

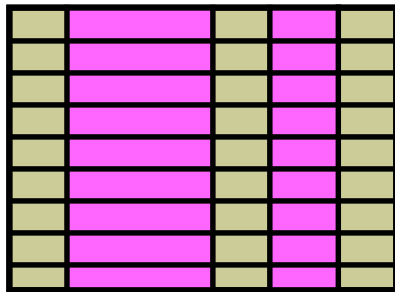
Retrieving Data Using the SQL `SELECT` Statement

Objectives

- After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:
 - List the capabilities of SQL `SELECT` statements
 - Execute a basic `SELECT` statement
 - Differentiate between SQL statements and *iSQL*Plus* commands

Capabilities of SQL SELECT Statements

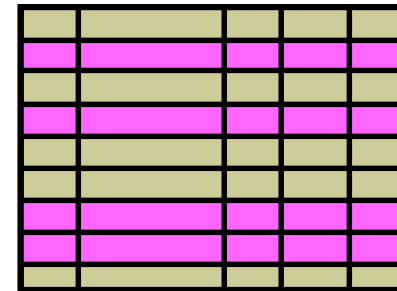
Projection



A 10x5 grid representing a table. The second, third, fourth, and fifth columns are highlighted in pink, illustrating the selection of specific columns (projection) from the original table.

Table 1

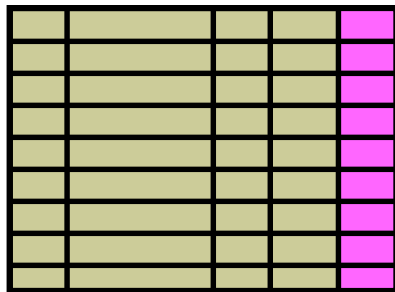
Selection



A 10x5 grid representing a table. The first, third, fourth, and fifth rows are highlighted in pink, illustrating the selection of specific rows (selection) from the original table.

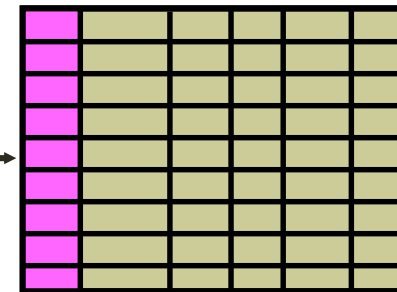
Table 1

Join



A 10x5 grid representing a table. The last column is highlighted in pink, representing the result of a join operation.

Table 1



A 10x5 grid representing a table. The first column is highlighted in pink, representing the result of a join operation.

Table 2

Basic SELECT Statement

```
SELECT * | { [DISTINCT] column | expression [alias], ... }  
FROM      table;
```

- SELECT identifies the columns to be displayed
- FROM identifies the table containing those columns

Selecting All Columns

```
SELECT *  
FROM departments;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	MANAGER_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
50	Shipping	124	1500
60	IT	103	1400
80	Sales	149	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
190	Contracting		1700

8 rows selected.

Selecting Specific Columns

```
SELECT department_id, location_id  
FROM departments;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	LOCATION_ID
10	1700
20	1800
50	1500
60	1400
80	2500
90	1700
110	1700
190	1700

8 rows selected.

Writing SQL Statements

- SQL statements are not case-sensitive.
- SQL statements can be on one or more lines.
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines.
- Clauses are usually placed on separate lines.
- Indents are used to enhance readability.
- In *iSQL*Plus*, SQL statements can optionally be terminated by a semicolon (;). Semicolons are required if you execute multiple SQL statements.
- In SQL*plus, you are required to end each SQL statement with a semicolon (;).

Column Heading Defaults

- *iSQL*Plus*:
 - Default heading alignment: Center
 - Default heading display: Uppercase
- SQL*Plus:
 - Character and Date column headings are left-aligned
 - Number column headings are right-aligned
 - Default heading display: Uppercase

Arithmetic Expressions

- Create expressions with number and date data by using arithmetic operators.

Operator	Description
+	Add
-	Subtract
*	Multiply
/	Divide

Using Arithmetic Operators

```
SELECT last_name, salary, salary + 300
FROM   employees;
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	SALARY+300
King	24000	24300
Kochhar	17000	17300
De Haan	17000	17300
Hunold	9000	9300
Ernst	6000	6300

■ ■ ■

20 rows selected.

Operator Precedence

```
SELECT last_name, salary, 12*salary+100
FROM employees;
```

1

LAST_NAME	SALARY	12*SALARY+100
King	24000	288100
Kochhar	17000	204100
De Haan	17000	204100

■ ■ ■

20 rows selected.

```
SELECT last_name, salary, 12*(salary+100)
FROM employees;
```

2

LAST_NAME	SALARY	12*(SALARY+100)
King	24000	289200
Kochhar	17000	205200
De Haan	17000	205200

■ ■ ■

20 rows selected.

Defining a Null Value

- A null is a value that is unavailable, unassigned, unknown, or inapplicable.
- A null is not the same as a zero or a blank space.

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, commission_pct
FROM   employees;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY	COMMISSION_PCT
King	AD_PRES	24000	
Kochhar	AD_VP	17000	
...			
Zlotkey	SA_MAN	10500	.2
Abel	SA_REP	11000	.3
Taylor	SA_REP	8600	.2
...			
Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	8300	

20 rows selected.

Null Values in Arithmetic Expressions

- Arithmetic expressions containing a null value evaluate to null.

```
SELECT last_name, 12*salary*commission_pct  
FROM employees;
```

Kochhar	
King	
LAST_NAME	12*SALARY*COMMISSION_PCT
...	
Zlotkey	25200
Abel	39600
Taylor	20640
...	
Gietz	

20 rows selected.

Defining a Column Alias

- A column alias:
 - Renames a column heading
 - Is useful with calculations
 - Immediately follows the column name (There can also be the optional `AS` keyword between the column name and alias.)
 - Requires double quotation marks if it contains spaces or special characters or if it is case-sensitive

Using Column Aliases

```
SELECT last_name AS name, commission_pct comm
FROM employees;
```

NAME	COMM
King	
Kochhar	
De Haan	

...

20 rows selected.

```
SELECT last_name "Name", salary*12 "Annual Salary"
FROM employees;
```

Name	Annual Salary
King	288000
Kochhar	204000
De Haan	204000

...

20 rows selected.

Concatenation Operator

- A concatenation operator:
 - Links columns or character strings to other columns
 - Is represented by two vertical bars (||)
 - Creates a resultant column that is a character expression

```
SELECT    last_name||job_id AS "Employees"  
FROM      employees;
```

Employees
KingAD_PRES
KochharAD_VP
De HaanAD_VP

■ ■ ■

20 rows selected.

Literal Character Strings

- A literal is a character, a number, or a date that is included in the `SELECT` statement.
- Date and character literal values must be enclosed by single quotation marks.
- Each character string is output once for each row returned.

Using Literal Character Strings

```
SELECT last_name || ' is a ' || job_id  
       AS "Employee Details"  
FROM   employees;
```

Employee Details
King is a AD_PRE
Kochhar is a AD_VP
De Haan is a AD_VP
Hunold is a IT_PROG
Ernst is a IT_PROG
Lorentz is a IT_PROG
Mourgos is a ST_MAN
Rajs is a ST_CLERK

...

20 rows selected.

Alternative Quote (q) Operator

- Specify your own quotation mark delimiter
- Choose any delimiter
- Increase readability and usability

```
SELECT department_name ||  
       q'[, it's assigned Manager Id: ]'  
       || manager_id  
       AS "Department and Manager"  
FROM departments;
```

Department and Manager

Administration, it's assigned manager ID: 200

Marketing, it's assigned manager ID: 201

Shipping, it's assigned manager ID: 124

...

8 rows selected.

Duplicate Rows

- The default display of queries is all rows, including duplicate rows.

```
SELECT department_id  
FROM employees;
```

1

DEPARTMENT_ID	
	90
	90
	90

...

20 rows selected.

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id  
FROM employees;
```

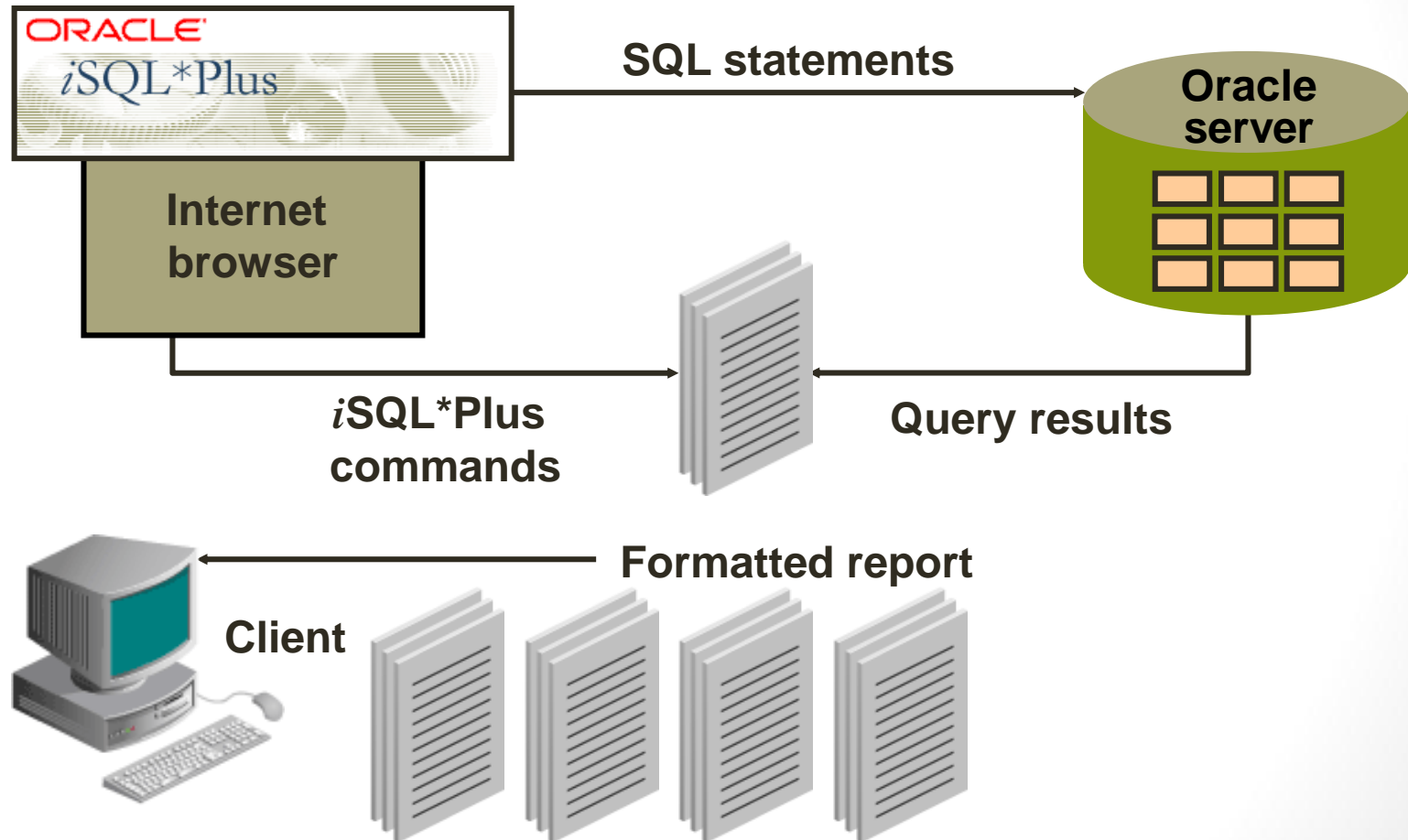
2

DEPARTMENT_ID	
	10
	20
	50

...

8 rows selected.

SQL and *i*SQL*Plus Interaction



SQL Statements Versus *i*SQL*Plus Commands

SQL

- A language
- ANSI standard
- Keyword cannot be abbreviated
- Statements manipulate data and table definitions in the database

**SQL
statements**

*i*SQL*Plus

- An environment
- Oracle-proprietary
- Keywords can be abbreviated
- Commands do not allow manipulation of values in the database
- Runs on a browser
- Centrally loaded; does not have to be implemented on each machine

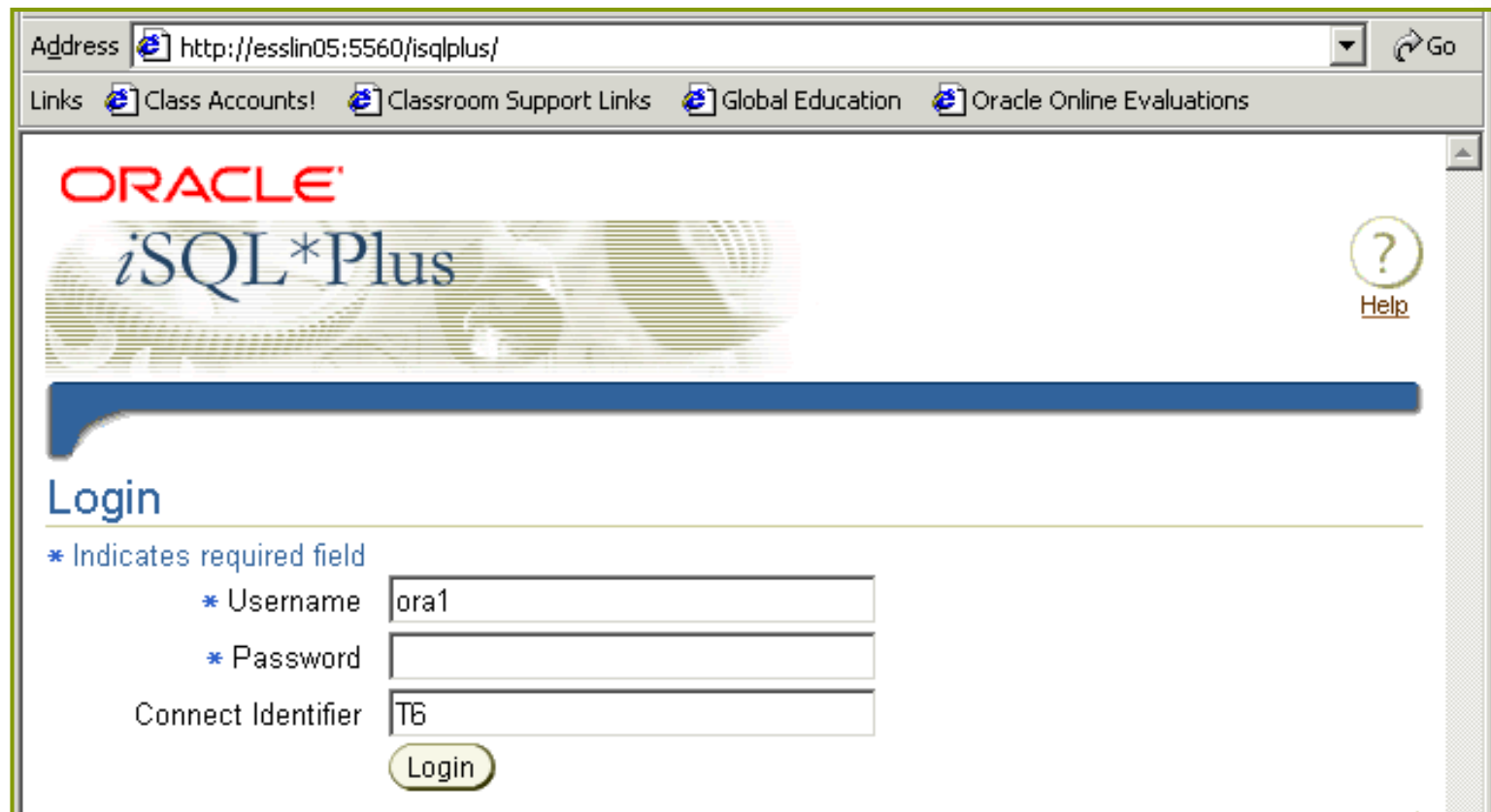
***i*SQL*Plus
commands**

Overview of *iSQL*Plus*

- After you log in to *iSQL*Plus*, you can:
 - Describe table structures
 - Enter, execute, and edit SQL statements
 - Save or append SQL statements to files
 - Execute or edit statements that are stored in saved script files

Logging In to iSQL*Plus

From your browser environment:



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying `http://esslin05:5560/isqlplus/`. Below the address bar, there are links to [Class Accounts!](#), [Classroom Support Links](#), [Global Education](#), and [Oracle Online Evaluations](#). The main content area features the Oracle logo and the text *iSQL*Plus* over a background image of a globe. A blue horizontal bar separates the header from the login section. The login section is titled "Login" and includes a legend:
* Indicates required field
* Username
* Password
Below the legend are three input fields: "Username" containing the text "ora1", "Password" (empty), and "Connect Identifier" containing the text "T6". A "Login" button is positioned below the "Connect Identifier" field. A "Help" link with a question mark icon is located in the top right corner of the page.

Address [http://esslin05:5560/isqlplus/](#) Go

Links [Class Accounts!](#) [Classroom Support Links](#) [Global Education](#) [Oracle Online Evaluations](#)

ORACLE
*iSQL*Plus*

Help

Login

* Indicates required field

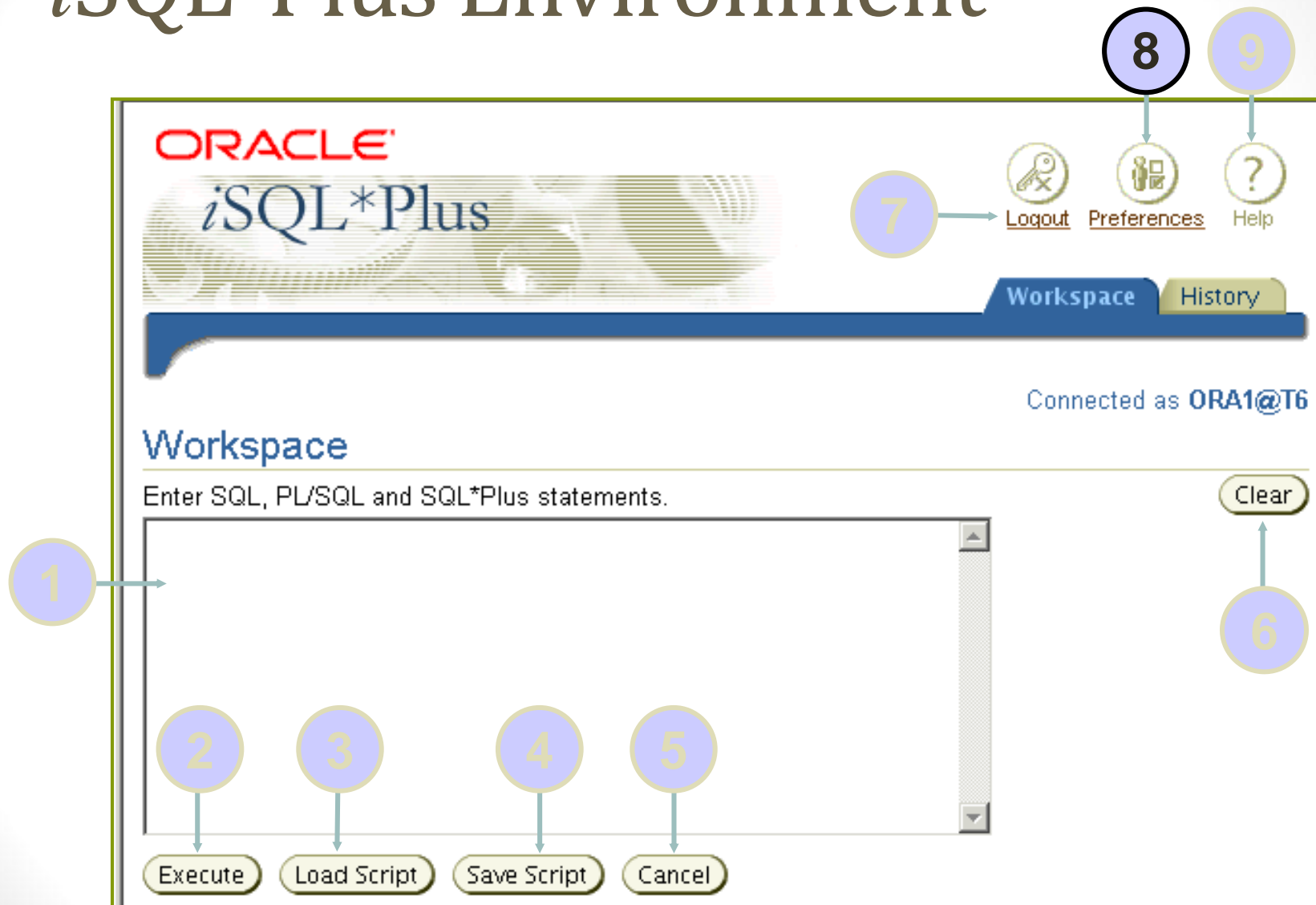
* Username

* Password

Connect Identifier

Login

iSQL*Plus Environment



Displaying Table Structure

- Use the *iSQL*Plus* DESCRIBE command to display the structure of a table:

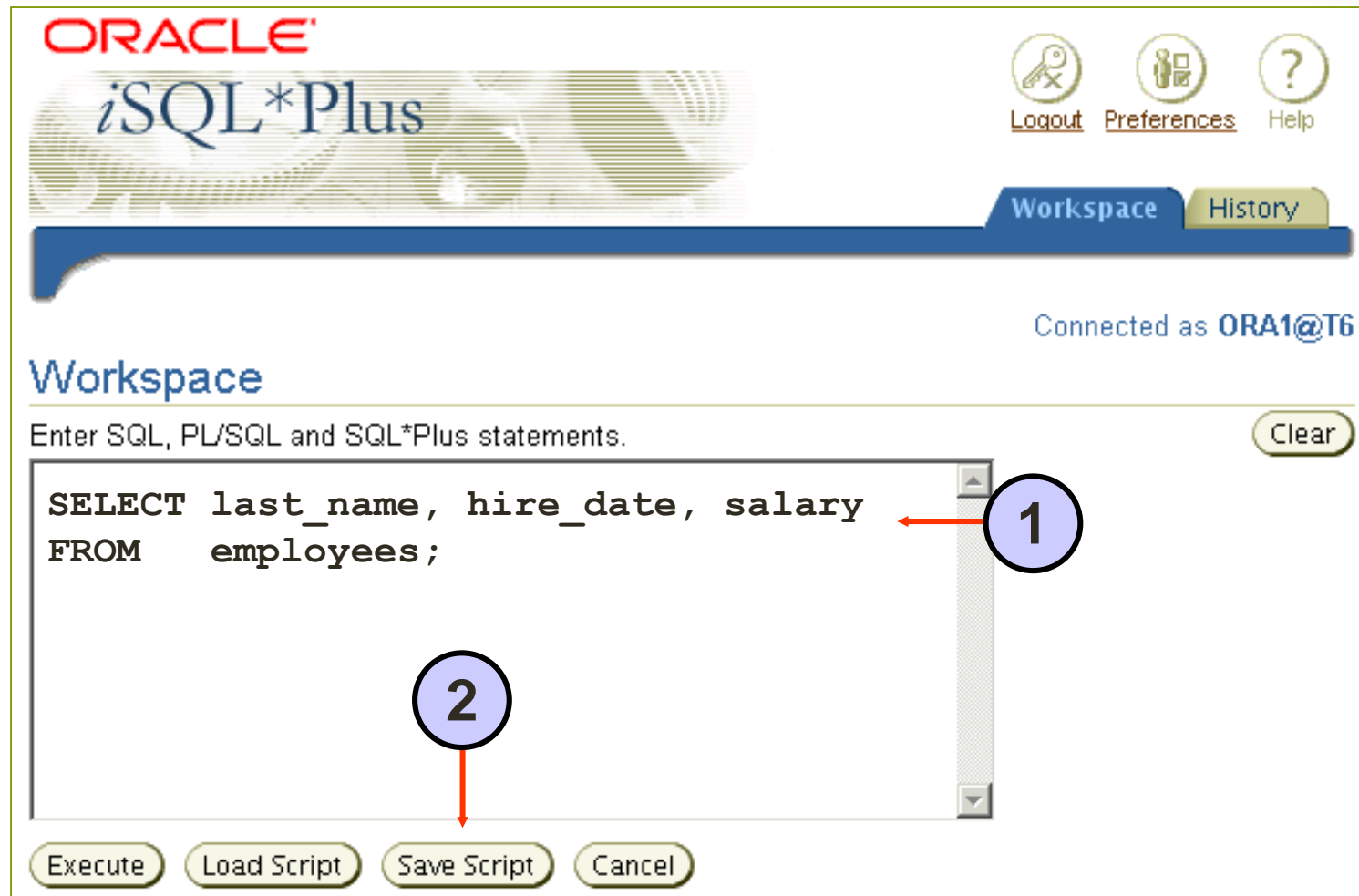
```
DESC[RIBE] tablename
```

Displaying Table Structure

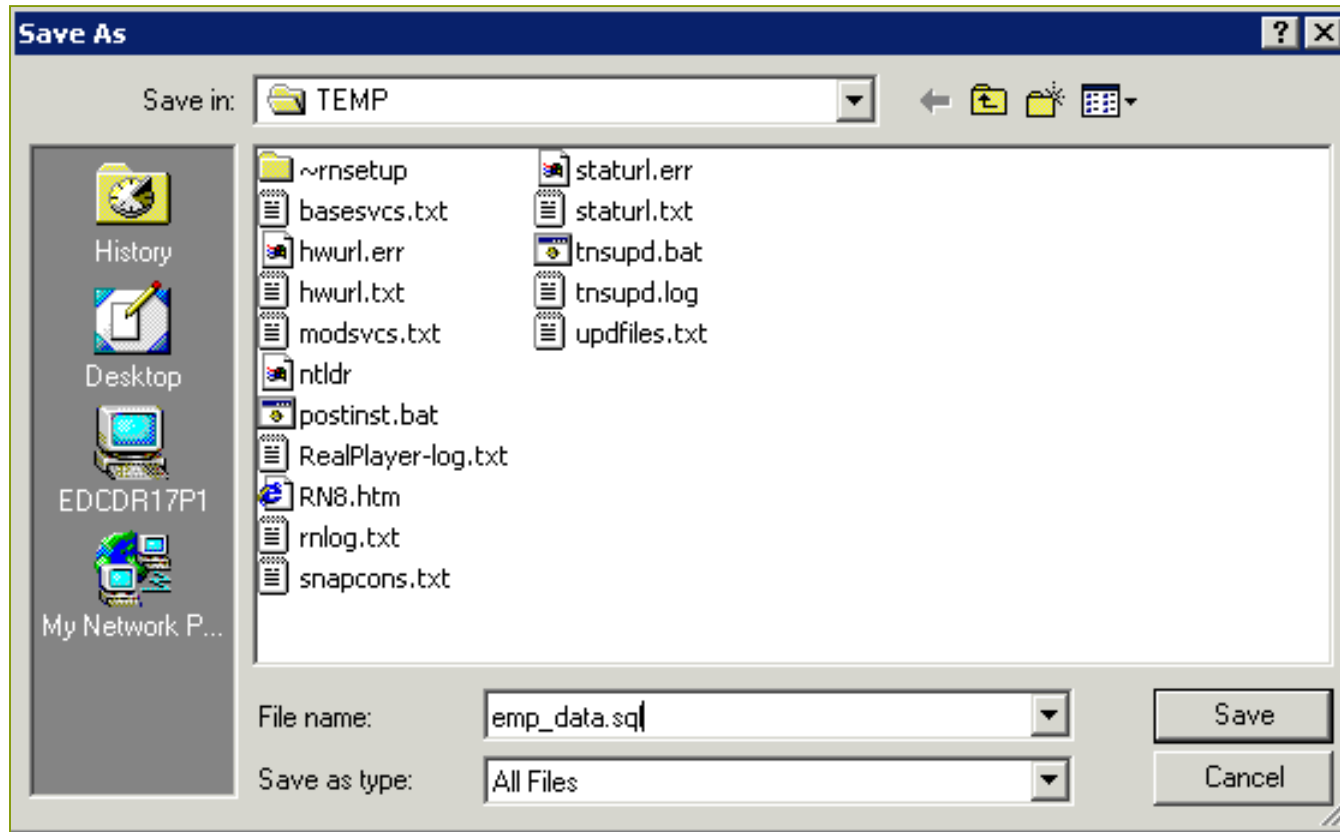
```
DESCRIBE employees
```

Name	Null?	Type
EMPLOYEE_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(6)
FIRST_NAME		VARCHAR2(20)
LAST_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
EMAIL	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(25)
PHONE_NUMBER		VARCHAR2(20)
HIRE_DATE	NOT NULL	DATE
JOB_ID	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(10)
SALARY		NUMBER(8,2)
COMMISSION_PCT		NUMBER(2,2)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
DEPARTMENT_ID		NUMBER(4)

Interacting with Script Files



Interacting with Script Files



Interacting with Script Files

The screenshot displays the Oracle iSQL*Plus web interface. At the top, the Oracle logo and iSQL*Plus text are visible. Navigation links for Logout, Preferences, and Help are in the top right. Below these are tabs for Workspace and History. The main area is titled 'Workspace' and contains the instruction 'Enter SQL, PL/SQL and SQL*Plus statements.' followed by a large text input area. To the right of the input area is a 'Clear' button. At the bottom of the input area, there are four buttons: 'Execute', 'Load Script', 'Save Script', and 'Cancel'. A red arrow points from a circled '1' to the 'Load Script' button, indicating the first step in interacting with script files.

ORACLE[®]
iSQL*Plus

Logout Preferences Help

Workspace History

Connected as **ORA1@T6**

Workspace

Enter SQL, PL/SQL and SQL*Plus statements.

Clear

1

Execute Load Script Save Script Cancel

Interacting with Script Files

ORACLE
iSQL*Plus

[Logout](#) [Preferences](#) [Help](#)

Workspace **History**

Connected as **ORA1@T6**

Load Script

Enter a URL, or a path and file name of the script to load.

URL

File [Browse...](#)

[Cancel](#) [Load](#)

[Cancel](#) [Load](#)

2

3

Copyright © 2004, Oracle. All rights reserved.

Workspace | [History](#) | [Logout](#) | [Preferences](#) | [Help](#)

iSQL*Plus History Page

Workspace History

Connected as ORA1@T6

History

The scripts listed are for the current session. Script history is not available for previous sessions.

Select scripts and ... Delete Load

Select All | Select None

Select	Script
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT DISTINCT department_id FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT department_id FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT department_name ' ' q'X it's assigned manager ID: X' manager</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name ' is a ' job_id AS "Employee Details" FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name job_id AS "Employees" FROM employees;</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name "Name", 12 * salary "Annual Salary" FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name AS name, commission_pct AS comm FROM employees;</u>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name, 12 * salary * commission_pct FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name, job_id, salary, commission_pct FROM employees;</u>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>SELECT last_name, salary, 12 * (salary + 100) FROM employees;</u>

iSQL*Plus History Page

ORACLE[®]
iSQL*Plus

Logout Preferences Help

3 Workspace History

Connected as ORA1@T6

Workspace

Enter SQL, PL/SQL and SQL*Plus statements.

Clear

```
SELECT last_name, 12 * salary * commission_pct
FROM employees;
SELECT last_name "Name", 12 * salary "Annual Salary"
FROM employees;
```

4

Execute Load Script Save Script Cancel

Setting iSQL*Plus Preferences

The screenshot shows the Oracle iSQL*Plus web interface. At the top, the Oracle logo and iSQL*Plus text are on the left. On the right, there are icons for Logout, Preferences, and Help. Below these are tabs for Workspace and History. A red arrow points from a blue circle with the number 1 to the Preferences icon. On the left side, there is a sidebar menu with a blue circle containing the number 2 pointing to the 'Interface Configuration' link. The main content area is titled 'Interface Configuration' and contains a description: 'Configure settings that affect the iSQL*Plus user interface.' Below this are three sections: 'History Size' with a description 'Set the number of scripts displayed in the script history.' and a text input field for 'Scripts' containing the value 10; 'Input Area Size' with a description 'Set the size of the script input area.' and two text input fields for 'Width' (70) and 'Height' (10); and 'Output Location'. A blue circle with the number 3 points to the 'Input Area Size' section. At the bottom right of the main content area are 'Cancel' and 'Apply' buttons.

ORACLE[®]
iSQL*Plus

Logout Preferences Help

Workspace History

1

- Interface Configuration**
- System Configuration
 - [Script Formatting](#)
 - [Script Execution](#)
 - [Database Administration](#)
- [Change Password](#)

Interface Configuration

Configure settings that affect the iSQL*Plus user interface.

Cancel Apply

History Size

Set the number of scripts displayed in the script history.

Scripts

Input Area Size

Set the size of the script input area.

Width

Height

Output Location

2

3

Setting the Output Location Preference

Interface Configuration

- **Interface Configuration**
- System Configuration
 - [Script Formatting](#)
 - [Script Execution](#)
 - [Database Administration](#)
- [Change Password](#)

Interface Configuration

Configure settings that affect the iSQL*Plus user interface. Cancel Apply

History Size

Set the number of scripts displayed in the script history.

Scripts

Input Area Size

Set the size of the script input area.

Width

Height

Output Location

Set where script output is displayed.

- ☐ Below Input Area
- ☒ Save to HTML File
- ☐ Printable output in new browser window
- ☐ Printable output in same browser window

Summary

- In this lesson, you should have learned how to:
 - Write a `SELECT` statement that:
 - Returns all rows and columns from a table
 - Returns specified columns from a table
 - Uses column aliases to display more descriptive column headings
 - Use the *iSQL*Plus* environment to write, save, and execute SQL statements and *iSQL*Plus* commands

```
SELECT *|{ [DISTINCT] column|expression [alias],...}  
FROM table;
```

Practice 1: Overview

- This practice covers the following topics:
 - Selecting all data from different tables
 - Describing the structure of tables
 - Performing arithmetic calculations and specifying column names
 - Using *iSQL*Plus*