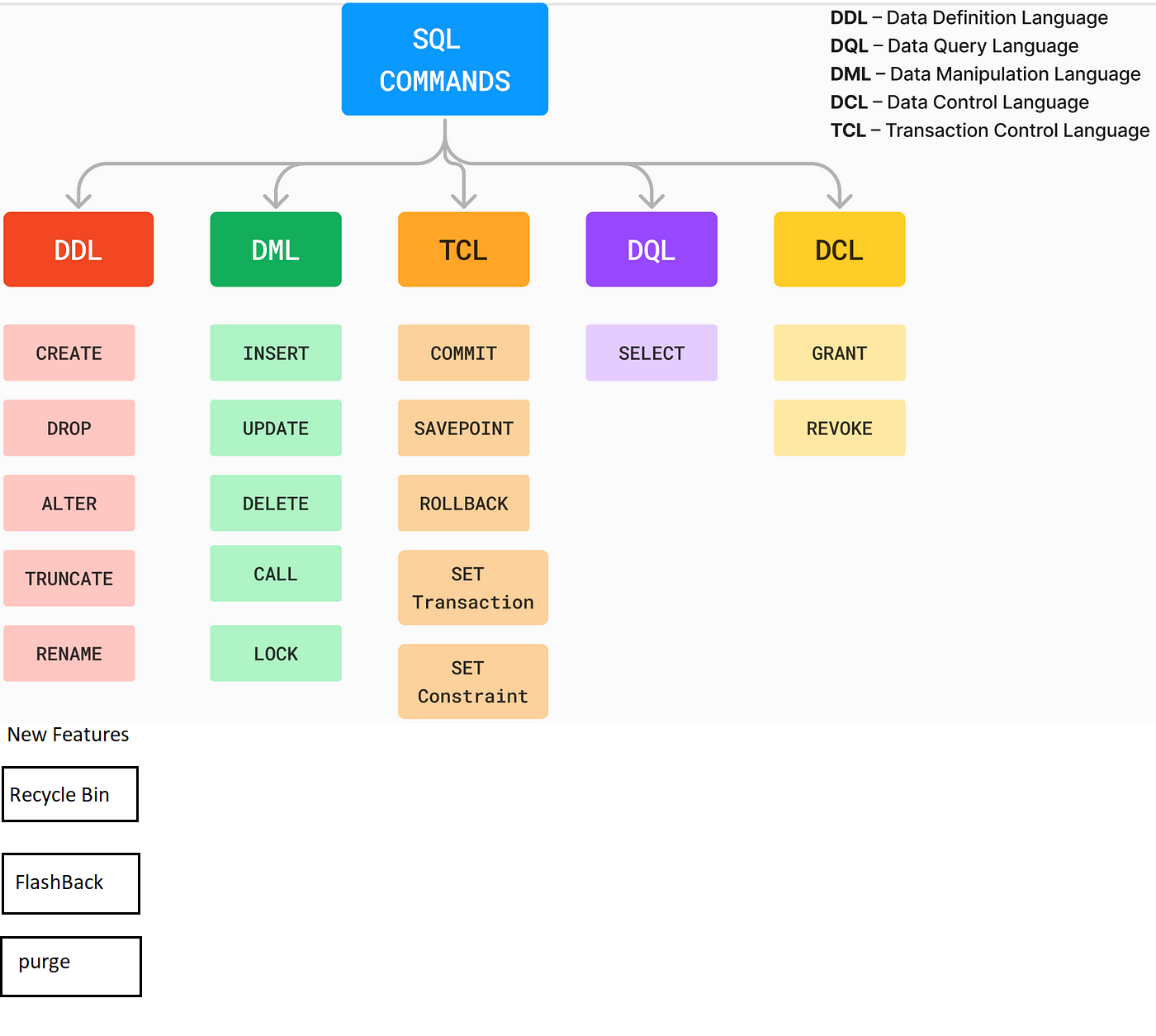
SQL :

SQL is a database language which is introduced by ibm to communicate with database.

It is not case sensitive. Which means you can give uppercase case / lower case / combination of both.

Industry recommended : write the SQL queries in the upper case.

SQL commands are mainly categorized into 5 types they are



DDL

CREATE : this command is used to a new database object such as tables, views , synonymous , sequences, procedures , functions ,etc..

Data types

Data types used to represent the nature of data that can be stored in the database table. For example

if we want to store string type data in a particular column, then we have to declare string data type for this column.

Oracle data types are classified into 6 categories

1. Numeric data types
2. String / character data types
3. Long data types
4. Date data types
5. Raw and long raw data types
6. Lob data types (large objects data types)

Numeric data types :

1. INT
2. NUMBER(P,S)

int – it is used to store integral values

Eg: if we declare serial\_number column with int datatype , internally it gets converted to number (38) . it represents by default it can store values upto 38 digits.

NUMBER(P,S) – it can store both integral as well as floating point values.

To store integral values number(p) can be used , where p is called precession . its value ranges from 0-38

Eg: 25433469576596860309534498598659846535 ( upto to 38 digits)

to store floating point values number(p,s) is used .

here p represents the precession including the floating point. And s is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point.

Eg: 12345.65 can be represented as number(7,2) .

String/ Character data types :

CHAR()

The char data type allows you to store fixed length character strings . it can store character string with a size from 1 to 2000 bytes