Search

Join two tables and combine three tables: Table Alias « Table Joins « Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial Home Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial » Table Joins » Table Alias Oracle PL/SQL Tutorial **DB Performance Check** 1. Introduction www.2ndQuadrant.com 2. Query Select Purchase a performance report for your Postgres server! Fast & Secure 3. Set AdChoices D Insert Update 7.2.5. Join two tables and combine three tables Delete 5. Sequences 6. Table 7. Table Joins SQL> 8. View SQL> SQL> create table salgrades 9. Index NUMBER (2) (grade 10. SQL Data Types , lowerlimit NUMBER(6,2) 11. Character String , upperlimit NUMBER(6,2) **Functions** NUMBER (6,2) 6 12. Aggregate **Functions** Table created. 13. Date Timestamp **Functions** SOL> 14. Numerical Math SOL> **Functions** SQL> insert into salgrades values (1, 700,1200, 15. Conversion 1 row created. **Functions** 16. Analytical Functions SQL> insert into salgrades values (2, 1201,1400, 17. Miscellaneous **Functions** 1 row created. 18. Regular SQL> insert into salgrades values (3, 1401,2000, 100); Expressions Functions 1 row created. 19. Statistical **Functions** SQL> insert into salgrades values (4, 2001,3000, 200); 20. Linear Regression 1 row created. 21. PL SQL Data SQL> insert into salgrades values (5, 3001,9999, 500); Types 22. PL SQL 1 row created. Statements 23. PL SQL Operators SOL> 24. PL SQL SQL> create table employees(Programming NUMBER (4) empno 25. Cursor VARCHAR2(8) , ename 26. Collections , init 4 VARCHAR2(5) , job 27. Function Procedure 5 VARCHAR2(8) 6 mgr NUMBER (4) Packages bdat.e DATE 28. Trigger NUMBER (6,2) 8 , msal 29. SQL PLUS NUMBER (6,2) , comm Session 10 , deptno NUMBER(2)); Environment Table created. 30. System Tables **Data Dictionary** SQL> 31. System Packages SQL> 32. Object Oriented SQL> insert into employees values(1, 'Jason', 'N', 'TRAINER', 2, 33. XML 1 row created. 34. Large Objects 35. Transaction SOL> insert into employees values(2, 'Jerry', 1.01 'SALESREP'.3. 36. User Privilege 1 row created. SQL> insert into employees values(3, 'Jord', 'T' , 'SALESREP',4, 1 row created.

date '1965-12-18', 800 , NULL, 10); date '1966-11-19', 1600, 300, 10); date '1967-10-21', 1700, 500, 20); SQL> insert into employees values(4,'Mary', 'J', 'MANAGER', 5, date '1968-09-22', 1800, NULL, 20); 1 row created. SQL> insert into employees values(5,'Joe', 'P', 'SALESREP',6, date '1969-08-23', 1900, 1400, 30); 1 row created. 'R', date '1970-07-24', 2000, NULL, SQL> insert into employees values(6, 'Black', 'MANAGER', 7, 30); 1 row created. SQL> insert into employees values(7,'Red', 'A', 'MANAGER', 8, date '1971-06-25', 2100, NULL, 40); 1 row created.

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```
SQL> insert into employees values(8,'White', 'S', 'TRAINER', 9, date '1972-05-26', 2200, NULL, 40);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employees values(9,'Yellow', 'C', 'DIRECTOR',10, date '1973-04-27', 2300, NULL, 20);
1 row created.
SQL> insert into employees values(10, 'Pink', 'J', 'SALESREP', null, date '1974-03-28', 2400, 0,
                                                                                                   30);
1 row created.
SQL>
SQL> create table departments
 2 ( deptno NUMBER(2)
 3 , dname VARCHAR2(10)
 4 , location VARCHAR2(20)
 5 , mgr
6 );
           NUMBER (4)
Table created.
SQL> insert into departments values (10, 'ACCOUNTING', 'NEW YORK', 2);
SQL> insert into departments values (20, 'TRAINING', 'VANCOUVER', 3);
SQL> insert into departments values (30, 'SALES',
                                                   'CHICAGO',
                                                                  4);
1 row created.
                                                   'BOSTON',
                                                                5);
SQL> insert into departments values (40, 'HR',
1 row created.
SQL>
SQL>
SQL> select e.ename
                             employee
 2 ,
           12*e.msal+s.bonus total_salary
           d.dname
                             department
 4 from employees e
   , salgrades s
, departments d
 7 where e.msal between s.lowerlimit
         and s.upperlimit
e.deptno = d.deptno;
 9 and
EMPLOYEE TOTAL_SALARY DEPARTMENT
Jason
               9600 ACCOUNTING
Jerry
               19300 ACCOUNTING
             20500 TRAINING
Mary
               21700 TRAINING
               22900 SALES
Black
               24100 SALES
Red
               25400 HR
               26600 HR
27800 TRAINING
White
Yellow
               29000 SALES
Pink
10 rows selected.
SQL> drop table salgrades;
Table dropped.
SQL>
SOL>
SQL> drop table employees;
Table dropped.
SQL> drop table departments;
Table dropped.
SOL>
```

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AdChoices D

7.2. Table Alias

- 7.2.1. List table from two tables without indicating column owner
 7.2.2. List table from two tables and specifying its column owner
 7.2.3. Join tables and order by columns from different tables
 7.2.4. Calculation between column from different tables
 7.2.5. Join two tables and combine three tables
 7.2.6. Supplying Table Aliases
 7.2.7. Use * to reference all columns from a table
- 7.2.8. Reference column without table name during table join

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