

i2i Academy

Training Document

Topic	Oracle SQL Language Fundamentals I
Document Name	SQL03-EX-01-05

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Exercise SQL03-EX-01:

Definiton : Write followig SQL queries:

- Add a colum to employees table named MAX_SALARY.
- Update MAX_SALARY with maximum salary amount with subquery.
- Delete employee who have minimum salary using subquery.

SQL:

--1A

```
ALTER TABLE hr.employees ADD (MAX_SALARY NUMBER) --1A
```

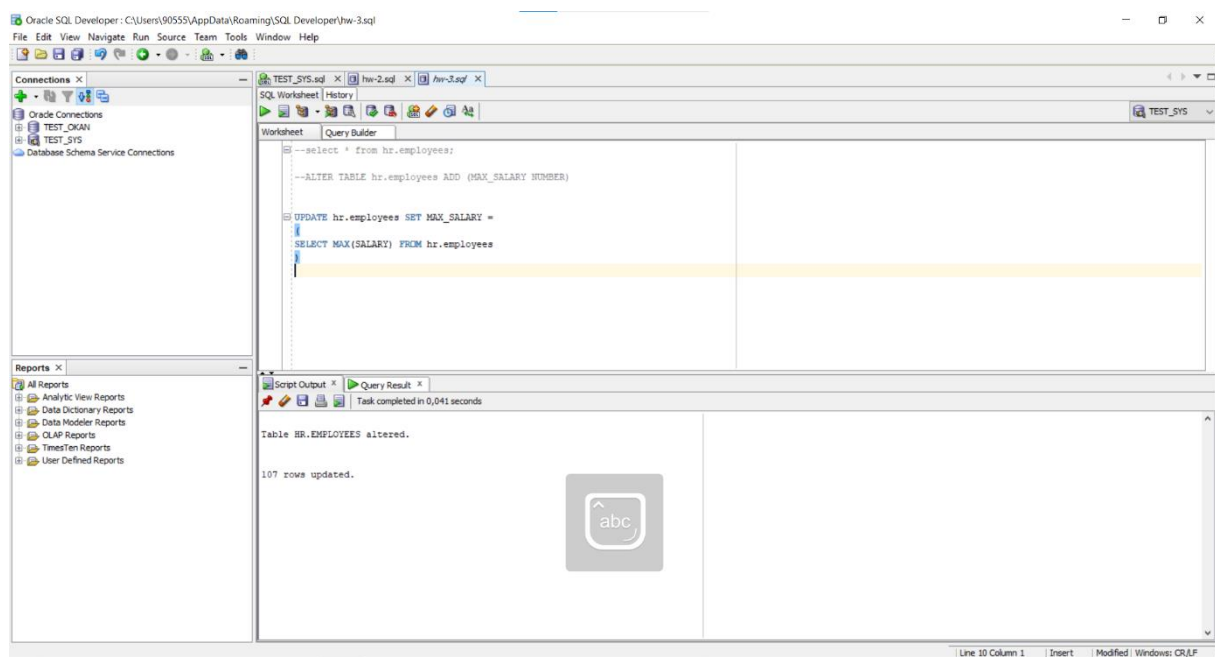
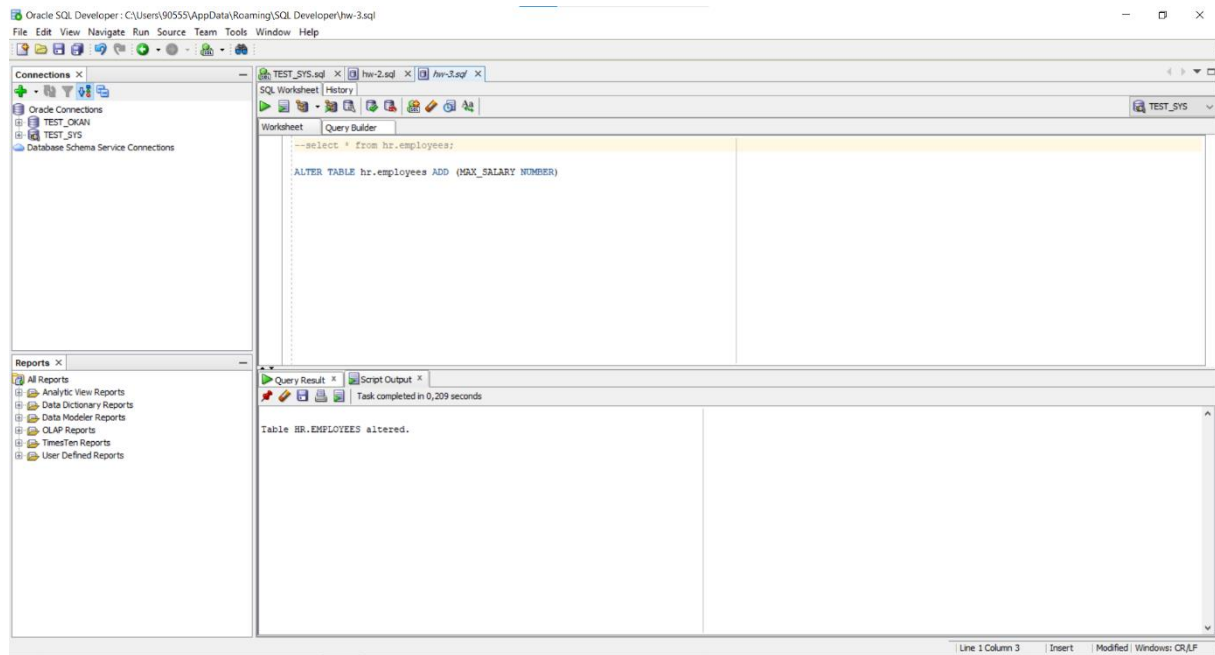
--1B

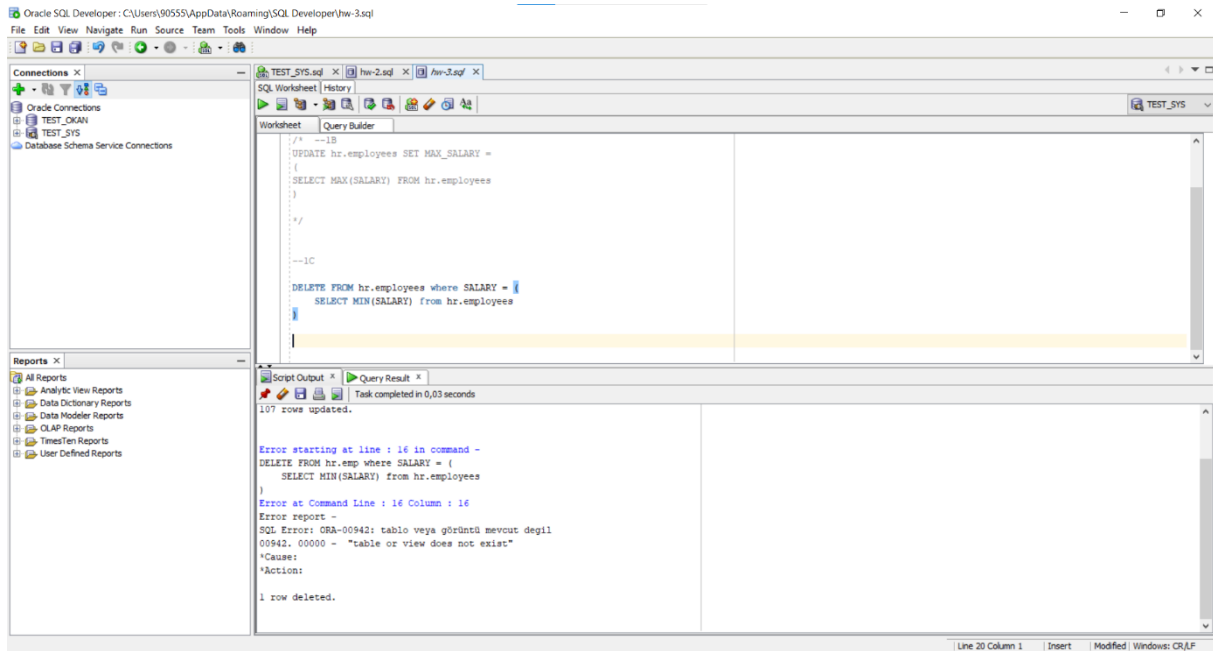
```
UPDATE hr.employees SET MAX_SALARY =  
  
    (  
  
        SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM hr.employees  
  
    )
```

--1C

```
DELETE FROM hr.employees where SALARY = (  
  
        SELECT MIN(SALARY) from hr.employees  
  
    )
```

Screenshot:





Exercise SQL03-EX-02:

Definiton : Write followig SQL queries:

- Define index (named DPR_NAME_IDX) on DEPARTMENT_NAME column of DEPARTMENTS table.
- Define constraint (named CNSTR_SALARY) on employee salary. (Salary must be between 1000\$ and 100.000\$)
- Drop defined index.
- Enable, disable, drop defined constraint.

SQL:

--2A

```
CREATE INDEX DPR_NAME_IDX ON hr.departments(DEPARTMENT_NAME)
```

--2B

```
ALTER TABLE hr.employees ADD CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY CHECK(SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 100000);
```

--2C

```
DROP INDEX DPR_NAME_IDX
```

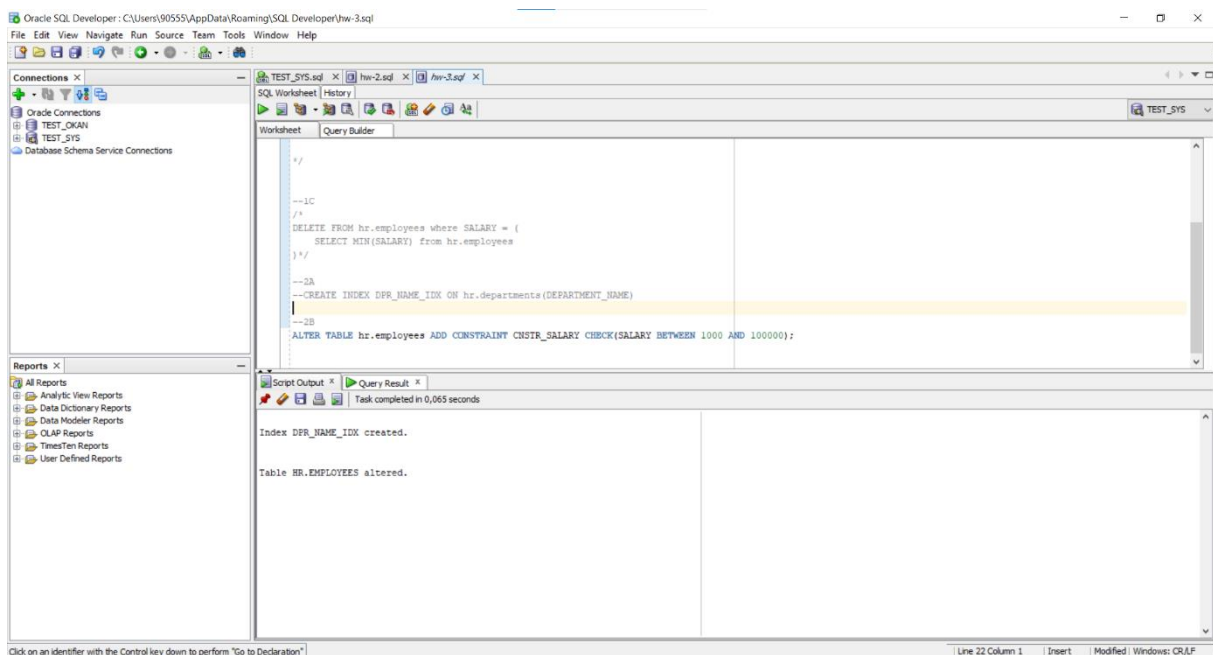
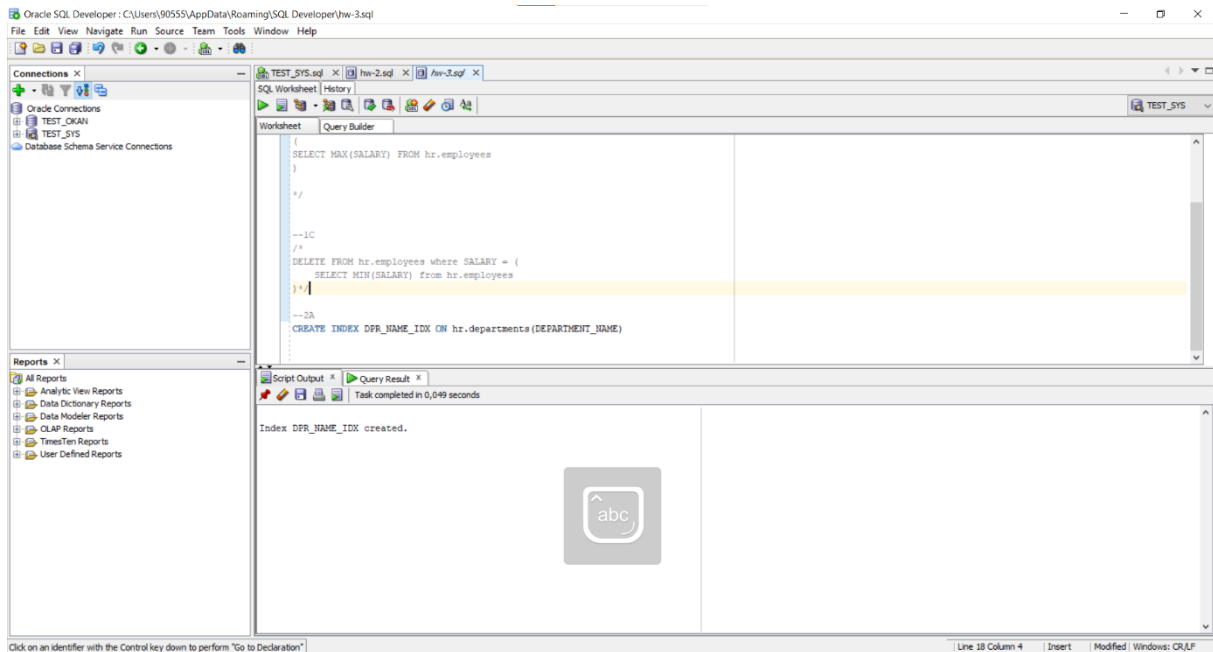
--2D

```
ALTER TABLE hr.employees ENABLE CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY
```

```
ALTER TABLE hr.employees DISABLE CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY
```

ALTER TABLE hr.employees DROP CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY

Screenshot:



Oracle SQL Developer: C:\Users\90555\AppData\Roaming\SQL Developer\hw-3.sql

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

Connections: TEST_SYS, TEST_OKAN, TEST_SYS, Database Schema Service Connections

SQL Worksheet: TEST_SYS

```
--1C
/*
DELETE FROM hr.employees where SALARY = (
SELECT MIN(SALARY) from hr.employees
)*/

--2A
--CREATE INDEX DFR_NAME_IDX ON hr.departments(DEPARTMENT_NAME)

--2B
--ALTER TABLE hr.employees ADD CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY CHECK(SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 100000);

--2C
DROP INDEX DFR_NAME_IDX
```

Script Output: Task completed in 0,092 seconds

Index DFR_NAME_IDX created.

Table HR.EMPLOYEES altered.

Index DFR_NAME_IDX dropped.

Click on an identifier with the Control key down to perform "Go to Declaration"

Line 30 Column 1 | Insert | Modified | Windows: CR,LF

Oracle SQL Developer: C:\Users\90555\AppData\Roaming\SQL Developer\hw-3.sql

File Edit View Navigate Run Source Team Tools Window Help

Connections: TEST_SYS, TEST_OKAN, TEST_SYS, Database Schema Service Connections

SQL Worksheet: TEST_SYS

```
SELECT MAX(SALARY) FROM hr.employees
*/

--1C
/*
DELETE FROM hr.employees where SALARY = (
SELECT MIN(SALARY) from hr.employees
)*/

--2A
--CREATE INDEX DFR_NAME_IDX ON hr.departments(DEPARTMENT_NAME)

--2B
--ALTER TABLE hr.employees ADD CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY CHECK(SALARY BETWEEN 1000 AND 100000);

--2C
--DROP INDEX DFR_NAME_IDX

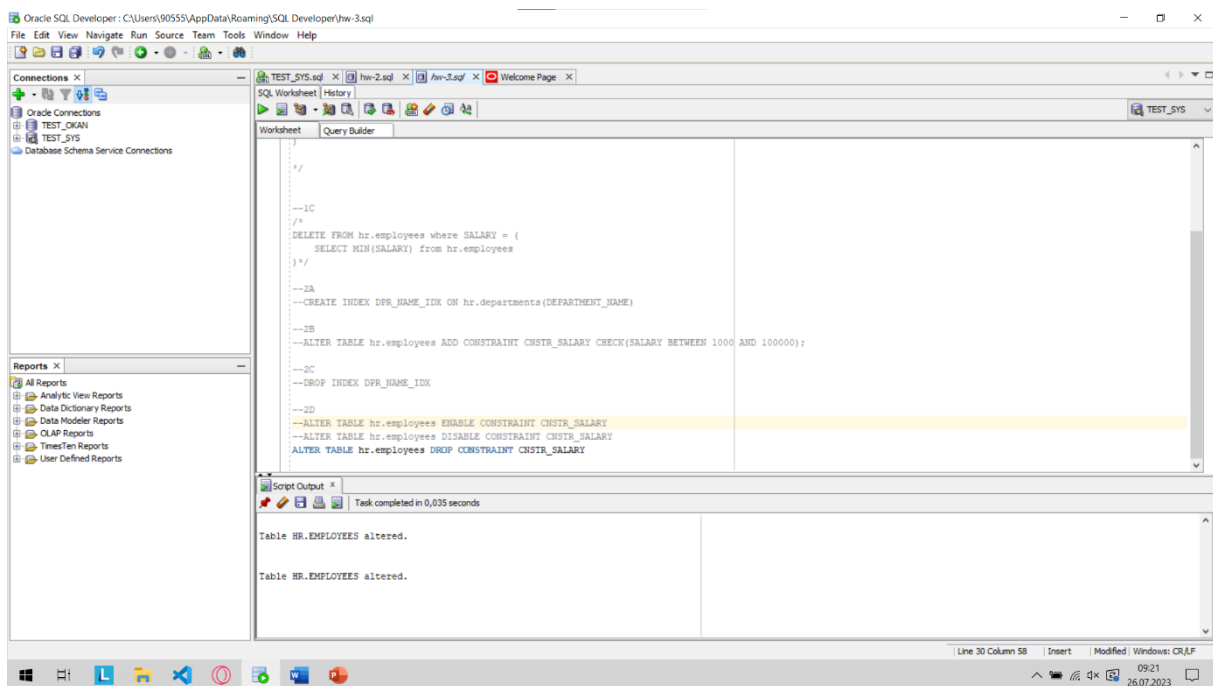
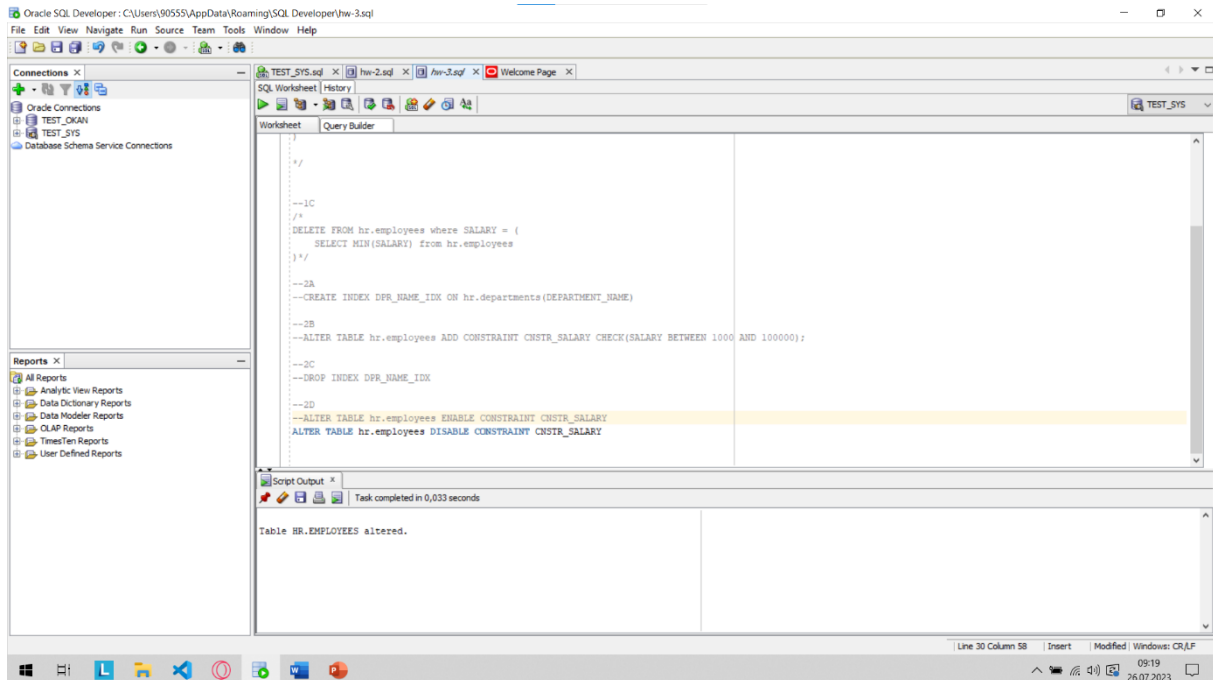
--2D
ALTER TABLE hr.employees ENABLE CONSTRAINT CNSTR_SALARY
```

Script Output: Task completed in 0,105 seconds

Table HR.EMPLOYEES altered.

Line 23 Column 5 | Insert | Modified | Windows: CR,LF

09:18 26.07.2023



Exercise SQL03-EX-03:

Definiton : Create a table from EMPLOYEES with distinct department_id column. Add department_name to that table. With DEPARTMENTS table, update department_name for included department_ids and insert department_id and department_name values for not included rows. Use MERGE keyword.

SQL:

--create table

CREATE TABLE UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS AS

SELECT DISTINCT department_id from hr.employees

--add column

ALTER TABLE UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS ADD department_name VARCHAR2(30)

--update with merge keyword

MERGE INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS udept

USING hr.departments d

ON (udept.department_id = d.department_id)

WHEN MATCHED THEN

UPDATE SET udept.department_name = d.department_name

WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN

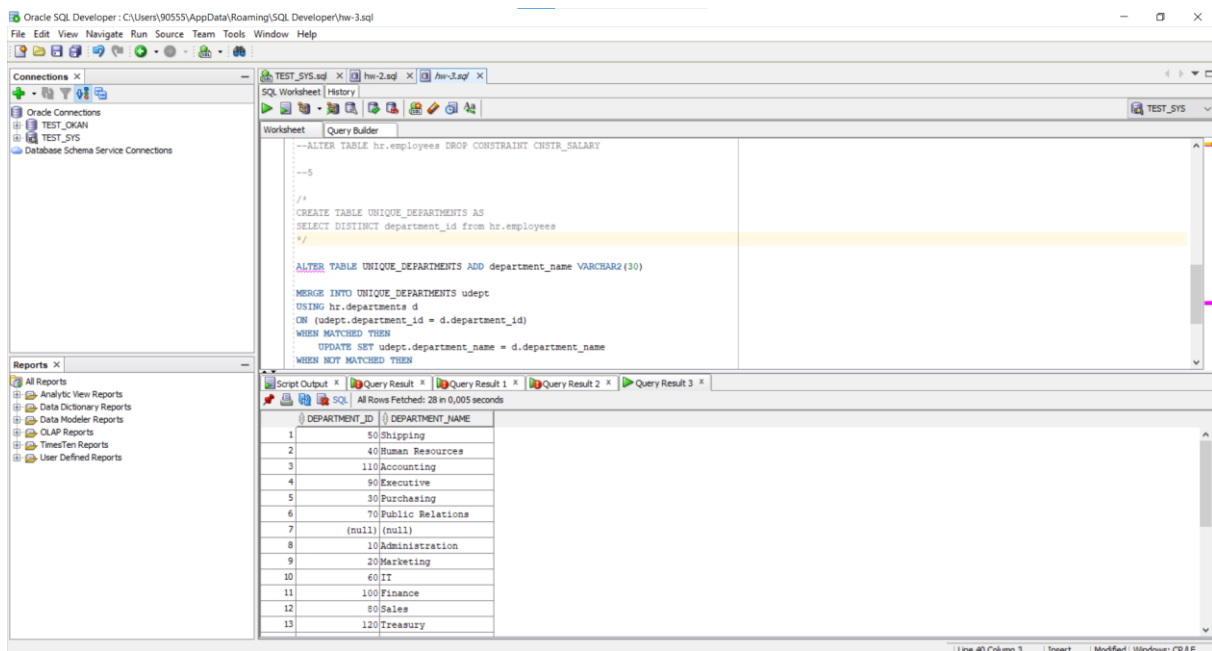
INSERT (department_id, department_name)

VALUES(d.department_id, d.department_name);

--display record

SELECT * FROM unique_departments

Screenshot:



Exercise SQL03-EX-04:

Definiton : Using **WITH** keyword, do following jobs:

- Firstly select first_name, last_name, job_id, department_id from employees table whoes job_id starts with 'S'.
- Additionally select job_title and min-max salary amount.
- Add department_name to that query.
- Lastly concat first_name and last_name with space as full_name alias and list with other selected columns.

SQL:

WITH start_job_s AS(

SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department_id, e.salary, d.department_name

FROM hr.employees e JOIN hr.departments d

on e.department_id = d.department_id

WHERE job_id LIKE 'S%'

), job_title_and_min_salary AS(

SELECT job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary

```

FROM hr.jobs
)

SELECT

    sjs.first_name || ' ' || sjs.last_name AS full_name,

    sjs.department_id, sjs.department_name, sjs.salary,

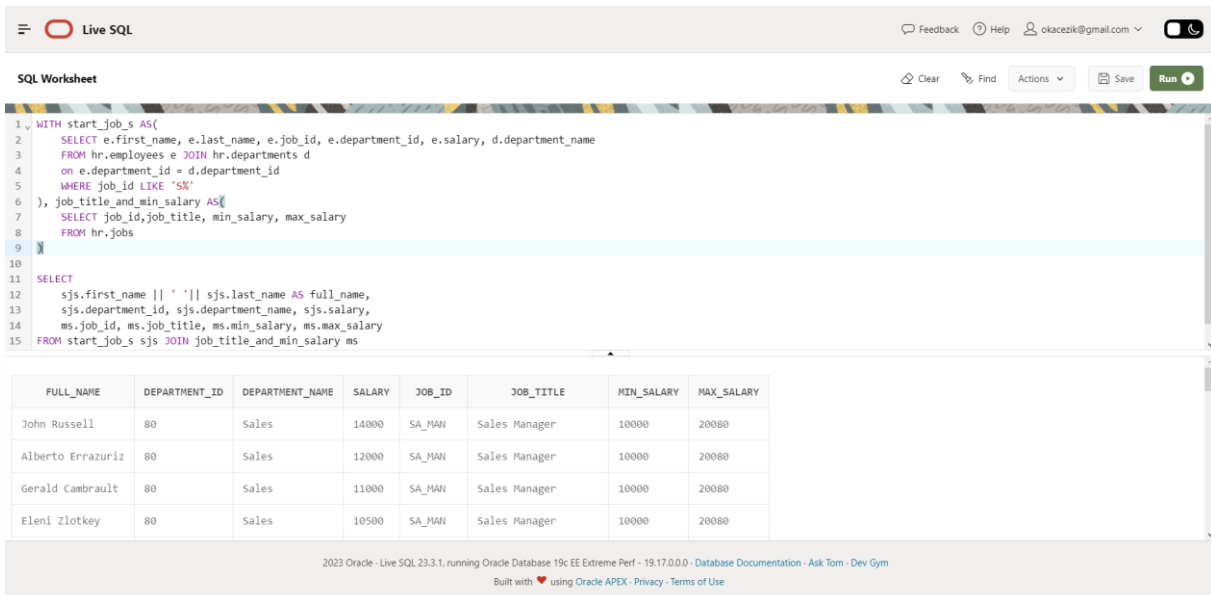
    ms.job_id, ms.job_title, ms.min_salary, ms.max_salary

FROM start_job_s sjs JOIN job_title_and_min_salary ms

ON sjs.job_id = ms.job_id

```

Screenshot:



The screenshot shows the Live SQL interface. The SQL Worksheet contains the following query:

```

1 WITH start_job_s AS(
2   SELECT e.first_name, e.last_name, e.job_id, e.department_id, e.salary, d.department_name
3   FROM hr.employees e JOIN hr.departments d
4   ON e.department_id = d.department_id
5   WHERE job_id LIKE 'S%'
6 ), job_title_and_min_salary AS(
7   SELECT job_id, job_title, min_salary, max_salary
8   FROM hr.jobs
9 )
10
11 SELECT
12   sjs.first_name || ' ' || sjs.last_name AS full_name,
13   sjs.department_id, sjs.department_name, sjs.salary,
14   ms.job_id, ms.job_title, ms.min_salary, ms.max_salary
15 FROM start_job_s sjs JOIN job_title_and_min_salary ms

```

The results are displayed in a table with the following data:

FULL_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME	SALARY	JOB_ID	JOB_TITLE	MIN_SALARY	MAX_SALARY
John Russell	80	Sales	14000	SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000
Alberto Errazuriz	80	Sales	12000	SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000
Gerald Cambrault	80	Sales	11000	SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000
Eleni Zlotkey	80	Sales	10500	SA_MAN	Sales Manager	10000	20000

At the bottom of the interface, it states: 2023 Oracle - Live SQL 23.3.1, running Oracle Database 19c EE Extreme Perf - 19.17.0.0.0 - Database Documentation - Ask Tom - Dev Gym. Built with using Oracle APEX - Privacy - Terms of Use.

Exercise SQL03-EX-05:

Definiton : Search for COMMIT and ROLLBACK keywords and explain them.

SQL:

The **COMMIT** statement is used to permanently save the changes made during a transaction to the database.

BEGIN

-- Transaction starts

INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name)

VALUES (6,'Doe');

-- Commit the transaction to make changes permanent

COMMIT;

END;

The **ROLLBACK** statement is used to undo the changes made during a transaction and restore the database to its state before the transaction started.

BEGIN

-- Savepoint is created to mark the start of the transaction

SAVEPOINT start_transaction;

UPDATE UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS SET department_id = 7 WHERE department_id = 6;

-- Rollback to the savepoint to undo the changes

ROLLBACK TO start_transaction;

END;

Screenshot:

```
BEGIN
-- Transaction starts
INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name)
VALUES (6,'Doe');

-- Commit the transaction to make changes permanent
COMMIT;
END;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x

Task completed in 0,158 seconds

Unknown Command: COMMIT

Error starting at line : 60 in command -
INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name) VALUES (3,'deneme3')
INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name) VALUES (4,'deneme4')

COMMIT
Error at Command Line : 61 Column : 9
Error report -
SQL Error: ORA-00933: SQL komutu tam doğru olarak sona ermedi
00933. 00000 - "SQL command not properly ended"
*Cause:
*Action:

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
BEGIN
-- Savepoint is created to mark the start of the transaction
SAVEPOINT start_transaction;
UPDATE UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS SET department_id = 7 WHERE department_id = 6;
-- Rollback to the savepoint to undo the changes
ROLLBACK TO start_transaction;
END;
```

Script Output x Query Result x Query Result 1 x Query Result 2 x Query Result 3 x

Task completed in 0,039 seconds

INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name) VALUES (3,'deneme3')
INSERT INTO UNIQUE_DEPARTMENTS (department_id, department_name) VALUES (4,'deneme4')

COMMIT
Error at Command Line : 61 Column : 9
Error report -
SQL Error: ORA-00933: SQL komutu tam doğru olarak sona ermedi
00933. 00000 - "SQL command not properly ended"
*Cause:
*Action:

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.