name' ]...
RENAME ALIAS
   'old_alias_name' TO 'new_alias_name'
   [, 'old_alias_name' TO 'new_alias_name' ]...
diskgroup_attributes
SET ATTRIBUTE 'attribute_name' = 'attribute_value'
diskgroup_availability
{ MOUNT [ RESTRICTED | NORMAL ]
          [ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
| DISMOUNT [ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
diskgroup_directory_clauses
{ ADD DIRECTORY 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
DROP DIRECTORY
   'filename' [ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
   [, 'filename' [ FORCE | NOFORCE ] ]...
RENAME DIRECTORY
   'old_dir_name' TO 'new_dir_name'
   [, 'old_dir_name' TO 'new_dir_name' ]...
diskgroup_template_clauses
{ { ADD \mid MODIFY } TEMPLATE template_name qualified_template_clause
     [, template_name qualified_template_clause ]...
DROP TEMPLATE template_name [, template_name ]...
diskgroup_volume_clauses
{ add_volume_clause
 modify_volume_clause
 RESIZE VOLUME asm_volume SIZE size_clause
DROP VOLUME asm_volume
distributed recov clauses
{ ENABLE | DISABLE } DISTRIBUTED RECOVERY
dml_table_expression_clause
{ [ schema. ]
 { table
   [ partition_extension_clause
   | @ dblink
  | { view | materialized view } [ @ dblink ]
```

```
( subquery [ subquery_restriction_clause ] )
| table_collection_expression
domain_index_clause
indextype
  [ local_domain_index_clause ]
  [ parallel_clause ]
  [ PARAMETERS ('ODCI_parameters') ]
drop_binding_clause
DROP BINDING (parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
 [ FORCE ]
drop column clause
{ SET UNUSED { COLUMN column
            (column [, column ]...)
 [ { CASCADE CONSTRAINTS | INVALIDATE }...]
DROP { COLUMN column
      (column [, column ]...)
 [ { CASCADE CONSTRAINTS | INVALIDATE }...]
 [ CHECKPOINT integer ]
DROP { UNUSED COLUMNS
      | COLUMNS CONTINUE
 [ CHECKPOINT integer ]
drop_constraint_clause
DROP
  { { PRIMARY KEY
    UNIQUE (column [, column ]...)
    [ CASCADE ]
    [ { KEEP | DROP } INDEX ]
  | CONSTRAINT constraint_name
    [ CASCADE ]
drop_disk_clause
DROP
{ [QUORUM | REGULAR] DISK
   disk_name [ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
   [, disk_name [ FORCE | NOFORCE ] ]...
| DISKS IN [QUORUM | REGULAR] FAILGROUP
   failgroup_name [ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
   [, failgroup_name [ FORCE | NOFORCE ] ]...
drop_diskgroup_file_clause
DROP FILE 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
drop_index_partition
DROP PARTITION partition_name
drop logfile clauses
DROP [ STANDBY ] LOGFILE
  { logfile_descriptor
```

```
[, logfile_descriptor]...
   | MEMBER 'filename'
           [, 'filename']...
drop table partition
DROP partition_extended_name
   [ update_index_clauses [ parallel_clause ] ]
drop table subpartition
DROP subpartition_extended_name
   [ update_index_clauses [ parallel_clause ] ]
ds_iso_format
[-] P [days D]
  [T [hours H] [minutes M] [seconds [. frac_secs] S ] ]
else_clause
ELSE else_expr
enable_disable_clause
{ ENABLE | DISABLE }
[ VALIDATE | NOVALIDATE ]
{ UNIQUE (column [, column ]...)
PRIMARY KEY
| CONSTRAINT constraint_name
[ using_index_clause ]
[ exceptions_clause ]
[ CASCADE ]
[ { KEEP | DROP } INDEX ]
enable_disable_volumes
{ ENABLE | DISABLE } VOLUME
  { asm_volume [, asm_volume]...
  ALL
encryption_spec
 [ USING 'encrypt_algorithm' ]
 [ IDENTIFIED BY password ]
  [ 'integrity_algorithm' ]
 [ [ NO ] SALT ]
end_session_clauses
{ DISCONNECT SESSION 'integer1, integer2'
    [ POST_TRANSACTION ]
| KILL SESSION 'integer1, integer2 [, @integer3]'
[ IMMEDIATE ]
error_logging_clause
LOG ERRORS
 [ INTO [schema.] table ]
 [ (simple_expression) ]
```

[REJECT LIMIT { integer | UNLIMITED }]

exceptions_clause

```
EXCEPTIONS INTO [ schema. ] table
```

exchange_partition_subpart

```
EXCHANGE { partition_extended_name
          subpartition_extended_name
  WITH TABLE [ schema. ] table
  [ { INCLUDING | EXCLUDING } INDEXES ]
  [ { WITH | WITHOUT } VALIDATION ]
  [ exceptions_clause ]
  [ update_index_clauses [ parallel_clause ] ]
```

expr

```
{ simple_expression
 compound_expression
 case_expression
 cursor_expression
 datetime_expression
 function_expression
 interval_expression
| object_access_expression
| scalar_subquery_expression
| model_expression
| type_constructor_expression
| variable_expression
```

expression_list

```
{ expr [, expr ]...
( [expr [, expr ]] ...)
```

extended_attribute_clause

```
ATTRIBUTE attribute
 { LEVEL level
   DETERMINES { dependent_column
               | (dependent_column [, dependent_column ]...)
 } . . .
```

extent management clause

```
EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
 [ AUTOALLOCATE
 UNIFORM [ SIZE size_clause ]
```

external_data_properties

```
DEFAULT DIRECTORY directory
[ ACCESS PARAMETERS
  { (opaque_format_spec)
  USING CLOB subquery
LOCATION
   ([ directory: ] 'location_specifier'
      [, [ directory: ] 'location_specifier' ]...
```

external_table_clause

```
([ TYPE access_driver_type ]
external_data_properties
[ REJECT LIMIT { integer | UNLIMITED } ]
```

file_owner_clause

```
SET OWNERSHIP { OWNER = user | GROUP = usergroup
                 [, OWNER = user | GROUP = usergroup ]...
             } FOR FILE 'filename' [, 'filename']...
```

file_permissions_clause

```
SET PERMISSION { OWNER | GROUP | OTHER }
 = { NONE | READ ONLY | READ WRITE }
 [, { OWNER | GROUP | OTHER | ALL }
   = { NONE | READ ONLY | READ WRITE } ]...
   FOR FILE 'filename' [, 'filename']...
```

file_specification

```
{ datafile_tempfile_spec
| redo_log_file_spec
```

flashback archive clause

FLASHBACK ARCHIVE [flashback_archive] | NO FLASHBACK ARCHIVE

flashback_archive_quota

```
QUOTA integer { M | G | T | P | E }
```

flashback archive retention

RETENTION integer {YEAR | MONTH | DAY}

flashback mode clause

```
FLASHBACK { ON | OFF }
```

flashback_query_clause

```
{ VERSIONS BETWEEN
   { SCN | TIMESTAMP }
   { expr | MINVALUE } AND { expr | MAXVALUE }
AS OF { SCN | TIMESTAMP } expr
```

for_update_clause

```
FOR UPDATE
  [ OF [ [ schema. ] { table | view } . ] column
        [, [ [ schema. ] { table | view } . ] column
        ] . . .
 ]
  [ { NOWAIT | WAIT integer
    SKIP LOCKED
   }
 1
```

full_database_recovery

```
[ STANDBY ] DATABASE
[ { UNTIL { CANCEL
          | TIME date
          | CHANGE integer
```

```
CONSISTENT
  USING BACKUP CONTROLFILE
  } . . .
]
```

fully_qualified_file_name

```
+diskgroup_name/db_name/file_type/
  file_type_tag.filenumber.incarnation_number
```

function_association

```
{ FUNCTIONS
     [ schema. ]function [, [ schema. ]function ]...
PACKAGES
    [ schema. ]package [, [ schema. ]package ]...
    [ schema. ]type [, [ schema. ]type ]...
INDEXES
    [ schema. ]index [, [ schema. ]index ]...
INDEXTYPES
    [ schema. ]indextype [, [ schema. ]indextype ]...
{ using_statistics_type
| { default_cost_clause [, default_selectivity_clause ]
 default_selectivity_clause [, default_cost_clause ]
}
```

general_recovery

```
RECOVER
[ AUTOMATIC ]
[ FROM 'location' ]
{ full_database_recovery
  | partial_database_recovery
  LOGFILE 'filename'
  [ { TEST
    | ALLOW integer CORRUPTION
    | parallel_clause
  ]
 CONTINUE [ DEFAULT ]
 CANCEL
```

global_partitioned_index

```
GLOBAL PARTITION BY
  { RANGE (column_list)
       (index_partitioning_clause)
   | HASH (column_list)
       { individual_hash_partitions
        | hash_partitions_by_quantity
   }
```

grant_object_privileges

```
{ object_privilege | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
  [ (column [, column ]...) ]
    [, { object_privilege | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
      [ (column [, column ]...) ]
   ] . . .
on_object_clause
```

```
TO grantee_clause
  [ WITH HIERARCHY OPTION ]
  [ WITH GRANT OPTION ]
```

grant_system_privileges

```
{ system_privilege
 role
ALL PRIVILEGES
  [, { system_privilege
    role
    ALL PRIVILEGES
    }
 1...
TO grantee_clause
 [ WITH ADMIN OPTION ]
```

grantee_clause

```
{ user [ IDENTIFIED BY password ]
 role
 PUBLIC
 [, { user [ IDENTIFIED BY password ]
    role
    PUBLIC
 ] . . .
```

group_by_clause

```
GROUP BY
  { expr
  | rollup_cube_clause
   grouping_sets_clause
    [, { expr
        | rollup_cube_clause
        grouping_sets_clause
    ]...
   [ HAVING condition ]
```

grouping_expression_list

```
expression_list [, expression_list ]...
```

grouping_sets_clause

```
GROUPING SETS
({ rollup_cube_clause | grouping_expression_list })
```

hash_partitions

```
PARTITION BY HASH (column [, column ] ...)
{ individual_hash_partitions
| hash_partitions_by_quantity
}
```

hash_partitions_by_quantity

```
PARTITIONS hash_partition_quantity
[ STORE IN (tablespace [, tablespace ]...) ]
[ table_compression | key_compression ]
[ OVERFLOW STORE IN (tablespace [, tablespace ]...) ]
```

hash_subparts_by_quantity

```
SUBPARTITIONS integer [STORE IN ( tablespace [, tablespace]... )]
```

hierarchical_query_clause

```
{ CONNECT BY [ NOCYCLE ] condition [ START WITH condition ]
 START WITH condition CONNECT BY [ NOCYCLE ] condition
```

hierarchy_clause

```
HIERARCHY hierarchy
(child_level { CHILD OF parent_level }...
 [ dimension_join_clause ]
```

implementation_clause

```
{ ANCILLARY TO primary_operator
    ( parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
      [, primary_operator
        ( parameter_type [, parameter_type ]...)
context_clause
```

incomplete_file_name

```
+diskgroup_name [ (template_name) ]
```

index attributes

```
[ { physical_attributes_clause
  logging_clause
  ONLINE
   TABLESPACE { tablespace | DEFAULT }
  key_compression
  | { SORT | NOSORT }
   REVERSE
  | VISIBLE | INVISIBLE
  parallel_clause
]
```

index_expr

```
{ column | column_expression }
```

index_org_overflow_clause

```
[ INCLUDING column_name ]
OVERFLOW [ segment_attributes_clause ]
```

index_org_table_clause

```
[ { mapping_table_clause
   PCTTHRESHOLD integer
  key_compression
 } . . .
[ index_org_overflow_clause ]
```

index_partition_description

```
PARTITION
[ partition
  [ { segment_attributes_clause
     | key_compression
```

```
}...
   | PARAMETERS ( 'ODCI_parameters' )
   ] [ UNUSABLE ]
index partitioning clause
PARTITION [ partition ]
  VALUES LESS THAN (literal[, literal]...)
  [ segment_attributes_clause ]
index_properties
[ { global_partitioned_index
    | local_partitioned_index
 | index_attributes
 } . . .
| INDEXTYPE IS { domain_index_clause
             | XMLIndex_clause
              }
index_subpartition_clause
{ STORE IN (tablespace[, tablespace]...)
(SUBPARTITION
     [ subpartition ] [ TABLESPACE tablespace ] [ key_compression ] [ UNUSABLE ]
        [ subpartition ] [ TABLESPACE tablespace ] [ key_compression ] [ UNUSABLE ]
  ] . . .
 )
}
individual_hash_partitions
PARTITION [partition] [partitioning_storage_clause]
 [, PARTITION [partition] [partitioning_storage_clause]]...
individual_hash_subparts
SUBPARTITION [subpartition] [partitioning_storage_clause]
inline constraint
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ]
{ [ NOT ] NULL
UNIQUE
| PRIMARY KEY
| references clause
| CHECK (condition)
[ constraint_state ]
inline ref constraint
{ SCOPE IS [ schema. ] scope_table
WITH ROWID
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ]
 references_clause
 [ constraint_state ]
inner_cross_join_clause
{ [ INNER ] JOIN table_reference
    { ON condition
```

USING (column [, column]...)

```
}
{ CROSS
 NATURAL [ INNER ]
 JOIN table_reference
insert_into_clause
INTO dml_table_expression_clause [ t_alias ]
[ (column [, column ]...) ]
instance_clauses
{ ENABLE | DISABLE } INSTANCE 'instance_name'
integer
[ + | - ] digit [ digit ]...
interval_day_to_second
INTERVAL '{ integer | integer time_expr | time_expr }'
{ { DAY | HOUR | MINUTE } [ (leading_precision) ]
SECOND [ (leading_precision [, fractional_seconds_precision ]) ]
[ TO { DAY | HOUR | MINUTE | SECOND [ (fractional_seconds_precision) ] } ]
interval_year_to_month
INTERVAL 'integer [- integer ]'
{ \ YEAR \ | \ MONTH \ \} \ [ \ (precision) \ ] \ [ \ TO \ { \ YEAR \ | \ MONTH \ } \ ] }
into clause
INTO [ schema. ] table
invoker_rights_clause
AUTHID { CURRENT_USER | DEFINER }
join clause
table_reference
 { inner_cross_join_clause | outer_join_clause }...
key_compression
{ COMPRESS [ integer ]
NOCOMPRESS
}
level_clause
LEVEL level IS
  { level_table.level_column
  | (level_table.level_column
     [, level_table.level_column ]...
    )
list_partition_desc
PARTITION [partition]
list_values_clause
table_partition_description
  [ ( range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc]...
       list_subpartition_desc, [, list_subpartition_desc]...
```

```
| individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts]...
)
 hash_subparts_by_quantity
```

list_partitions

```
PARTITION BY LIST (column)
(PARTITION [ partition ]
   list_values_clause table_partition_description
 [, PARTITION [ partition ]
       list_values_clause table_partition_description
 ]...
```

list_subpartition_desc

```
SUBPARTITION [subpartition]
 list_values_clause
  [partitioning_storage_clause]
```

list_values_clause

```
VALUES ({ literal | NULL }
       [, { literal | NULL }]...
       DEFAULT
      )
```

LOB_compression_clause

```
{ COMPRESS [HIGH | MEDIUM | LOW ]
NOCOMPRESS
```

LOB_deduplicate_clause

```
{ DEDUPLICATE
| KEEP_DUPLICATES
```

LOB_parameters

```
{ { ENABLE | DISABLE } STORAGE IN ROW
  | CHUNK integer
  | PCTVERSION integer
  | FREEPOOLS integer
  LOB_retention_clause
  | LOB_deduplicate_clause
  LOB_compression_clause
  | { ENCRYPT encryption_spec | DECRYPT }
  | { CACHE | NOCACHE | CACHE READS } [ logging_clause ]
} . . .
```

LOB_partition_storage

```
PARTITION partition
{ LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties }...
  [ (SUBPARTITION subpartition
    { LOB_partitioning_storage | varray_col_properties }...
]
```

LOB_partitioning_storage

```
LOB (LOB_item) STORE AS [BASICFILE | SECUREFILE]
  [ LOB_segname [ (TABLESPACE tablespace) ]
```

```
(TABLESPACE tablespace)
```

LOB retention storage

```
RETENTION [ MAX | MIN integer | AUTO | NONE ]
```

LOB_storage_clause

```
LOB
{ (LOB_item [, LOB_item ]...)
     STORE AS { {SECUREFILE | BASICFILE}
             (LOB_storage_parameters)
(LOB_item)
    STORE AS { {SECUREFILE | BASICFILE}
              LOB_segname
              (LOB_storage_parameters)
             } . . .
}
```

LOB_storage_parameters

```
{ { TABLESPACE tablespace
  LOB_parameters [storage_clause]
  } . . .
| storage_clauase
}
```

local domain index clause

```
[ ( PARTITION partition [ PARAMETERS ( 'ODCI_parameters' ) ]
    [, PARTITION partition [ PARAMETERS ('ODCI_parameters') ]]...
]
```

local_partitioned_index

```
LOCAL
[ on_range_partitioned_table
on_list_partitioned_table
 on_hash_partitioned_table
 on_comp_partitioned_table
```

local_XMLIndex_clause

```
[ ( PARTITION partition [ XMLIndex_parameters_clause ]
    [, PARTITION partition [ XMLIndex_parameters)clause ]]...
]
```

logfile_clause

```
LOGFILE
[ GROUP integer ] file_specification
 [, [ GROUP integer ] file_specification ]...
```

logfile_clauses

```
{ { ARCHIVELOG [ MANUAL ]
 NOARCHIVELOG
[ NO ] FORCE LOGGING
| RENAME FILE 'filename' [, 'filename' ]...
```

```
TO 'filename'
| CLEAR [ UNARCHIVED ]
   LOGFILE logfile_descriptor [, logfile_descriptor ]...
   [ UNRECOVERABLE DATAFILE ]
| add_logfile_clauses
| drop_logfile_clauses
| switch_logfile_clause
| supplemental_db_logging
logfile_descriptor
{ GROUP integer
| ('filename' [, 'filename' ]...)
 'filename'
}
logging_clause
{ LOGGING | NOLOGGING | FILESYSTEM_LIKE_LOGGING }
main model
[ MAIN main_model_name ]
model\_column\_clauses
[ cell_reference_options ]
model_rules_clause
managed_standby_recovery
RECOVER
{ MANAGED STANDBY DATABASE
   [ { USING CURRENT LOGFILE
      | DISCONNECT [FROM SESSION]
      NODELAY
      UNTIL CHANGE integer
     | UNTIL CONSISTENT
     parallel_clause
     } . . .
    FINISH
   CANCEL
   1
| TO LOGICAL STANDBY { db_name | KEEP IDENTITY }
mapping_table_clauses
{ MAPPING TABLE | NOMAPPING }
materialized_view_props
[ column_properties ]
[ table_partitioning_clauses ]
[ CACHE | NOCACHE ]
[ parallel_clause ]
[ build_clause ]
maximize_standby_db_clause
SET STANDBY DATABASE TO MAXIMIZE
{ PROTECTION | AVAILABILITY | PERFORMANCE }
maxsize_clause
MAXSIZE { UNLIMITED | size_clause }
```

merge_insert_clause

```
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
INSERT [ (column [, column ]...) ]
VALUES ({ expr | DEFAULT }
          [, { expr | DEFAULT } ]...
[ where_clause ]
```

merge_table_partitions

```
MERGE PARTITIONS
  partition | { FOR ( partition_key_value [, partition_key_value ]... ) },
  partition | { FOR ( partition_key_value [, partition_key_value ]... ) }
  [ INTO partition_spec ]
  [ dependent_tables_clause ]
   [ update_index_clauses ]
  [ parallel_clause ]
```

merge_table_subpartitions

```
MERGE SUBPARTITIONS
  subpartition | { FOR ( subpartition_key_value [, subpartition_key_value ]... ) },
  subpartition | { FOR ( subpartition_key_value [, subpartition_key_value ]... ) }
  [ INTO { range_subpartition_desc
         list_subpartition_desc
  [ dependent_tables_clause ]
  [ update_index_clauses ]
  [ parallel_clause ]
```

merge update clause

```
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET column = { expr | DEFAULT }
          [, column = { expr | DEFAULT } ]...
[ where_clause ]
[ DELETE where_clause ]
```

mining_attribute_clause

```
USING
{ *
| { [ schema . ] table . *
  expr [ AS alias ]
  }
    [, { [ schema . ] table . *
      expr [ AS alias ]
    ] . . .
```

model clause

```
MODEL
  [ cell_reference_options ]
  [ return_rows_clause ]
  [ reference_model ]...
main_model
```

model_column

```
expr [ [ AS ] c_alias ]
```

```
model_column_clauses
```

```
[ PARTITION BY (expr [ c_alias ] [, expr [c_alias] ]...) ]
DIMENSION BY (expr [c_alias] [, expr [c_alias]]...)
MEASURES (expr [c_alias] [, expr [c_alias] ]...)
```

model_iterate_clause

```
ITERATE ( number ) [ UNTIL ( condition ) ]
```

model rules clause

```
[ RULES
  [ { UPDATE | UPSERT [ ALL ] } ]
  [ { AUTOMATIC | SEQUENTIAL } ORDER ]
  [ model_iterate_clause ]
( [ { UPDATE | UPSERT [ ALL ] } ]
cell_assignment [ order_by_clause ] = expr
  [, [ { UPDATE | UPSERT [ ALL ] } ]
   cell_assignment [ order_by_clause ] = expr
 ] . . .
```

modify_col_properties

```
column [ datatype ]
     [ DEFAULT expr ]
      [ { ENCRYPT encryption_spec } | DECRYPT ]
       [ inline_constraint ... ]
       [ LOB_storage_clause ]
       [ alter_XMLSchema_clause ]
```

modify_col_substitutable

```
COLUMN column
[ NOT ] SUBSTITUTABLE AT ALL LEVELS
[ FORCE ]
```

modify_collection_retrieval

```
MODIFY NESTED TABLE collection_item
RETURN AS { LOCATOR | VALUE }
```

modify column clauses

```
MODIFY { (modify_col_properties [, modify_col_properties] ...)
        modify_col_substitutable
       }
```

modify_diskgroup_file

```
MODIFY FILE 'filename' ATTRIBUTE ( disk_region_clause )
  [, 'filename' ATTRIBUTE ( disk_region_clause ) ]...
```

modify_hash_partition

```
MODIFY partition_extended_name
  { partition_attributes
  | alter_mapping_table_clause
  [ REBUILD ] UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES
 }
```

modify_index_default_attrs

```
MODIFY DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES
  [ FOR PARTITION partition ]
   { physical attributes clause
   | TABLESPACE { tablespace | DEFAULT }
```

```
| logging_clause
```

modify_index_partition

```
MODIFY PARTITION partition
{ { deallocate_unused_clause
   allocate_extent_clause
   physical_attributes_clause
   logging_clause
  key_compression
 } . . .
| PARAMETERS ('ODCI_parameters')
 COALESCE
 UPDATE BLOCK REFERENCES
 UNUSABLE
```

modify_index_subpartition

```
MODIFY SUBPARTITION subpartition
{ UNUSABLE
  allocate_extent_clause
 deallocate_unused_clause
```

modify_list_partition

```
MODIFY partition_extended_name
  { partition_attributes
  | { ADD | DROP } VALUES (literal[ , literal ]...)
  | { add_range_subpartition
    | add_list_subpartition
    | add_hash_subpartition
  | COALESCE SUBPARTITION [ update_index_clauses ][ parallel_clause ]
  [ REBUILD ] UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES
```

modify_LOB_parameters

```
{ storage_clause
 PCTVERSION integer
 FREEPOOLS integer
 REBUILD FREEPOOLS
LOB_retention_clause
LOB_deduplicate_clause
LOB_compression_clause
| { ENCRYPT encryption_spec | DECRYPT }
{ CACHE
 | { NOCACHE | CACHE READS } [ logging_clause ]
allocate_extent_clause
 shrink_clause
| deallocate_unused_clause
} ...
```

modify_LOB_storage_clause

```
MODIFY LOB (LOB_item)
   (modify_LOB_parameters)
```

modify_mv_column_clause

```
MODIFY ( column [ ENCRYPT encryption_spec
      DECRYPT ]
      )
```

modify_range_partition

```
MODIFY partition_extended_name
  { partition_attributes
   { add_range_subpartition
     | add_hash_subpartition
     | add_list_subpartition
   | COALESCE SUBPARTITION
       [ update_index_clauses ]
       [ parallel_clause ]
   alter_mapping_table_clause
   [ REBUILD ] UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES
```

modify_table_default_attrs

```
MODIFY DEFAULT ATTRIBUTES
  [ FOR partition_extended_name ]
  [ deferred_segment_creation ]
  [ segment_attributes_clause ]
  [ table_compression ]
  [ PCTTHRESHOLD integer ]
  [ key_compression ]
  [ alter_overflow_clause ]
   [ { LOB (LOB_item) | VARRAY varray } (LOB_parameters) ]...
```

Note: You can specify deferred_segment_creation in this clause starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2).

modify_table_partition

```
{ modify_range_partition
| modify_hash_partition
| modify_list_partition
```

modify_table_subpartition

```
MODIFY subpartition_extended_name
{ allocate_extent_clause
| deallocate_unused_cluse
| shrink_clause
 { { LOB LOB_item | VARRAY varray } (modify_LOB_parameters) }...
[ REBUILD ] UNUSABLE LOCAL INDEXES
| { ADD | DROP } VALUES ( literal [, literal]... )
```

modify_volume_clause

```
MODIFY VOLUME asm_volume
 [ ATTRIBUTE (disk_region_clause) ]
  [ MOUNTPATH 'mountpath_name' ]
  [ USAGE 'usage_name' ]
```

move_mv_log_clause

MOVE segment_attributes_clause [parallel_clause]

move_table_clause

```
MOVE [ ONLINE ]
  [ segment_attributes_clause ]
   [ table_compression ]
   [ index_org_table_clause ]
```

```
[ { LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties }... ]
  [ parallel_clause ]
move_table_partition
MOVE partition_extended_name
  [ MAPPING TABLE ]
  [ table_partition_description ]
  [ update_index_clauses ]
  [ parallel_clause ]
move_table_subpartition
MOVE subpartition_extended_name [ partitioning_storage_clause ]
     [ update_index_clauses ] [ parallel_clause ]
multi column for loop
FOR (dimension_column
     [, dimension_column ]...)
IN ( { (literal [, literal ]...)
      [ (literal [, literal ]...) ]...
    subquery
    }
  )
multi_table_insert
  { insert_into_clause [ values_clause ] [error_logging_clause] }...
conditional_insert_clause
} subquery
multiset_except
nested_table1
MULTISET EXCEPT [ ALL | DISTINCT ]
nested_table2
multiset intersect
nested_table1
MULTISET INTERSECT [ ALL | DISTINCT ]
nested_table2
multiset_union
nested_table1
MULTISET UNION [ ALL | DISTINCT ]
nested_table2
mv_log_augmentation
ADD { { OBJECT ID
       PRIMARY KEY
      ROWID
      SEQUENCE
      } [ (column [, column ]...) ]
    (column [, column ]...)
    } [, { { OBJECT ID
             PRIMARY KEY
             ROWID
            SEQUENCE
           [ (column [, column ]...) ]
         (column [, column ]...)
```

```
1...
    [ new_values_clause ]
mv_log_purge_clause
PURGE { IMMEDIATE [ SYNCHRONOUS | ASYNCHRONOUS ] )
     START WITH datetime_expr
        [ NEXT datetime_expr
         REPEAT INTERVAL interval_expr
     [ START WITH datetime_expr ] { NEXT datetime_expr
                                  REPEAT INTERVAL interval_expr
     }
nested_table_col_properties
NESTED TABLE
{ nested_item | COLUMN_VALUE }
[ substitutable_column_clause ]
[ LOCAL | GLOBAL ]
STORE AS storage_table
[ ( { (object_properties)
   [ physical_properties ]
   [ column_properties ]
   }...
[ RETURN [ AS ] { LOCATOR | VALUE } ]
nested_table_partition_spec
PARTITION partition [segment_attributes_clause]
new values clause
{ INCLUDING | EXCLUDING } NEW VALUES
number
[ + | - ]
{ digit [ digit ]... [ . ] [ digit [ digit ]... ]
| . digit [ digit ]...
[[e|E][+|-]digit[digit]...][f|F|d|D]
numeric file name
+diskgroup_name.filenumber.incarnation_number
object_properties
{ { column | attribute }
   [ DEFAULT expr ]
   [ { inline_constraint }... | inline_ref_constraint ]
{ out_of_line_constraint
  out_of_line_ref_constraint
  | supplemental_logging_props
}
object_table
  [ schema. ] object_type
  [ object_table_substitution ]
```

[(object_properties)]

[ON COMMIT { DELETE | PRESERVE } ROWS]

```
[ OID_clause ]
[ OID_index_clause ]
[ physical_properties ]
[ table_properties ]
```

object table substitution

```
[ NOT ] SUBSTITUTABLE AT ALL LEVELS
```

object_type_col_properties

COLUMN column substitutable_column_clause

object_view_clause

```
OF [ schema. ] type_name
{ WITH OBJECT { IDENTIFIER | ID }
 { DEFAULT | ( attribute [, attribute ]... ) }
UNDER [ schema. ] superview
[ ( { out_of_line_constraint
    attribute { inline_constraint }...
   } [, { out_of_line_constraint
          attribute { inline_constraint }...
      ] . . .
 )
```

OID_clause

```
OBJECT IDENTIFIER IS
{ SYSTEM GENERATED | PRIMARY KEY }
```

OID_index_clause

```
OIDINDEX [ index ]
({ physical_attributes_clause
| TABLESPACE tablespace
} . . .
)
```

on_comp_partitioned_table

```
[ STORE IN ( tablespace [, tablespace ]... ) ]
( PARTITION
    [ partition ]
    [ { segment_attributes_clause
      | key_compression
     }...
    ] [ UNUSABLE ] [ index_subpartition_clause ]
      [, PARTITION
           [ partition ]
           [ { segment_attributes_clause
             key_compression
           ] [ UNUSABLE ] [ index_subpartition_clause ]
       ]...
)
```

on_hash_partitioned_table

```
{ STORE IN (tablespace[, tablespace]...)
[ (PARTITION [ partition ] [ TABLESPACE tablespace ] [ key_compression ] [ UNUSABLE ]
   [, PARTITION [ partition ] [ TABLESPACE tablespace ] [ key_compression ] [ UNUSABLE ]] ...
}
```

on_list_partitioned_table

```
( PARTITION
   [ partition ]
   [ { segment_attributes_clause
     | key_compression
     } . . .
   ] [ UNUSABLE ]
     [, PARTITION
          [ partition ]
          [ { segment_attributes_clause
             key_compression
            }...
          ] [ UNUSABLE ]
     ] . . .
```

on_object_clause

```
ON { [ schema. ] object
  DIRECTORY directory_name
   | EDITION edition_name
  | MINING MODEL [schema.] mining_model_name
   | JAVA { SOURCE | RESOURCE } [ schema. ] object
```

on_range_partitioned_table

```
( PARTITION
   [ partition ]
    [ { segment_attributes_clause
     | key_compression
     } . . .
   ] [ UNUSABLE ]
     [, PARTITION
         [ partition ]
          [ { segment_attributes_clause
           key_compression
           } . . .
         ] [ UNUSABLE ]
)
```

order_by_clause

```
ORDER [ SIBLINGS ] BY
{ expr | position | c_alias }
[ ASC | DESC ]
[ NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST ]
  [, { expr | position | c_alias }
    [ ASC | DESC ]
     [ NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST ]
  ] . . .
```

out of line constraint

```
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ]
{ UNIQUE (column [, column ]...)
| PRIMARY KEY (column [, column ]...)
 FOREIGN KEY (column [, column ]...) references_clause
| CHECK (condition)
} [ constraint_state ]
```

out_of_line_part_storage

```
PARTITION partition
  { nested_table_col_properties | LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties }
    [ nested_table_col_properties | LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties
```

```
1...
[ (SUBPARTITION subpartition
   { nested_table_col_properties | LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties }
     [ nested_table_col_properties | LOB_storage_clause | varray_col_properties
     ] . . .
  )
]
out_of_line_ref_constraint
{ SCOPE FOR ({ ref_col | ref_attr })
    IS [ schema. ] scope_table
| REF ({ ref_col | ref_attr }) WITH ROWID
[ CONSTRAINT constraint_name ] FOREIGN KEY
    ( { ref_col [, ref_col ] \mid ref_attr [, ref_attr ] } ) references_clause
    [ constraint_state ]
outer_join_clause
 [ query_partition_clause ] [ NATURAL ]
outer_join_type JOIN table_reference
 [ query_partition_clause ]
 [ ON condition
 USING (column [, column ]...)
outer_join_type
{ FULL | LEFT | RIGHT } [ OUTER ]
parallel_clause
{ NOPARALLEL | PARALLEL [ integer ] }
partial_database_recovery
{ TABLESPACE tablespace [, tablespace ]...
| DATAFILE { 'filename' | filenumber }
            [, 'filename' | filenumber ]...
partition_attributes
[ { physical_attributes_clause
  logging_clause
   allocate_extent_clause
   deallocate_unused_clause
  | shrink_clause
[ OVERFLOW
 { physical_attributes_clause
  | logging_clause
 allocate_extent_clause
 | deallocate_unused_clause
 } . . .
1
[ table_compression ]
[ { { LOB LOB_item | VARRAY varray } (modify_LOB_parameters) }...]
partition extended name
PARTITION partition
PARTITION FOR ( partition_key_value [, partition_key_value]... )
```

partition_extension_clause

```
{ PARTITION (partition)
 PARTITION FOR (partition_key_value [, partition_key_value]...)
 SUBPARTITION (subpartition)
| SUBPARTITION FOR (subpartition_key_value [, subpartition_key_value]...)
```

partition_spec

```
PARTITION [ partition ] [ table_partition_description ]
```

partitioning_storage_clause

```
[ { TABLESPACE tablespace
  OVERFLOW [TABLESPACE tablespace]
  | table_compression
  | key_compression
  | LOB_partitioning_storage
  | VARRAY varray_item STORE AS [SECUREFILE | BASICFILE] LOB LOB_segname
```

password parameters

```
PASSWORD_LIFE_TIME
  PASSWORD_REUSE_TIME
  PASSWORD_REUSE_MAX
 | PASSWORD_LOCK_TIME
 | PASSWORD_GRACE_TIME
 { expr | UNLIMITED | DEFAULT }
PASSWORD_VERIFY_FUNCTION
 { function | NULL | DEFAULT }
```

permanent_tablespace_clause

```
TABLESPACE tablespace
 [ DATAFILE file_specification [, file_specification ]... ]
{ MINIMUM EXTENT size_clause
| BLOCKSIZE integer [ K ]
logging_clause
| FORCE LOGGING
| ENCRYPTION tablespace_encryption_spec
| DEFAULT [ table_compression ] [ storage_clause ]
| { ONLINE | OFFLINE }
extent_management_clause
| segment_management_clause
| flashback_mode_clause
```

physical_attributes_clause

```
[ { PCTFREE integer
   PCTUSED integer
  INITRANS integer
  | storage_clause
 } . . .
1
```

physical_properties

```
{ [deferred_segment_creation] segment_attributes_clause [ table_compression ]
| [deferred_segment_creation] ORGANIZATION
 { HEAP [ segment_attributes_clause ] [ table_compression ]
  | INDEX [ segment_attributes_clause ] index_org_table_clause
```

```
| EXTERNAL external_table_clause
| CLUSTER cluster (column [, column ]...)
pivot clause
PIVOT [ XML ]
 ( aggregate_function ( expr ) [[AS] alias ]
     [, aggregate_function ( expr ) [[AS] alias ] ]...
   pivot_for_clause
   pivot_in_clause
pivot_for_clause
FOR { column
   (column [, column]...)
pivot_in_clause
IN ( { { expr
        | ( expr [, expr]... )
        } [ [ AS] alias]
      } . . .
    subquery
    ANY [, ANY]...
  )
proxy_clause
{ GRANT CONNECT THROUGH { ENTERPRISE USERS | db_user_proxy_clauses }
| REVOKE CONNECT THROUGH { ENTERPRISE USERS | db_user_proxy }}
qualified disk clause
search_string
[ NAME disk_name ]
[ SIZE size_clause ]
[ FORCE | NOFORCE ]
qualified_template_clause
ATTRIBUTE
( redundancy_clause
 striping_clause
 disk_region_clause
query_block
 [ subquery_factoring_clause ]
SELECT [ hint ] [ { { DISTINCT | UNIQUE } | ALL } ] select_list
 FROM { table_reference | join_clause | ( join_clause ) }
        [ , { table_reference | join_clause | (join_clause) } ] ...
 [ where_clause ]
 [ hierarchical_query_clause ]
 [ group_by_clause ]
 [ model_clause ]
query_partition_clause
PARTITION BY
 { value_expr[, value_expr ]...
 ( value_expr[, value_expr ]... )
```

}

```
query_table_expression
```

```
{ query_name
[ schema. ]
 { table [ partition_extension_clause
         | @ dblink
 | { view | materialized view } [ @ dblink ]
 } [sample_clause]
| (subquery [ subquery_restriction_clause ])
| table_collection_expression
```

quiesce clauses

QUIESCE RESTRICTED | UNQUIESCE

range_partition_desc

```
PARTITION [partition]
range values clause
table_partition_description
[ ( { range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc] ...
    | list_subpartition_desc [, list_subpartition_desc] ...
    | individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts] ...
  ) | hash_subparts_by_quantity ]
```

range_partitions

```
PARTITION BY RANGE (column[, column]...)
 [ INTERVAL (expr) [ STORE IN ( tablespace [, tablespace]...) ]]
( PARTITION [ partition ]
   range_values_clause table_partition_description
     [, PARTITION [ partition ]
       range_values_clause table_partition_description
```

range_subpartition_desc

```
SUBPARTITION [subpartition] range_values_clause
  [partitioning_storage_clause]
```

range_values_clause

```
VALUES LESS THAN
  ({ literal | MAXVALUE }
     [, { literal | MAXVALUE } ]...
```

rebalance diskgroup clause

```
REBALANCE [POWER integer] [WAIT | NOWAIT]
```

rebuild_clause

```
REBUILD
  [ { PARTITION partition
   | SUBPARTITION subpartition
  | { REVERSE | NOREVERSE }
  [ parallel_clause
  | TABLESPACE tablespace
```

```
| PARAMETERS ( 'ODCI_parameters' )
   XMLIndex_parameters_clause
   ONLINE
  | physical_attributes_clause
  | key_compression
  | logging_clause
records_per_block_clause
{ MINIMIZE | NOMINIMIZE } RECORDS_PER_BLOCK
recovery_clauses
{ general_recovery
| managed_standby_recovery
BEGIN BACKUP
END BACKUP
redo_log_file_spec
[ 'filename | ASM_filename'
| ('filename | ASM_filename'
   [, 'filename | ASM_filename' ]...)
[ SIZE size_clause ]
[ BLOCKSIZE size_clause
[ REUSE ]
redundancy_clause
[ MIRROR | HIGH | UNPROTECTED ]
reference_model
REFERENCE reference_model_name ON (subquery)
 model_column_clauses [ cell_reference_options ]
reference partition desc
PARTITION [partition] [table_partition_description] )
reference_partitioning
PARTITION BY REFERENCE ( constraint )
  [ (reference_partition_desc...) ]
references clause
REFERENCES [ schema. ] object [ (column [, column ]...) ]
  [ON DELETE { CASCADE | SET NULL } ]
register_logfile_clause
REGISTER [ OR REPLACE ]
 [ PHYSICAL | LOGICAL ]
\verb|LOGFILE| [ file\_specification [, file\_specification ]... |
 [ FOR logminer_session_name ]
relational_properties
{ column_definition
| virtual_column_definition
{ out_of_line_constraint
  | out_of_line_ref_constraint
  | supplemental_logging_props
```

```
}
  [, { column_definition
     | virtual_column_definition
     | { out_of_line_constraint
      | out_of_line_ref_constraint
       | supplemental_logging_props
     }
  ] . . .
```

relational_table

```
[ (relational_properties) ]
[ ON COMMIT { DELETE | PRESERVE } ROWS ]
[ physical_properties ]
[ table_properties ]
```

rename_column_clause

RENAME COLUMN old_name TO new_name

rename_index_partition

```
RENAME
  { PARTITION partition | SUBPARTITION subpartition }
TO new_name
```

rename partition subpart

```
RENAME { partition_extended_name
     subpartition_extended_name
      } TO new_name
```

resize_disk_clause

```
RESIZE
{ ALL [ SIZE size_clause ]
| [QUORUM | REGULAR] DISK
  disk_name [ SIZE size_clause ]
  [, disk_name [ SIZE size_clause ] ]...
| DISKS IN [QUORUM | REGULAR] FAILGROUP
   failgroup_name [ SIZE size_clause ]
    [, failgroup_name [ SIZE size_clause ] ]...
}
```

resource_parameters

```
{ { SESSIONS_PER_USER
  | CPU_PER_SESSION
  CPU PER CALL
  | CONNECT_TIME
  | IDLE_TIME
  LOGICAL_READS_PER_SESSION
  | LOGICAL_READS_PER_CALL
  COMPOSITE_LIMIT
 { integer | UNLIMITED | DEFAULT }
| PRIVATE_SGA
 { size_clause | UNLIMITED | DEFAULT }
```

return_rows_clause

```
RETURN { UPDATED | ALL } ROWS
```

returning_clause

```
{ RETURN | RETURNING } expr [, expr ]...
```

```
INTO data_item [, data_item ]...
revoke_object_privileges
{ object_privilege | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] }
 [, { object_privilege | ALL [ PRIVILEGES ] } ]...
on_object_clause
FROM grantee_clause
[ CASCADE CONSTRAINTS | FORCE ]
revoke system privileges
{ system_privilege
 role
ALL PRIVILEGES
}
 [, { system_privilege
     role
     ALL PRIVILEGES
 ]...
FROM grantee_clause
rolling_migration_clauses
{ START ROLLING MIGRATION TO 'ASM_version'
| STOP ROLLING MIGRATION
rollup_cube_clause
{ ROLLUP | CUBE } (grouping_expression_list)
routine_clause
[ schema. ] [ type. | package. ]
{ function | procedure | method }
[ @dblink_name ]
( [ argument [, argument ]... ] )
row movement clause
{ ENABLE | DISABLE } ROW MOVEMENT
sample clause
SAMPLE [ BLOCK ]
      (sample_percent)
      [ SEED (seed_value) ]
scoped_table_ref_constraint
{ SCOPE FOR ({ ref_column | ref_attribute })
 IS [ schema. ] { scope_table_name | c_alias }
}
search clause
{ SEARCH
        { DEPTH FIRST BY c_alias [, c_alias]...
            [ ASC | DESC ]
            [ NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST ]
         BREADTH FIRST BY c_alias [, c_alias]...
            [ ASC | DESC ]
            [ NULLS FIRST | NULLS LAST ]
        SET ordering_column
```

```
}
searched_case_expression
{ WHEN condition THEN return_expr }...
security_clause
GUARD { ALL | STANDBY | NONE }
security_clauses
{ { ENABLE | DISABLE } RESTRICTED SESSION
  SET ENCRYPTION WALLET OPEN
    IDENTIFIED BY { "wallet_password" | "HSM_auth_string" }
  SET ENCRYPTION WALLET CLOSE
    [ IDENTIFIED BY { "wallet_password" | "HSM_auth_string" } ]
  set_encryption_key
}
segment_attributes_clause
{ physical_attributes_clause
| TABLESPACE tablespace
| logging_clause
} . . .
segment management clause
SEGMENT SPACE MANAGEMENT { AUTO | MANUAL }
select list
{ [t_alias.] *
| { query_name.*
  | [ schema. ]
   { table | view | materialized view } .*
  expr [ [ AS ] c_alias ]
   [, { query_name.*
     [ schema. ]
        { table | view | materialized view } .*
      | expr [ [ AS ] c_alias ]
   ]...
}
set_encryption_key
{ SET ENCRYPTION KEY
    [ "certificate_id" ] IDENTIFIED BY "wallet_password"
    IDENTIFIED BY "HSM_auth_string" [ MIGRATE USING "wallet_password" ]
  }
}
set_parameter_clause
parameter_name =
  parameter_value [, parameter_value ]...
  [ COMMENT = string ]
  [ DEFERRED ]
  [ { SCOPE = { MEMORY | SPFILE | BOTH }
    | SID = { 'sid' | '*' }
    } . . .
```

set_subpartition_template SET SUBPARTITION TEMPLATE { (range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc]...) (list_subpartition_desc [, list_subpartition_desc]...) (individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts]...) () hash_subpartition_quantity set_time_zone_clause SET TIME_ZONE = '{ { + | - } hh : mi | time_zone_region }' shrink_clause SHRINK SPACE [COMPACT] [CASCADE] shutdown dispatcher clause SHUTDOWN [IMMEDIATE] dispatcher_name simple_case_expression { WHEN comparison_expr THEN return_expr }... single_column_for_loop FOR dimension_column { IN ({ literal [, literal]... subquery [LIKE pattern] FROM literal TO literal { INCREMENT | DECREMENT } literal } single_table_insert insert_into_clause { values_clause [returning_clause] subquery } [error_logging_clause] size_clause integer [K \mid M \mid G \mid T \mid P \mid E] split_index_partition SPLIT PARTITION partition_name_old AT (literal [, literal]...) [INTO (index_partition_description, index_partition_description [parallel_clause] split_nested_table_part NESTED TABLE column INTO

(PARTITION partition [segment_attributes_clause],

) [split_nested_table_part]

PARTITION partition [segment_attributes_clause] [split_nested_table_part]

split_table_partition

```
SPLIT partition_extended_name
 { AT (literal [, literal]...)
   [ INTO ( range_partition_desc, range_partition_desc ) ]
  | VALUES (literal [, literal] ... )
   [ INTO (list_partition_desc, list_partition_desc ) ]
 } [ split_nested_table_part]
    [ dependent_tables_clause ]
    [ update_index_clauses ]
    [ parallel_clause ]
```

split_table_subpartition

```
SPLIT subpartition_extended_name
  { AT ( literal [, literal]... )
    [ INTO (range_subpartition_desc, range_subpartition_desc) ]
  | VALUES ({ literal | NULL [, literal | NULL ]...})
    [ INTO (list_subpartition_desc, list_subpartition_desc) ]
  } [ dependent_tables_clause ]
   [ update_index_clauses ]
    [ parallel_clause ]
```

sql format

```
[+ | -] days hours : minutes : seconds [. frac_secs ]
```

standby_database_clauses

```
{ activate_standby_db_clause
| maximize_standby_db_clause
| register_logfile_clause
commit_switchover_clause
start_standby_clause
| stop_standby_clause
| convert_database_clause
} [ parallel_clause ]
```

start_standby_clause

```
START LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY
[ IMMEDIATE ]
[ NODELAY ]
[ NEW PRIMARY dblink
| INITIAL [ scn_value ]
| { SKIP FAILED TRANSACTION | FINISH }
```

startup_clauses

```
{ MOUNT [ { STANDBY | CLONE } DATABASE ]
OPEN
 { [ READ WRITE ]
     [ RESETLOGS | NORESETLOGS ]
      [ UPGRADE | DOWNGRADE ]
 READ ONLY
 }
```

still_image_object_types

```
{ SI_StillImage
| SI_AverageColor
| SI_PositionalColor
 SI_ColorHistogram
 SI_Texture
| SI_FeatureList
```

```
| SI_Color
stop standby clause
{ STOP | ABORT } LOGICAL STANDBY APPLY
storage_clause
STORAGE
({ INITIAL size_clause
 | NEXT size_clause
 | MINEXTENTS integer
  MAXEXTENTS { integer | UNLIMITED }
  maxsize_clause
  PCTINCREASE integer
  FREELISTS integer
  FREELIST GROUPS integer
 OPTIMAL [ size_clause | NULL ]
 | BUFFER_POOL { KEEP | RECYCLE | DEFAULT }
 | FLASH_CACHE { KEEP | NONE | DEFAULT }
 ENCRYPT
 } ...
)
storage table clause
WITH {SYSTEM | USER} MANAGED STORAGE TABLES
string
[ {N | n} ]
{ '[ c ]...'
| { Q | q } 'quote_delimiter c [ c ]... quote_delimiter'
striping_clause
[ FINE | COARSE ]
subpartition_by_hash
SUBPARTITION BY HASH (column [, column ]...)
   [ SUBPARTITIONS integer
       [ STORE IN (tablespace [, tablespace ]...) ]
   | subpartition_template
subpartition_by_list
SUBPARTITION BY LIST (column) [ subpartition_template ]
subpartition_by_range
{\tt SUBPARTITION \ BY \ RANGE \ ( \ column \ [, \ column] \dots ) \ [subpartition\_template]}
subpartition_extended_name
SUBPARTITION subpartition
SUBPARTITION FOR ( subpartition_key_value [, subpartition_key_value]...)
subpartition_template
SUBPARTITION TEMPLATE
  ( { range_subpartition_desc [, range_subpartition_desc] ...
     list_subpartition_desc [, list_subpartition_desc] ...
    | individual_hash_subparts [, individual_hash_subparts] ...
```

```
) | hash_subpartition_quantity
subquery
{ query_block
| subquery { UNION [ALL] | INTERSECT | MINUS } subquery
    [ { UNION [ALL] | INTERSECT | MINUS } subquery ]...
( subquery )
} [ order_by_clause ]
subquery_factoring_clause
WITH
 query_name ([c_alias [, c_alias]...]) AS (subquery) [search_clause ] [cycle_clause]
  [, query_name ([c_alias [, c_alias]...]) AS (subquery) [search_clause] [cycle_clause]]...
subquery_restriction_clause
WITH { READ ONLY
     | CHECK OPTION
    } [ CONSTRAINT constraint ]
substitutable_column_clause
{ [ ELEMENT ] IS OF [ TYPE ] ( [ONLY] type)
| [ NOT ] SUBSTITUTABLE AT ALL LEVELS
supplemental_db_logging
{ ADD | DROP } SUPPLEMENTAL LOG
{ DATA
supplemental_id_key_clause
| supplemental_plsql_clause
supplemental_id_key_clause
DATA
( { ALL | PRIMARY KEY | UNIQUE | FOREIGN KEY }
    [, { ALL | PRIMARY KEY | UNIQUE | FOREIGN KEY } ]...
COLUMNS
supplemental_log_grp_clause
GROUP log_group
(column [ NO LOG ]
 [, column [ NO LOG ] ]...)
 [ ALWAYS ]
supplemental_logging_props
SUPPLEMENTAL LOG { supplemental_log_grp_clause
                | supplemental_id_key_clause
supplemental_plsql_clause
DATA FOR PROCEDURAL REPLICATION
supplemental_table_logging
{ ADD SUPPLEMENTAL LOG
  { supplemental_log_grp_clause | supplemental_id_key_clause }
    [, SUPPLEMENTAL LOG
      { supplemental_log_grp_clause | supplemental_id_key_clause }
```

```
1...
DROP SUPPLEMENTAL LOG
  { supplemental_id_key_clause | GROUP log_group }
    [, SUPPLEMENTAL LOG
       { supplemental_id_key_clause | GROUP log_group }
    ] . . .
}
```

switch_logfile_clause

SWITCH ALL LOGFILES TO BLOCKSIZE integer

system_partitioning

```
PARTITION BY SYSTEM [ PARTITIONS integer
                    | reference_partition_desc
       [, reference_partition_desc ...]
   1
```

table_collection_expression

TABLE (collection_expression) [(+)]

table_compression

```
{ COMPRESS [ BASIC
          FOR { OLTP
                | { QUERY | ARCHIVE } [ LOW | HIGH ]
NOCOMPRESS
```

table_index_clause

```
[ schema. ] table [ t_alias ]
(index_expr [ ASC | DESC ]
 [, index_expr [ ASC | DESC ] ]...)
  [ index_properties ]
```

table_partition_description

```
[ deferred_segment_creation ]
[ segment_attributes_clause ]
[ table_compression | key_compression ]
[ OVERFLOW [ segment_attributes_clause ] ]
[ { LOB_storage_clause
  | varray_col_properties
  | nested_table_col_properties
1
```

Note: You can specify deferred_segment_creation in this clause starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2).

table_partitioning_clauses

```
{ range_partitions
 list_partitions
 hash_partitions
 composite_range_partitions
 composite_list_partitions
 composite_hash_partitions
 reference_partitioning
| system_partitioning
```

}

table_properties

```
[ column_properties ]
[ table_partitioning_clauses ]
[ CACHE | NOCACHE ]
[ RESULT_CACHE ( MODE {DEFAULT | FORCE } ) ]
[ parallel_clause ]
[ ROWDEPENDENCIES | NOROWDEPENDENCIES ]
[ enable_disable_clause ]...
[ row_movement_clause ]
[ flashback_archive_clause ]
[ AS subquery ]
```

table reference

```
{ ONLY (query_table_expression)
| query_table_expression [ pivot_clause | unpivot_clause ]
} [ flashback_query_clause ]
 [ t_alias ]
```

tablespace_clauses

```
{ EXTENT MANAGEMENT LOCAL
 {\tt DATAFILE\ file\_specification\ [,\ file\_specification\ ]\dots}
 SYSAUX DATAFILE file_specification [, file_specification ]...
 default_tablespace
 default_temp_tablespace
| undo_tablespace
```

tablespace encryption spec

```
[ USING 'encrypt_algorithm' ]
```

tablespace_group_clause

```
TABLESPACE GROUP { tablespace_group_name | '' }
```

tablespace_logging_clauses

```
{ logging_clause
[ NO ] FORCE LOGGING
```

tablespace_retention_clause

```
RETENTION { GUARANTEE | NOGUARANTEE }
```

tablespace state clauses

```
{ { ONLINE
 | OFFLINE [ NORMAL | TEMPORARY | IMMEDIATE ]
 | READ { ONLY | WRITE }
 { PERMANENT | TEMPORARY }
```

temporary_tablespace_clause

```
TEMPORARY TABLESPACE tablespace
 [ TEMPFILE file_specification [, file_specification ]... ]
  [ tablespace_group_clause ]
  [ extent_management_clause ]
```

timeout_clause

```
DROP AFTER integer { M | H }
```

trace_file_clause

```
TRACE
  [ AS 'filename' [ REUSE ] ]
 [ RESETLOGS | NORESETLOGS ]
```

truncate_partition_subpart

```
TRUNCATE { partition_extended_name
          subpartition_extended_name
  [ { DROP [ ALL ] | REUSE } STORAGE ]
  [ update_index_clauses [ parallel_clause ] ]
```

Note: You can specify the ALL keyword in this clause starting with Oracle Database 11g Release 2 (11.2.0.2).

undo_tablespace

```
[ BIGFILE | SMALLFILE ]
UNDO TABLESPACE tablespace
  [ TABLESPACE file_specification [, file_specification ]...]
```

undo_tablespace_clause

```
UNDO TABLESPACE tablespace
 [ DATAFILE file_specification [, file_specification ]... ]
 [ extent_management_clause ]
 [ tablespace_retention_clause ]
```

undrop_disk_clause

UNDROP DISKS

unpivot_clause

```
UNPIVOT [ {INCLUDE | EXCLUDE} NULLS ]
( { column | ( column [, column]... ) }
 pivot_for_clause
 unpivot_in_clause
```

unpivot_in_clause

```
TN
( { column | ( column [, column]... ) }
      [ AS { literal | ( literal [, literal]... ) } ]
        [, { column | ( column [, column]... ) }
          [ AS {literal | ( literal [, literal]... ) } ]
       ]...
```

update_all_indexes_clause

```
UPDATE INDEXES
  [ ( index ( update_index_partition
            update_index_subpartition
        [, index ( update_index_partition
                update_index_subpartition
       1...
```

```
]
update_global_index_clause
{ UPDATE | INVALIDATE } GLOBAL INDEXES
update_index_clauses
{ update_global_index_clause
| update_all_indexes_clause
update_index_partition
index_partition_description [ index_subpartition_clause ]
  [, index_partition_description [ index_subpartition_clause ] ]...
update_index_subpartition
SUBPARTITION [ subpartition ]
  [ TABLESPACE tablespace ]
[, SUBPARTITION [ subpartition ]
     [ TABLESPACE tablespace ]
] . . .
update_set_clause
SET
\{ \{ (column [, column ]...) = (subquery) \}
  | column = { expr | (subquery) | DEFAULT }
     [, { (column [, column]...) = (subquery)
      | column = { expr | (subquery) | DEFAULT }
    ] . . .
| VALUE (t_alias) = { expr | (subquery) }
upgrade table clause
UPGRADE [ [NOT ] INCLUDING DATA ]
  [ column_properties ]
user clauses
{ ADD USER user [, user]...
DROP USER user [, user]... [CASCADE]
usergroup_clauses
{ ADD USERGROUP usergroup WITH MEMBER user [, user]...
| MODIFY USERGROUP usergroup { ADD | DROP } MEMBER user [, user]...
DROP USERGROUP usergroup
using_function_clause
USING [ schema. ] [ package. | type. ] function_name
using_index_clause
USING INDEX
 { [ schema. ] index
  | (create_index_statement)
  | index_properties
```

}

using_statistics_type

```
USING { [ schema. ] statistics_type | NULL }
```

using_type_clause

```
USING [ schema. ] implementation_type [ array_DML_clause ]
```

validation clauses

```
{ VALIDATE REF UPDATE [ SET DANGLING TO NULL ]
| VALIDATE STRUCTURE
    [ CASCADE { FAST | COMPLETE { OFFLINE | ONLINE } [ into_clause ] } ]
```

values clause

```
VALUES ({ expr | DEFAULT }
         [, { expr | DEFAULT } ]...
```

varray_col_properties

```
VARRAY varray_item
{ [ substitutable_column_clause ] varray_storage_clause
substitutable_column_clause
```

varray_storage_clause

```
STORE AS [SECUREFILE | BASICFILE] LOB
{ [LOB_segname] ( LOB_storage_parameters )
| LOB_segname
}
```

virtual_column_definition

```
column [datatype] [GENERATED ALWAYS] AS (column_expression)
   [VIRTUAL]
   [ inline_constraint [inline_constraint]... ]
```

where clause

WHERE condition

windowing_clause

```
{ ROWS | RANGE }
{ BETWEEN
 { UNBOUNDED PRECEDING
 CURRENT ROW
 | value_expr { PRECEDING | FOLLOWING }
 AND
 { UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING
 CURRENT ROW
 | value_expr { PRECEDING | FOLLOWING }
{ UNBOUNDED PRECEDING
 CURRENT ROW
  | value_expr PRECEDING
```

XML attributes clause

```
XMLATTRIBUTES
  ( [ ENTITYESCAPING | NOENTITYESCAPING ]
```

```
[ SCHEMACHECK | NOSCHEMACHECK ]
   value_expr [ { [AS] c_alias } | { AS EVALNAME value_expr } ]
     [, value_expr [ { [AS] c_alias } | { AS EVALNAME value_expr } ] ]...
XMLnamespaces clause
XMLNAMESPACES
  ( { string AS identifier } | { DEFAULT string }
     [, { string AS identifier } | { DEFAULT string } ]...
XML_passing_clause
PASSING [ BY VALUE ]
   expr [ AS identifier ]
     [, expr [ AS identifier ]
     ]...
XML_table_column
column
    { FOR ORDINALITY
     | datatype [ PATH string ] [ DEFAULT expr ]
XMLindex clause
[XDB.] XMLINDEX [ local_XMLIndex_clause ]
              [ parallel_clause ]
  [ XMLIndex_parameters_clause ]
XMLSchema_spec
  [ XMLSCHEMA XMLSchema_URL ]
ELEMENT { element | XMLSchema_URL # element }
  [ { ALLOW | DISALLOW } NONSCHEMA ]
  [ { ALLOW | DISALLOW } ANYSCHEMA ]
XMLTABLE_options
[ XML_passing_clause ]
[ COLUMNS XML_table_column [, XML_table_column]...]
XMLType_column_properties
XMLTYPE [ COLUMN ] column
  [ XMLType_storage ]
  [ XMLSchema_spec ]
XMLType_storage
STORE
{ AS
{ OBJECT RELATIONAL
| [SECUREFILE | BASICFILE]
  { CLOB | BINARY XML }
   [ { LOB_segname [ (LOB_parameters) ]
     (LOB_parameters)
   ]
| { ALL VARRAYS AS { LOBS | TABLES } }
```

XMLType_table

OF XMLTYPE

```
[ (oject_properties) ]
 [ XMLTYPE XMLType_storage ]
 [ XMLSchema_spec ]
 [ XMLType_virtual_columns ]
 [ ON COMMIT { DELETE | PRESERVE } ROWS ]
 [ OID_clause ]
 [ OID_index_clause ]
 [ physical_properties ]
 [ table_properties ]
XMLType_view_clause
OF XMLTYPE [ XMLSchema_spec ]
WITH OBJECT { IDENTIFIER | ID }
 { DEFAULT | ( expr [, expr ]...) }
XMLType_virtual_columns
VIRTUAL COLUMNS ( column AS (expr) [, column AS (expr) ]...)
ym_iso_format
```

[T [hours H] [minutes M] [seconds [. frac_secs] S]]

[-] P [years Y] [months M] [days D]

Data Types

This chapter presents data types that are recognized by Oracle and available for use within SQL.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Overview of Data Types
- Oracle Built-In Data Types
- Oracle-Supplied Data Types
- Converting to Oracle Data Types

Overview of Data Types

A data type is a classification of a particular type of information or data. Each value manipulated by Oracle has a data type. The data type of a value associates a fixed set of properties with the value. These properties cause Oracle to treat values of one data type differently from values of another.

The data types recognized by Oracle are:

ANSI-supported data types

```
{ CHARACTER [VARYING] (size)
| { CHAR | NCHAR } VARYING (size)
VARCHAR (size)
| NATIONAL { CHARACTER | CHAR }
    [VARYING] (size)
| { NUMERIC | DECIMAL | DEC }
   [ (precision [, scale ]) ]
| { INTEGER | INT | SMALLINT }
 FLOAT [ (size) ]
 DOUBLE PRECISION
REAL
```

Oracle built-in data types

```
{ character_datatypes
 number_datatypes
| long_and_raw_datatypes
| datetime_datatypes
| large_object_datatypes
rowid_datatypes
```

Oracle-supplied data types

```
{ any_types
```

```
XML_types
 spatial_types
media_types
| expression_filter_type
```

User-defined data types

User-defined data types use Oracle built-in data types and other user-defined data types to model the structure and behavior of data in applications.

See Also: Data types in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*

Oracle Built-In Data Types

This section describes the kinds of Oracle built-in data types.

character_datatypes

```
{ CHAR [ (size [ BYTE | CHAR ]) ]
| VARCHAR2 (size [ BYTE | CHAR ])
 NCHAR [ (size) ]
| NVARCHAR2 (size)
```

datetime_datatypes

```
| TIMESTAMP [ (fractional_seconds_precision) ]
   [ WITH [ LOCAL ] TIME ZONE ]
| INTERVAL YEAR [ (year_precision) ] TO MONTH
| INTERVAL DAY [ (day_precision) ] TO SECOND
    [ (fractional_seconds_precision) ]
```

large_object_datatypes

```
{ BLOB | CLOB | NCLOB | BFILE }
```

long_and_raw_datatypes

```
{ LONG | LONG RAW | RAW (size) }
```

number_datatypes

```
{ NUMBER [ (precision [, scale ]) ]
| FLOAT [ (precision) ]
| BINARY FLOAT
| BINARY_DOUBLE
```

rowid_datatypes

```
{ ROWID | UROWID [ (size) ] }
```

The codes listed for the data types are used internally by Oracle Database. The data type code of a column or object attribute is returned by the DUMP function.

Table 6–1 Built-in Data Type Summary

Code	Data Type	Description
1	VARCHAR2(size[BYTE CHAR])	Variable-length character string having maximum length <i>size</i> bytes or characters. Maximum <i>size</i> is 4000 bytes or characters, and minimum is 1 byte or 1 character. You must specify <i>size</i> for VARCHAR2.
		BYTE indicates that the column will have byte length semantics. CHAR indicates that the column will have character semantics.
1	NVARCHAR2(size)	Variable-length Unicode character string having maximum length $size$ characters. The number of bytes can be up to two times $size$ for AL16UTF16 encoding and three times $size$ for UTF8 encoding. Maximum $size$ is determined by the national character set definition, with an upper limit of 4000 bytes. You must specify $size$ for NVARCHAR2.
2	NUMBER $[(p[,s])]$	Number having precision p and scale s . The precision p can range from 1 to 38. The scale s can range from -84 to 127. Both precision and scale are in decimal digits. A NUMBER value requires from 1 to 22 bytes.
2	FLOAT [(p)]	A subtype of the NUMBER data type having precision p . A FLOAT value is represented internally as NUMBER. The precision p can range from 1 to 126 binary digits. A FLOAT value requires from 1 to 22 bytes.
8	LONG	Character data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes, or 2 ³¹ -1 bytes. Provided for backward compatibility.
12	DATE	Valid date range from January 1, 4712 BC, to December 31, 9999 AD. The default format is determined explicitly by the NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter or implicitly by the NLS_TERRITORY parameter. The size is fixed at 7 bytes. This data type contains the datetime fields YEAR, MONTH, DAY, HOUR, MINUTE, and SECOND. It does not have fractional seconds or a time zone.
100	BINARY_FLOAT	32-bit floating point number. This data type requires 4 bytes.
101	BINARY_DOUBLE	64-bit floating point number. This data type requires 8 bytes.
180	TIMESTAMP[(fractional_seconds_precision)]	Year, month, and day values of date, as well as hour, minute, and second values of time, where <code>fractional_seconds_precision</code> is the number of digits in the fractional part of the <code>SECOND</code> datetime field. Accepted values of <code>fractional_seconds_precision</code> are 0 to 9. The default is 6. The default format is determined explicitly by the <code>NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT</code> parameter or implicitly by the <code>NLS_TERRITORY</code> parameter. The size is 7 or 11 bytes, depending on the precision. This data type contains the datetime fields <code>YEAR</code> , <code>MONTH</code> , <code>DAY</code> , <code>HOUR</code> , <code>MINUTE</code> , and <code>SECOND</code> . It contains fractional seconds but does not have a time zone.
181	TIMESTAMP [(fractional_seconds_precision)] WITH TIME ZONE	All values of TIMESTAMP as well as time zone displacement value, where <code>fractional_seconds_precision</code> is the number of digits in the fractional part of the SECOND datetime field. Accepted values are 0 to 9. The default is 6. The default format is determined explicitly by the NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT parameter or implicitly by the NLS_TERRITORY parameter. The size is fixed at 13 bytes. This data type contains the datetime fields YEAR, MONTH, DAY, HOUR, MINUTE, SECOND, TIMEZONE_HOUR, and TIMEZONE_MINUTE. It has fractional seconds and an explicit time zone.

Table 6–1 (Cont.) Built-in Data Type Summary

Code	Data Type	Description
231	TIMESTAMP [(fractional_seconds_ precision)] WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	All values of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE, with the following exceptions:
		 Data is normalized to the database time zone when it is stored in the database.
		When the data is retrieved, users see the data in the session time zone.
		The default format is determined explicitly by the NLS_TIMESTAMP_FORMAT parameter or implicitly by the NLS_TERRITORY parameter. The size is 7 or 11 bytes, depending on the precision.
182	INTERVAL YEAR [(year_precision)] TO MONTH	Stores a period of time in years and months, where <code>year_precision</code> is the number of digits in the YEAR datetime field. Accepted values are 0 to 9. The default is 2. The size is fixed at 5 bytes.
183	INTERVAL DAY [(day_precision)] TO SECOND [(fractional_seconds_	Stores a period of time in days, hours, minutes, and seconds, where
	precision)]	 day_precision is the maximum number of digits in the DAY datetime field. Accepted values are 0 to 9. The default is 2.
		• fractional_seconds_precision is the number of digits in the fractional part of the SECOND field. Accepted values are 0 to 9. The default is 6.
		The size is fixed at 11 bytes.
23	RAW(size)	Raw binary data of length <i>size</i> bytes. Maximum <i>size</i> is 2000 bytes. You must specify <i>size</i> for a RAW value.
24	LONG RAW	Raw binary data of variable length up to 2 gigabytes.
69	ROWID	Base 64 string representing the unique address of a row in its table. This data type is primarily for values returned by the ROWID pseudocolumn.
208	UROWID [(size)]	Base 64 string representing the logical address of a row of an index-organized table. The optional <i>size</i> is the size of a column of type UROWID. The maximum size and default is 4000 bytes.
96	CHAR [(size [BYTE CHAR])]	Fixed-length character data of length <i>size</i> bytes or characters. Maximum <i>size</i> is 2000 bytes or characters. Default and minimum <i>size</i> is 1 byte.
		BYTE and CHAR have the same semantics as for VARCHAR2.
96	NCHAR[(size)]	Fixed-length character data of length <code>size</code> characters. The number of bytes can be up to two times <code>size</code> for <code>AL16UTF16</code> encoding and three times <code>size</code> for <code>UTF8</code> encoding. Maximum <code>size</code> is determined by the national character set definition, with an upper limit of 2000 bytes. Default and minimum <code>size</code> is 1 character.
112	CLOB	A character large object containing single-byte or multibyte characters. Both fixed-width and variable-width character sets are supported, both using the database character set. Maximum size is (4 gigabytes - 1) * (database block size).

Table 6-1 (Cont.) Built-in Data Type Summary

Code	Data Type	Description
112	NCLOB	A character large object containing Unicode characters. Both fixed-width and variable-width character sets are supported, both using the database national character set. Maximum size is (4 gigabytes - 1) * (database block size). Stores national character set data.
113	BLOB	A binary large object. Maximum size is (4 gigabytes - 1) * (database block size).
114	BFILE	Contains a locator to a large binary file stored outside the database. Enables byte stream I/O access to external LOBs residing on the database server. Maximum size is 4 gigabytes.

See Also: Data types in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*

Oracle-Supplied Data Types

This section shows the syntax for the Oracle-supplied data types.

```
any_types
{ SYS.AnyData | SYS.AnyType | SYS.AnyDataSet }
XML types
{ XMLType | URIType }
spatial_types
{ SDO_Geometry | SDO_Topo_Geometry | SDO_GeoRaster }
media_types
{ ORDAudio
 ORDImage
ORDVideo
ORDDoc
 ORDDicom
| still_image_object_types
expression_filter_type
```

Converting to Oracle Data Types

Expression

SQL statements that create tables and clusters can also use ANSI data types and data types from the IBM products SQL/DS and DB2. Oracle recognizes the ANSI or IBM data type name that differs from the Oracle data type name, records it as the name of the data type of the column, and then stores the column data in an Oracle data type based on the conversions shown in the following table.

Table 6–2 ANSI Data Types Converted to Oracle Data Types

ANSI SQL Data Type	Oracle Data Type
CHARACTER(n)	CHAR(n)
CHAR(n)	

Table 6–2 (Cont.) ANSI Data Types Converted to Oracle Data Types

ANSI SQL Data Type	Oracle Data Type
CHARACTER VARYING(n)	VARCHAR2(n)
CHAR VARYING(n)	
NATIONAL CHARACTER(n)	NCHAR(n)
NATIONAL CHAR(n)	
NCHAR(n)	
NATIONAL CHARACTER VARYING(n)	NVARCHAR2(n)
NATIONAL CHAR VARYING(n)	
NCHAR VARYING(n)	
NUMERIC[(p,s)]	NUMBER(p,s)
DECIMAL[(p,s)] (Note 1)	
INTEGER	NUMBER(p,0)
INT	
SMALLINT	
FLOAT (Note 2)	FLOAT(126)
DOUBLE PRECISION (Note 3)	FLOAT(126)
REAL (Note 4)	FLOAT(63)

Notes:

- The NUMERIC and DECIMAL data types can specify only fixed-point numbers. For those data types, the scale (s) defaults to 0.
- The FLOAT data type is a floating-point number with a binary precision b. The default precision for this data type is 126 binary, or 38 decimal.
- The DOUBLE PRECISION data type is a floating-point number with binary precision 126.
- The REAL data type is a floating-point number with a binary precision of 63, or 18 decimal.

Do not define columns with the following SQL/DS and DB2 data types, because they have no corresponding Oracle data type:

- GRAPHIC
- LONG VARGRAPHIC
- VARGRAPHIC
- TIME

Note that data of type TIME can also be expressed as Oracle datetime data.

See Also: Data types in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*

Format Models

This chapter presents the format models for datetime and number data stored in character strings.

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Overview of Format Models
- **Number Format Models**
- **Datetime Format Models**

Overview of Format Models

A format model is a character literal that describes the format of DATETIME or NUMBER data stored in a character string. When you convert a character string into a datetime or number, a format model tells Oracle how to interpret the string.

See Also: Format Models in *Oracle Database SQL Language Reference*

Number Format Models

You can use number format models:

- In the TO_CHAR function to translate a value of NUMBER data type to VARCHAR2 data type
- In the TO_NUMBER function to translate a value of CHAR or VARCHAR2 data type to NUMBER data type

Number Format Elements

A number format model is composed of one or more number format elements. The following table lists the elements of a number format model.

Table 7–1 Number Format Elements

Element	Example	Description
, (comma)	9,999	Returns a comma in the specified position. You can specify multiple commas in a number format model.
		Restrictions:
		 A comma element cannot begin a number format model.
		 A comma cannot appear to the right of a decimal character or period in a number format model.
. (period)	99.99	Returns a decimal point, which is a period (.) in the specified position.
		Restriction: You can specify only one period in a number format model.
\$	\$9999	Returns value with a leading dollar sign.
0	0999	Returns leading zeros.
	9990	Returns trailing zeros.
9	9999	Returns value with the specified number of digits with a leading space if positive or with a leading minus if negative. Leading zeros are blank, except for a zero value, which returns a zero for the integer part of the fixed-point number.
В	В9999	Returns blanks for the integer part of a fixed-point number when the integer part is zero (regardless of zeros in the format model).
С	C999	Returns in the specified position the ISO currency symbol (the current value of the NLS_ISO_CURRENCY parameter).
D	99D99	Returns in the specified position the decimal character, which is the current value of the NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTER parameter. The default is a period (.).
		Restriction: You can specify only one decimal character in a number format model
EEEE	9.9EEEE	Returns a value using in scientific notation.
G	9G999	Returns in the specified position the group separator (the current value of the NLS_NUMERIC_CHARACTER parameter). You can specify multiple group separators in a number format model.
		Restriction: A group separator cannot appear to the right of a decimal character or period in a number format model.
L	L999	Returns in the specified position the local currency symbol (the current value of the NLS_CURRENCY parameter).
MI	9999MI	Returns negative value with a trailing minus sign (-).
		Returns positive value with a trailing blank.
		Restriction: The MI format element can appear only in the last position of a number format model.
PR	9999PR	Returns negative value in <angle brackets="">.</angle>
		Returns positive value with a leading and trailing blank.
		Restriction: The PR format element can appear only in the last position of a number format model.
RN	RN	Returns a value as Roman numerals in uppercase.
rn	rn	Returns a value as Roman numerals in lowercase.
		Value can be an integer between 1 and 3999.

Table 7–1 (Cont.) Number Format Elements

Element	Example	Description
S	S9999	Returns negative value with a leading minus sign (-).
		Returns positive value with a leading plus sign (+).
	9999S	Returns negative value with a trailing minus sign (-).
		Returns positive value with a trailing plus sign (+).
		Restriction: The S format element can appear only in the first or last position of a number format model.
TM	TM	The text minimum number format model returns (in decimal output) the smallest number of characters possible. This element is case insensitive.
		The default is TM9, which returns the number in fixed notation unless the output exceeds 64 characters. If the output exceeds 64 characters, then Oracle Database automatically returns the number in scientific notation.
		Restrictions:
		 You cannot precede this element with any other element.
		■ You can follow this element only with one 9 or one E (or e), but not with any combination of these. The following statement returns an error:
		SELECT TO_CHAR(1234, 'TM9e') FROM DUAL;
U	U9999	Returns in the specified position the Euro (or other) dual currency symbol, determined by the current value of the NLS_DUAL_CURRENCY parameter.
V	999V99	Returns a value multiplied by 10^n (and if necessary, round it up), where n is the number of 9's after the V .
X	XXXX	Returns the hexadecimal value of the specified number of digits. If the specified
	xxxx	number is not an integer, then Oracle Database rounds it to an integer.
		Restrictions:
		 This element accepts only positive values or 0. Negative values return an error.
		 You can precede this element only with 0 (which returns leading zeroes) or FM. Any other elements return an error. If you specify neither 0 nor FM with X, then the return always has one leading blank.

See Also: Number Format Models in *Oracle Database SQL Language* Reference

Datetime Format Models

You can use datetime format models:

- In the TO_CHAR, TO_DATE, TO_TIMESTAMP, TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ, TO_YMINTERVAL, and TO_DSINTERVAL datetime functions to translate a character string that is in a format other than the default datetime format into a DATETIME value
- In the TO_CHAR function to translate a DATETIME value that is in a format other than the default datetime format into a character string

Datetime Format Elements

A datetime format model is composed of one or more datetime format elements. The following table lists the elements of a date format model.

Table 7–2 Datetime Format Elements

If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are 00, then the century is the sar 2 digits of that year. For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20. Dyes Day of week (1-7). This element depends on the NLS territory of the set Name of day. DD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number of the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month da, yyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specific format 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separ white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the Components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NI and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the EMCLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the EMCLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separ white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo	da	O_* atetime unctions?	Description
AD Yes AD indicator with or without periods. A.D. MYes Meridian indicator with or without periods. BC Yes BC indicator with or without periods. CC Century. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are between 01 and 99 (inclusive century is one greater than the first 2 digits of that year. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are 00, then the century is the sar 2 digits of that year. For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20. DYes Day of week (1-7). This element depends on the NLS territory of the set Name of day. DD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month numforth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_MERICA locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to speciformat 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format be specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Bude	- Ye	es	Punctuation and quoted text is reproduced in the result.
A.D. MYes Meridian indicator with or without periods. BC Yes BC indicator with or without periods. CC Century. SCC Century. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are between 01 and 99 (inclusive century is one greater than the first 2 digits of that year. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are 00, then the century is the sar 2 digits of that year. For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20. DAY Yes Day of week (1-7). This element depends on the NLS territory of the set NAY Yes Name of day. DD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month numl forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to speciformat 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepai white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'MY/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepai white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Bude	; : "text"		
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E.C. CC Century. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are between 01 and 99 (inclusive century is one greater than the first 2 digits of that year. If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are 00, then the century is the sar 2 digits of that year. For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20. Day of week (1-7). This element depends on the NLS territory of the set Name of day. Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT; Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month num forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyy'. In the GERMAN, GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA equivalent to specifying the format 'MDD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. Abbreviated ra name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Bude		es	Meridian indicator with or without periods.
■ If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are between 01 and 99 (inclusive century is one greater than the first 2 digits of that year. ■ If the last 2 digits of a 4-digit year are 00, then the century is the sar 2 digits of that year. For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20. D Yes Day of week (1-7). This element depends on the NLS territory of the set Name of day. DDD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month numforth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to speciformat 'fmDay', dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separ white space. DS Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the Components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA lequivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/MRRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'My/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equ		es	BC indicator with or without periods.
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DAY Yes Name of day. DD Yes Day of month (1-31). DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). DL Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specify format 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separate white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICAN equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separate white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated ra name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budden)			For example, 2002 returns 21; 2000 returns 20.
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DDD Yes Day of year (1-366). Yes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number) forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month day, yyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specify format 'fmDay,' dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NL and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICAL equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, sepan white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo	DAY Ye	es	Name of day.
PYes Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number of the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to speciformat 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separative space. PYes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the Components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NI and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA lequivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separative space. PYes Abbreviated name of day. Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budden)	DD Ye	es	Day of month (1-31).
DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT p Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number) forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format Month dd, yyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specific format 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separately white space. DS Yes Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NI and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA lequivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separately the space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo	DDD Ye	es	Day of year (1-366).
white space. Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NI and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA lequivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separ white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo	DL Ye	es	Returns a value in the long date format, which is an extension of Oracle Database's DATE format, determined by the current value of the NLS_DATE_FORMAT parameter. Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format 'fmDay, Month dd, yyyyy'. In the GERMAN_GERMANY locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'fmDay, dd. Month yyyy'.
components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NI and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA I equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITE locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'. Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separative space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Bude)			Restriction: You can specify this format only with the TS element, separated by white space.
white space. DY Yes Abbreviated name of day. E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo	DS Ye	es	Returns a value in the short date format. Makes the appearance of the date components (day name, month number, and so forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE parameters. For example, in the AMERICAN_AMERICA locale, this is equivalent to specifying the format 'MM/DD/RRRR'. In the ENGLISH_UNITED_KINGDOM locale, it is equivalent to specifying the format 'DD/MM/RRRR'.
E Yes Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Budo			Restriction: You can specify this format only with the \mbox{TS} element, separated by white space.
	DY Ye	es	Abbreviated name of day.
calendars).	E Ye	es	Abbreviated era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Buddha calendars).
EE Yes Full era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Buddha caler	EE Ye	es	Full era name (Japanese Imperial, ROC Official, and Thai Buddha calendars).

Table 7–2 (Cont.) Datetime Format Elements

Element	TO_* datetime functions?	Description
FF [19]	Yes	Fractional seconds; no radix character is printed. Use the X format element to add the radix character. Use the numbers 1 to 9 after FF to specify the number of digits in the fractional second portion of the datetime value returned. If you do not specify a digit, then Oracle Database uses the precision specified for the datetime data type or the data type's default precision. Valid in timestamp and interval formats, but not in DATE formats.
		Examples: 'HH:MI:SS.FF'
		SELECT TO_CHAR(SYSTIMESTAMP, 'SS.FF3') from dual;
FM	Yes	Returns a value with no leading or trailing blanks.
		See Also : Additional discussion on this format model modifier in the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>
FX	Yes	Requires exact matching between the character data and the format model.
		See Also : Additional discussion on this format model modifier in the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>
НН НН12	Yes	Hour of day (1-12).
нн24	Yes	Hour of day (0-23).
IW		Week of year (1-52 or 1-53) based on the ISO standard.
IYY		Last 3, 2, or 1 digit(s) of ISO year.
IY I		
IYYY		4-digit year based on the ISO standard.
J	Yes	Julian day; the number of days since January 1, 4712 BC. Number specified with J must be integers.
MI	Yes	Minute (0-59).
MM	Yes	Month (01-12; January = 01).
MON	Yes	Abbreviated name of month.
MONTH	Yes	Name of month.
PM P.M.	Yes	Meridian indicator with or without periods.
Q		Quarter of year (1, 2, 3, 4; January - March = 1).
RM	Yes	Roman numeral month (I-XII; January = I).
RR	Yes	Lets you store 20th century dates in the 21st century using only two digits.
		See Also: Additional discussion on RR datetime format element in the <i>Oracle Database SQL Language Reference</i>
RRRR	Yes	Round year. Accepts either 4-digit or 2-digit input. If 2-digit, provides the same return as RR. If you do not want this functionality, then enter the 4-digit year.
SS	Yes	Second (0-59).
SSSSS	Yes	Seconds past midnight (0-86399).

Table 7–2 (Cont.) Datetime Format Elements

Element	TO_* datetime functions?	Description
TS	Yes	Returns a value in the short time format. Makes the appearance of the time components (hour, minutes, and so forth) depend on the NLS_TERRITORY and NLS_LANGUAGE initialization parameters.
		$\textbf{Restriction:} \ \ \text{You can specify this format only with the DL or DS element, separated by white space.}$
TZD	Yes	Daylight saving information. The TZD value is an abbreviated time zone string with daylight saving information. It must correspond with the region specified in TZR. Valid in timestamp and interval formats, but not in DATE formats.
		Example: PST (for US/Pacific standard time); PDT (for US/Pacific daylight time).
TZH	Yes	Time zone hour. (See TZM format element.) Valid in timestamp and interval formats, but not in DATE formats.
		Example: 'HH:MI:SS.FFTZH:TZM'.
TZM	Yes	Time zone minute. (See TZH format element.) Valid in timestamp and interval formats, but not in DATE formats.
		Example: 'HH:MI:SS.FFTZH:TZM'.
TZR	Yes	Time zone region information. The value must be one of the time zone regions supported in the database. Valid in timestamp and interval formats, but not in DATE formats.
		Example: US/Pacific
WW		Week of year (1-53) where week 1 starts on the first day of the year and continues to the seventh day of the year.
W		Week of month (1-5) where week 1 starts on the first day of the month and ends on the seventh.
X	Yes	Local radix character.
		Example: 'HH:MI:SSXFF'.
Y, YYY	Yes	Year with comma in this position.
YEAR SYEAR		Year, spelled out; S prefixes BC dates with a minus sign (-).
YYYY SYYYY	Yes	4-digit year; S prefixes BC dates with a minus sign.
YYY YY Y	Yes	Last 3, 2, or 1 digit(s) of year.

See Also: Datetime Format Models in *Oracle Database SQL Language* Reference

SQL*Plus Commands

This appendix presents many of the SQL*Plus commands.

This appendix includes the following section:

SQL*Plus Commands

SQL*Plus Commands

SQL*Plus is a command-line tool that provides access to the Oracle RDBMS. SQL*Plus enables you to:

- Enter SQL*Plus commands to configure the SQL*Plus environment
- Startup and shutdown an Oracle database
- Connect to an Oracle database
- Enter and execute SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks
- Format and print query results

SQL*Plus is available on several platforms.

The commands shown in Table A-1 are SQL*Plus commands available in the command-line interface. Not all commands or command parameters are shown.

See Also:

- SQL*Plus Quick Reference
- SQL*Plus User's Guide and Reference

Basic SQL*Plus Commands Table A-1

Database Operation	SQL*Plus Command
Log in to SQL*Plus	SQLPLUS [[{username[/password][@connect_identifier] / } [AS {SYSOPER SYSDBA SYSASM}][edition=value]] /NOLOG]
List help topics available in SQL*Plus	HELP [INDEX topic]
Execute host commands	HOST [command]
Show SQL*Plus system variables or environment settings	SHOW { ALL ERRORS USER system_variable [, system_variable]}

Table A-1 (Cont.) Basic SQL*Plus Commands

Database Operation	SQL*Plus Command
Alter SQL*Plus system variables or environment settings	SET system_variable value
Start up a database	STARTUP [PFILE = filename] [MOUNT [dbname] NOMOUNT]
Connect to a database	CONNECT [{username[/password] [@connect_identifier] /
List column definitions for a table, view, or synonym, or specifications for a function or procedure	DESCRIBE [schema.] object
Edit contents of the SQL buffer or a file	EDIT [filename [.ext]]
Get a file and load its contents into the SQL buffer	GET filename [.ext] [LIST NOLLIST]
Save contents of the SQL buffer to a file	SAVE filename [.ext] [CREATE REPLACE APPEND]
List contents of the SQL buffer	LIST [n n m n LAST]
Delete contents of the SQL buffer	DEL [n n m n LAST]
Add new lines following current line in the SQL buffer	INPUT [text]
Append text to end of current line in the SQL buffer	APPEND text
Find and replace first	CHANGE sepchar old [sepchar [new [sepchar]]]
occurrence of a text string in current line of the SQL buffer	sepchar can be any nonalphanumeric ASCII character such as "/" or "!"
Capture query results in a file and, optionally, send contents of file to default printer	SPOOL [filename [.ext] [CREATE REPLACE APPEND OFF OUT]
Run SQL*Plus statements stored in a file	@ { url filename [.ext] } [arg] START { url filename [.ext] } [arg]
	ext can be omitted if the filename extension is .sql
Execute commands stored in the SQL buffer	
List and execute commands stored in the SQL buffer	RUN

Table A-1 (Cont.) Basic SQL*Plus Commands

Database Operation	SQL*Plus Command	
Execute a single PL/SQL statement or run a stored procedure	EXECUTE statement	
Disconnect from a database	DISCONNECT	
Shut down a database	SHUTDOWN [ABORT IMMEDIATE NORMAL]	
Log out of SQL*Plus	{ EXIT QUIT } [SUCCESS FAILURE WARNING] [COMMIT ROLLBACK]	

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