

ghost column Fully qualified column ARUN'S
column PAGE NO.
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Table database name. table name. column name
(alias name)

scott. emp. id + no

ghost column or pseudo column

every table created in oracle database has two
columns that are named and known
these columns have to be called explicitly.

SQl) Select emp_id, rowid, rownum from emp;

* rownum is sequence of 1 to n integers which represents
the position of the records or itself

* using rownum only first record or first few records will be
selected.

in rownum if we'll generate
sequence otherwise it will
not select

SQl) select * from emp
where rownum <= 10;

SQl) select * from emp
where rownum = 10; no row selected

SQl) select * from emp
where rownum >= 1;

* rowid is set of sequenced characters which is assigned to
a record & identifying uniquely
* using rowid first record last record are only intermediate
row access.

SQl) select * from emp

where rowid = (select min(rowid) from emp);

SCOTT

SQL> select * from emp
where rowid = (select max(rowid) from emp);

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mill@V

=> display second record from the table

SQL> select emp.* , rowid, rownum from emp;

SQL> select * from emp

where rownum <= 2;

smith

allen

SQL> select * from emp

where rowid > (select max(rowid) from emp)

where rownum <= 2);

barry allen

SQL> select * from emp

where rowid = (select max(rowid) from emp)

where rownum <= 9);

=> display 80% of table

SQL> select * from emp

where rownum <= (select max(rownum)/2 from emp);

sachin

clerk

SQL> select * from emp

where rowid > (select max(rowid) from emp)

where rownum <= (select max(rownum)/2 from emp);

scott

ruller

1. SQL	{	2. SQL	3. SQL
2. SQL	{	3. SQL	4. SQL
3. SQL	{	4. SQL	5. SQL

⇒ Display even non-female records from the table

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s/o> select * from (select emp_id, rownum rno from emp);

Smith

Miller

s/o> select x from (select emp_id, rownum rno from emp)
where mod(rno, 2) = 0; → mod(rno, 2) != 0;

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s/o> select x from emp;

where rownum <= (select max(rownum)/4 from emp);

ghost column

i) select * from (select emp.* , rownum res from emp)
where res >= (select max(rownum)*1/4 from emp)
and res <= (select max(rownum)*1/2 from emp)

we have to give aliases

1st at 25%.

i) select * from (select emp.* ,rownum res,
rowid rid from emp)
where res >= (select max(rownum)/4 from emp)
~~and~~
res <= (select max(
and 25%.

ii) select * from (select emp.* ,rownum res ,rowid rid
from emp)
where res > (select max(rownum)/4 from emp)

ADP

$$res1 = (\text{select max(rounum)}/2 \text{ from emp})$$

3rd 25/1.

3) \star from (select emp.* , rownum res , rowid rid from emp)
 where rownum > (select max(rounum)/2 from emp)
 And
 $rounum2 = (\text{select max(rounum}) * 3/4 \text{ from emp})$

4th 25/1.

4) \star from (select emp.* , rownum res , rowid rid from emp)
 where rownum > (select max(rounum) * 3/4 from emp)
 And
 $rounum2 = (\text{select max(rounum) from emp})$

In above query we have give alias name
 for rownum and rowid because there are not
 a employee table and they ghost column and
 we are using rownum column to get result
 we can't use directly column name so
 we give alias name and we use operation
 to achieve whatever we want

In in line query defining a condition in outer
 where clause if column is not belongs to same
 table, we should be rename ~~as~~ alias the column
 and use alias name to filter the result

- 1) \star from (select deptno ^{same column} from emp)
 where deptno=20; \rightarrow 5 row selected
- 2) \star from (select deptno , count(*) ^{alias named different column} C from emp
 where group by deptno)
 where C ≥ 3 ; \rightarrow 2 rows $\leq 36\%$