Select \* from tab

Desc tablename

Select \* from v$version

**Data Definition Language(DDL):-** To Create/Alter/Drop/Truncate/Rename tables

**Data Manipulation Language(DML):-** To Insert/Update/Delete/Merge Columns

**Data Query/Retrieval Language(DQL):-** Select

**Data Control Language(DCL):-** Grant, Revoke

**Transaction Control Language(TCL):-** Commit, Rollback, Savepoint

**Data Types:-**

**Character Data types:**

Char – character data, fixed length, default size 1 byte, maximum size 2000 bytes

Varchar – character data, variable length, no default size, maximum size 2000 bytes

varchar2- character data, variable length, no default size, maximum size 4000 bytes.

Long – character data, fixed length, no default size, maximum size 2gb, should only contain one column.

Clob – to store large character data, no default size, maximum size 128tb,any no. Of columns.

**Number:**

Number(p)- Integer value, p can range from 1 to 38

Number(p,s) – Float Value, s can range from -84 to 127

Default size is 38 digits

**Date:**

For Date & time

It will be in ‘mm-dd-yyyy’ format ex:- ’11-13-1992’, Time (12:00:00:AM)

**External files like .txt,.csv,.doc,.pdf operating system Files:**

bfile – To save operating system files

**Graphic Data Types:-**

RAW – It is used to save binary data like images,photos,signatures,thumb impressions. No default size, Maximum 2000 bytes

LONG RAW – It is used to store binary data like images, videos, audio. No default size, Maximum 2GB,Only one Column

BLOB – It is used to store binary data like images,videos,aaudio. No default size, Maximum 128Tb.

**Data Definition Language(DDL**):-

create table student(s\_id number(5), s\_name varchar(30), doj date, gender char)

**Data Manipulation Language(DML):-**

INSERT INTO student(s\_id,s\_name,doj,gender) VALUES(100,’Srikanth’,’11-13-1992’,’M’)

**Data Retrieval/Query Language(DRL/DQL):-**

Select \* from tablename

Select column\_1,column\_3,column\_5 from tablename

Select column\_1 from tablename

**Distinct/Unique : To get unique values for specified columns**

Select distinct column\_name from tablename

Select unique column\_name from tablename

Select distint/unique column\_name,column\_name from tablename – **To get disctinct values from specified columns**

**Creating alias name for columns: To create alias names for already defined columns or for newly created columns**

Select ename,sal,hiredate,(sysdate-hiredate)365 as experience from emp

Select ename ‘Employee Name’,sal ‘Salary’ from emp

**Order by Clause:** Used to arrange the data in ascending or descending order based on one or more columns. Default order is Ascending.**Null is the greatest value when compared to not null values.**

select \* from emp order by deptno desc

select \* from emp order by deptno nulls first

select \* from emp order by comm desc nulls last

select empno,ename,sal,(sal\*12) as ann\_sal from emp order by 4/ann\_sal/(sal\*12) desc

**Where Clause:-** Used to filter the data based on condition known as Restriction.

Select [distinct] column\_names from tablename where <condition> [order by column\_name]

\*\***Alias name can not be applied in Where Clause can be only possible in order Clause**

**SQL Operators:**

**Arithmetic Operators:- +,-,\*,/**

**Relational Operators:- <,>,<=,>=,=,in between, LIKE, is null**

**Relational Negation Operators: !=(or)n=(or)<>,not in, not between, not LIKE, is not null**

**Logical Operators: and, or, not**

**Set Operators: Union, Union all, Intersect, Minus**

**IN Operator:- works like it OR operator which checks in every value in ()**

**Between Operator:- which checks for values between given range**

**LIKE Operator:- To check pattern matching we should include % or \_**

**% :- it matches one or more strings**

**\_ :- it matches single letter**

select \* from emp where hiredate like '04%'