DB1 Syntax-Cheatsheet

Felix Pojtinger

June 29, 2021

DB1 Syntax-Cheatsheet

Data Definition Language

Data Manipulation Language

DB1 Syntax-Cheatsheet

DB1 Syntax-Cheatsheet

> *"Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other" - Genesis 11:7, Die Bibel*

Mehr Details unter https://github.com/pojntfx/uni-db1-notes.
Dieses Dokument ist nur als Schnell-Übersicht gedacht.

Data Definition Language

Tabellen

Tabelle erstellen

```
create table persons (
    person_id number primary key not null ,
    first_name varchar2(50),
    last_name varchar2(50) default 'Duck' not null
);
```

Tabelle löschen

```
drop table persons;
```

Tabelle umbenennen

```
alter table persons rename to people;
```

Spalten

Spalten hinzufügen

```
alter table persons add ( phone varchar2(20), email varcha
```

Spalten bearbeiten

```
alter table persons modify ( birthdate date null, email va
```

Spalten löschen

```
alter table persons drop column birthdate;
```

Constraints

Constraints hinzufügen

```
alter table purchase_orders add constraint purchase_orders_
```

Constraints löschen

```
alter table purchase_orders drop constraint purchase_orders
```

Views

Views erstellen

```
create view employees_years_of_service
as select
    employee_id, first_name || ' ' || last_name as full_nam
    floor(months_between(current_date, hire_date) / 12) as
from employees;
```

Views löschen

```
drop view employees_years_of_service;
```

Indizes

Indizes erstellen

```
create index members_full_name on members(first_name, last_
```

Indizes löschen

```
drop index members_full_name;
```

Trigger

Trigger erstellen

```
create trigger customers_credit_trigger
    before update of credit_limit
    on customers
declare
    current_day number;
begin
    current_day := extract(day from sysdate);

    if current_day between 28 and 31 then
        raise_application_error(-20100, 'Locked at the end
    end if;
end;
```

Trigger löschen

```
drop trigger customers_credit_trigger;
```

Exceptions handlen

```
create trigger users_ensure_trigger
```

Functions

Function erstellen

```
create or replace function get_my_sum( a integer, b integer
is
        multiplier number := 2;
begin
        return a + b * multiplier;
end;
```

Function callen

```
select get_my_sum(1, 2) from dual;
```

Function löschen

```
drop function get_my_sum;
```

Procedure

Procedure erstellen

```
create or replace procedure get_sum ( a integer, b integer
is
        multiplier number := 2;
        result number := 0;
begin
        result := a + b * multiplier;

        insert into results ( result ) values ( result );
end;
```

Procedure callen

```
exec get_sum(1, 2);
```

Procedure löschen

```
drop procedure get_sum;
```

Data Manipulation Language

Datentypen

- `CHAR|CHARACTER (size)`
- `VARCHAR2 (size)`
- `DATE`
- `INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH`
- `INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND`
- `INTEGER|INT`
- `NUMBER (precision [, scale ])`
- `FLOAT (precision)`

Zeilenoperationen

Insert

```
insert into discounts(
    discount_name,
    amount,
    start_date,
    expired_date
) values (
    'Summer Promotion',
    9.5,
    date '2017-05-01',
    date '2017-08-31'
)
```

Update

```
update products
set list_price = 420
where list_price < 69;
```

Delete

Unions

Gleiche Anzahl von Spalten, mehr Zeilen.

```
select
    first_name,
    last_name,
    email,
    'contact' as role
from contacts
union select
    first_name,
    last_name,
    email,
    'employee' as role
from employees order by role
```

Joins

Mehr Spalten & mehr Zeilen

Inner Join

```sql
select
    a.id as id_a,
    a.color as color_a,
    b.id as id_b,
    b.color as color_b
from palette_a a
inner join palette_b b using(color);
```

Left Outer Join

```sql
select
    a.id as id_a,
    a.color as color_a,
    b.id as id_b,
    b.color as color_b
from palette_a a
left outer join palette_b b using(color);
```

Trigger

Insert-Trigger

:old ist nicht vorhanden.

```
create or replace trigger customers_credit_trigger
    before insert of credit_limit
    on customers
declare
    current_day number;
begin
    current_day := extract(day from sysdate);

    if current_day between 28 and 31 then
        raise_application_error(-20100, 'Locked at the end
    end if;
end;
```

Update-Trigger

```
create or replace trigger customers_credit_limit_trigger
    before update of credit_limit
```

Ort der Verdammnis

menhir

Wenn einem der Syntax schon nicht kompliziert genug ist, dann darf man *vor* das `declare`-Statement eines Triggers auch noch folgendes sinnloses Konstrukt packen und statt `:new :neu` schreiben:

```
referencing new as neu old as alt
```

Danach hat man auch fünf Zeilen. Und fünf Hirnzellen weniger.

Wo wir schon dabei sind: Ist der sonst universelle Negations-Operator `!=` zu einfach? Zu simpel und zu verständlich? Wie wäre es mit `<>`; macht das genau selbe, ist aber komplizierter™!