
Oracle Database 10g: SQL Fundamentals II

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I Introduction

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **List the course objectives**
- **Describe the sample tables used in the course**

Course Objectives

After completing this course, you should be able to do the following:

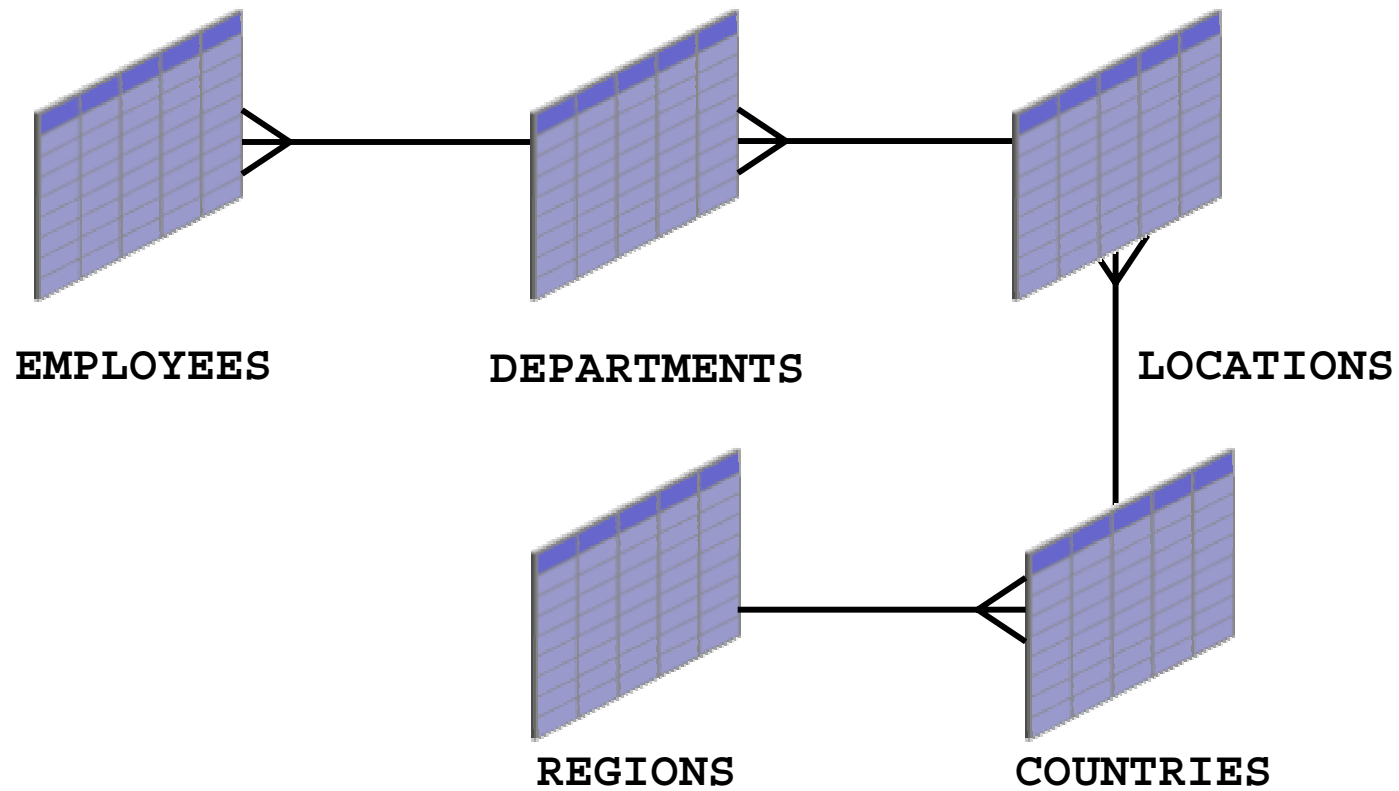
- **Use advanced SQL data retrieval techniques to retrieve data from database tables**
- **Apply advanced techniques in a practice that simulates real life**

Course Overview

In this course, you use advanced SQL data retrieval techniques such as:

- **Datetime functions**
- **ROLLUP, CUBE operators, and GROUPING SETS**
- **Hierarchical queries**
- **Correlated subqueries**
- **Multitable inserts**
- **Merge operation**
- **External tables**
- **Regular expression usage**

Course Application



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned the following:

- **The course objectives**
- **The sample tables used in the course**

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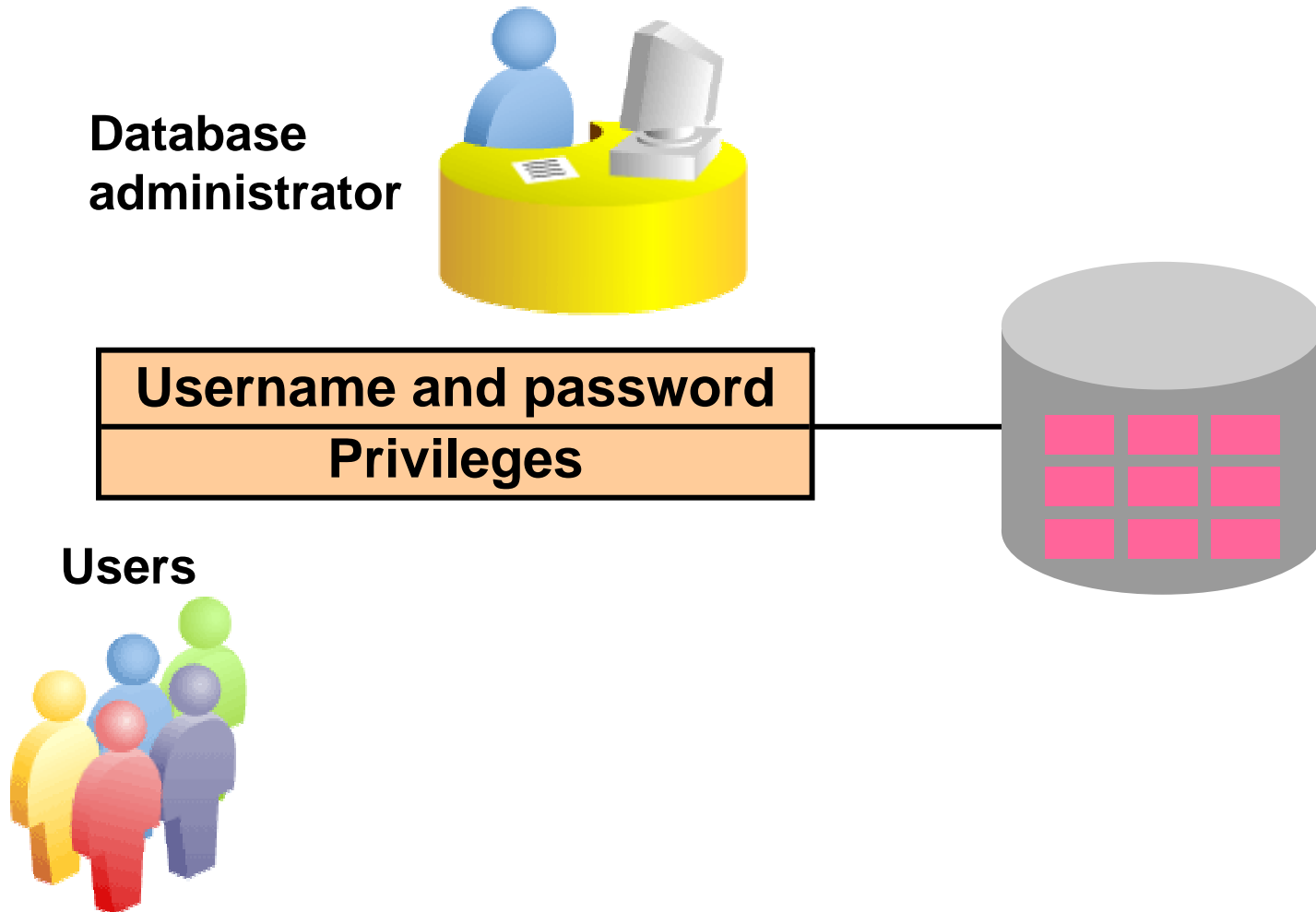
Controlling User Access

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Differentiate system privileges from object privileges**
- **Grant privileges on tables**
- **View privileges in the data dictionary**
- **Grant roles**
- **Distinguish between privileges and roles**

Controlling User Access



Privileges

- **Database security:**
 - System security
 - Data security
- **System privileges: Gaining access to the database**
- **Object privileges: Manipulating the content of the database objects**
- **Schemas: Collection of objects such as tables, views, and sequences**

System Privileges

- **More than 100 privileges are available.**
- **The database administrator has high-level system privileges for tasks such as:**
 - **Creating new users**
 - **Removing users**
 - **Removing tables**
 - **Backing up tables**

Creating Users

The DBA creates users with the `CREATE USER` statement.

```
CREATE USER user  
IDENTIFIED BY password;
```

```
CREATE USER  USER1  
IDENTIFIED BY  USER1;  
User created.
```

User System Privileges

- After a user is created, the DBA can grant specific system privileges to that user.

```
GRANT privilege [, privilege...]  
TO user [, user/ role, PUBLIC...];
```

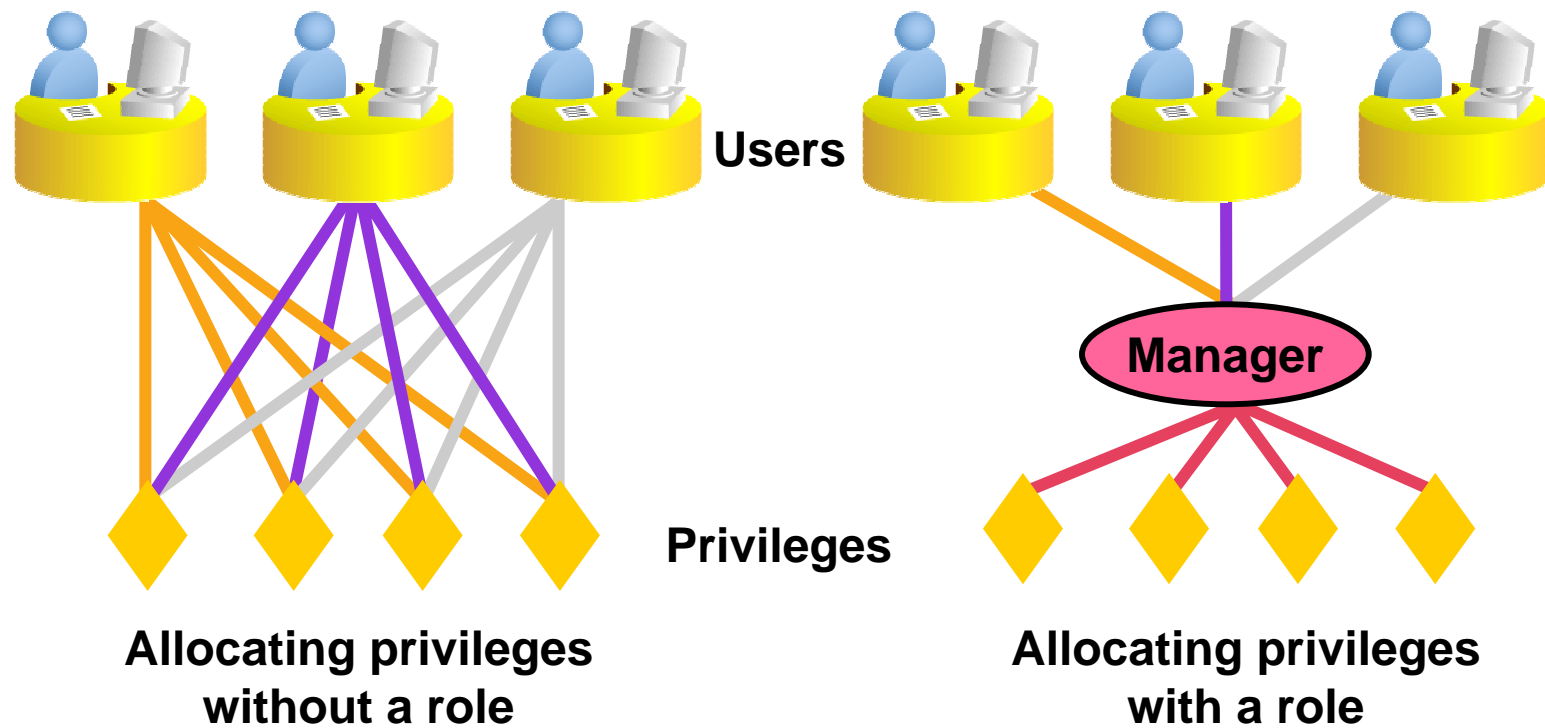
- An application developer, for example, may have the following system privileges:
 - CREATE SESSION
 - CREATE TABLE
 - CREATE SEQUENCE
 - CREATE VIEW
 - CREATE PROCEDURE

Granting System Privileges

The DBA can grant specific system privileges to a user.

```
GRANT    create session, create table,  
         create sequence, create view  
TO       scott;  
Grant succeeded.
```


What Is a Role?



Creating and Granting Privileges to a Role

- **Create a role:**

```
CREATE ROLE manager;  
Role created.
```

- **Grant privileges to a role:**

```
GRANT create table, create view  
TO manager;  
Grant succeeded.
```

- **Grant a role to users:**

```
GRANT manager TO BELL, KOCHHAR;  
Grant succeeded.
```

Changing Your Password

- The DBA creates your user account and initializes your password.
- You can change your password by using the ALTER USER statement.

```
ALTER USER HR  
IDENTIFIED BY employ;  
User altered.
```

Object Privileges

Object Privilege	Table	View	Sequence	Procedure
ALTER	√		√	
DELETE	√	√		
EXECUTE				√
INDEX	√			
INSERT	√	√		
REFERENCES	√			
SELECT	√	√	√	
UPDATE	√	√		

Object Privileges

- Object privileges vary from object to object.
- An owner has all the privileges on the object.
- An owner can give specific privileges on that owner's object.

```
GRANT      object_priv [(columns)]  
ON         object  
TO         {user|role|PUBLIC}  
[WITH GRANT OPTION];
```

Granting Object Privileges

- Grant query privileges on the EMPLOYEES table:

```
GRANT  select
ON      employees
TO      sue, rich;
Grant succeeded.
```

- Grant privileges to update specific columns to users and roles:

```
GRANT  update (department_name, location_id)
ON      departments
TO      scott, manager;
Grant succeeded.
```

Passing On Your Privileges

- Give a user authority to pass along privileges:

```
GRANT  select, insert
ON     departments
TO     scott
WITH   GRANT OPTION;
Grant succeeded.
```

- Allow all users on the system to query data from Alice's DEPARTMENTS table:

```
GRANT  select
ON     alice.departments
TO     PUBLIC;
Grant succeeded.
```

Confirming Privileges Granted

Data Dictionary View	Description
<code>ROLE_SYS_PRIVS</code>	System privileges granted to roles
<code>ROLE_TAB_PRIVS</code>	Table privileges granted to roles
<code>USER_ROLE_PRIVS</code>	Roles accessible by the user
<code>USER_TAB_PRIVS_MADE</code>	Object privileges granted on the user's objects
<code>USER_TAB_PRIVS_RECD</code>	Object privileges granted to the user
<code>USER_COL_PRIVS_MADE</code>	Object privileges granted on the columns of the user's objects
<code>USER_COL_PRIVS_RECD</code>	Object privileges granted to the user on specific columns
<code>USER_SYS_PRIVS</code>	System privileges granted to the user

Revoking Object Privileges

- You use the **REVOKE** statement to revoke privileges granted to other users.
- Privileges granted to others through the **WITH GRANT OPTION** clause are also revoked.

```
REVOKE {privilege [, privilege...] | ALL}
ON      object
FROM    {user[, user...] | role | PUBLIC}
[CASCADE CONSTRAINTS];
```

Revoking Object Privileges

As user Alice, revoke the SELECT and INSERT privileges given to user Scott on the DEPARTMENTS table.

```
REVOKE  select, insert
ON      departments
FROM    scott;
Revoke succeeded.
```

Summary


In this lesson, you should have learned about statements that control access to the database and database objects.

Statement	Action
CREATE USER	Creates a user (usually performed by a DBA)
GRANT	Gives other users privileges to access the objects
CREATE ROLE	Creates a collection of privileges (usually performed by a DBA)
ALTER USER	Changes a user's password
REVOKE	Removes privileges on an object from users

Practice 1: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Granting other users privileges to your table**
- **Modifying another user's table through the privileges granted to you**
- **Creating a synonym**
- **Querying the data dictionary views related to privileges**



Managing Schema Objects

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Add constraints**
- **Create indexes**
- **Create indexes using the `CREATE TABLE` statement**
- **Creating function-based indexes**
- **Drop columns and set column `UNUSED`**
- **Perform `FLASHBACK` operations**
- **Create and use external tables**

ALTER TABLE Statement

Use the ALTER TABLE statement to:

- **Add a new column**
- **Modify an existing column**
- **Define a default value for the new column**
- **Drop a column**

ALTER TABLE Statement

Use the ALTER TABLE statement to add, modify, or drop columns:

```
ALTER TABLE table
ADD          (column datatype [DEFAULT expr]
              [, column datatype] ...);
```

```
ALTER TABLE table
MODIFY       (column datatype [DEFAULT expr]
              [, column datatype] ...);
```

```
ALTER TABLE table
DROP         (column);
```


Adding a Column

- You use the ADD clause to add columns:

```
ALTER TABLE dept80
ADD      (job_id VARCHAR2(9));
Table altered.
```

- The new column becomes the last column:

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	ANNSAL	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID
145	Russell	14000	01-OCT-96	
146	Partners	13500	05-JAN-97	
147	Errazuriz	12000	10-MAR-97	
148	Cambrault	11000	15-OCT-99	
149	Zlotkey	10500	29-JAN-00	

...

Modifying a Column

- You can change a column's data type, size, and default value.

```
ALTER TABLE dept80  
MODIFY      (last_name VARCHAR2(30));  
Table altered.
```

- A change to the default value affects only subsequent insertions to the table.

Dropping a Column

Use the **DROP COLUMN** clause to drop columns you no longer need from the table:

```
ALTER TABLE dept80
DROP COLUMN job_id;
Table altered.
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	ANNSAL	HIRE_DATE
145	Russell	14000	01-OCT-96
146	Partners	13500	05-JAN-97
147	Errazuriz	12000	10-MAR-97
148	Cambrault	11000	15-OCT-99
149	Zlotkey	10500	29-JAN-00

SET UNUSED Option

- You use the SET UNUSED option to mark one or more columns as unused.
- You use the DROP UNUSED COLUMNS option to remove the columns that are marked as unused.

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  
SET UNUSED(<column_name>);
```

OR

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  
SET UNUSED COLUMN <column_name>;
```

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  
DROP UNUSED COLUMNS;
```

Adding a Constraint Syntax

Use the ALTER TABLE statement to:

- Add or drop a constraint, but not modify its structure
- Enable or disable constraints
- Add a NOT NULL constraint by using the MODIFY clause

```
ALTER TABLE <table_name>  
ADD [CONSTRAINT <constraint_name>]  
type (<column_name>);
```

Adding a Constraint

Add a FOREIGN KEY constraint to the EMP2 table indicating that a manager must already exist as a valid employee in the EMP2 table.

```
ALTER TABLE emp2  
modify employee_id Primary Key;  
Table altered.
```

```
ALTER TABLE emp2  
ADD CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk  
FOREIGN KEY(manager_id)  
REFERENCES emp2(employee_id);  
Table altered.
```

ON DELETE CASCADE

Delete child rows when a parent key is deleted:

```
ALTER TABLE Emp2 ADD CONSTRAINT emp_dt_fk  
FOREIGN KEY (Department_id)  
REFERENCES departments ON DELETE CASCADE);  
Table altered.
```

Deferring Constraints

Constraints can have the following attributes:

- DEFERRABLE or NOT DEFERRABLE
- INITIALLY DEFERRED or INITIALLY IMMEDIATE

```
ALTER TABLE dept2  
ADD CONSTRAINT dept2_id_pk  
PRIMARY KEY (department_id)  
DEFERRABLE INITIALLY DEFERRED
```

Deferring constraint on creation

```
SET CONSTRAINTS dept2_id_pk IMMEDIATE
```

Changing a specific constraint attribute

```
ALTER SESSION  
SET CONSTRAINTS= IMMEDIATE
```

Changing all constraints for a session

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Dropping a Constraint

- Remove the manager constraint from the EMP2 table:

```
ALTER TABLE emp2  
DROP CONSTRAINT emp_mgr_fk;  
Table altered.
```

- Remove the PRIMARY KEY constraint on the DEPT2 table and drop the associated FOREIGN KEY constraint on the EMP2.DEPARTMENT_ID column:

```
ALTER TABLE dept2  
DROP PRIMARY KEY CASCADE;  
Table altered.
```

Disabling Constraints

- Execute the **DISABLE** clause of the **ALTER TABLE** statement to deactivate an integrity constraint.
- Apply the **CASCADE** option to disable dependent integrity constraints.

```
ALTER TABLE emp2  
DISABLE CONSTRAINT emp_dt_fk;  
Table altered.
```

Enabling Constraints

- **Activate an integrity constraint currently disabled in the table definition by using the `ENABLE` clause.**

```
ALTER TABLE      emp2
ENABLE CONSTRAINT emp_dt_fk;
Table altered.
```

- **A `UNIQUE` index is automatically created if you enable a `UNIQUE` key or a `PRIMARY KEY` constraint.**

Cascading Constraints

- **The CASCADE CONSTRAINTS clause is used along with the DROP COLUMN clause.**
- **The CASCADE CONSTRAINTS clause drops all referential integrity constraints that refer to the primary and unique keys defined on the dropped columns.**
- **The CASCADE CONSTRAINTS clause also drops all multicolumn constraints defined on the dropped columns.**

Cascading Constraints

Example:

```
ALTER TABLE emp2  
DROP COLUMN employee_id CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;  
Table altered.
```

```
ALTER TABLE test1  
DROP (pk, fk, col1) CASCADE CONSTRAINTS;  
Table altered.
```

Overview of Indexes

Indexes are created:

- **Automatically**
 - PRIMARY KEY creation
 - UNIQUE KEY creation
- **Manually**
 - CREATE INDEX statement
 - CREATE TABLE statement

CREATE INDEX with the CREATE TABLE Statement

```
CREATE TABLE NEW_EMP
(employee_id NUMBER(6)
    PRIMARY KEY USING INDEX
    (CREATE INDEX emp_id_idx ON
    NEW_EMP(employee_id)),
first_name VARCHAR2(20),
last_name VARCHAR2(25));
Table created.
```

```
SELECT INDEX_NAME, TABLE_NAME
FROM    USER_INDEXES
WHERE   TABLE_NAME = 'NEW_EMP';
```

INDEX_NAME	TABLE_NAME
EMP_ID_IDX	NEW_EMP

Function-Based Indexes

- A function-based index is based on expressions.
- The index expression is built from table columns, constants, SQL functions, and user-defined functions.

```
CREATE INDEX upper_dept_name_idx  
ON dept2 (UPPER(department_name));
```

Index created.

```
SELECT *  
FROM   dept2  
WHERE  UPPER(department_name) = 'SALES';
```


Removing an Index

- Remove an index from the data dictionary by using the DROP INDEX command:

```
DROP INDEX index;
```

- Remove the UPPER_DEPT_NAME_IDX index from the data dictionary:

```
DROP INDEX upper_dept_name_idx;  
Index dropped.
```

- To drop an index, you must be the owner of the index or have the DROP ANY INDEX privilege:

DROP TABLE ... PURGE

```
DROP TABLE dept80 PURGE;
```

FLASHBACK TABLE Statement

- **Repair tool for accidental table modifications**
 - Restores a table to an earlier point in time
 - Benefits: Ease of use, availability, fast execution
 - Performed in place
- **Syntax:**

```
FLASHBACK TABLE [schema.] table [,  
[ schema.] table ] ...  
TO { TIMESTAMP | SCN } expr  
[ { ENABLE | DISABLE } TRIGGERS ] ;
```

FLASHBACK TABLE Statement

```
DROP TABLE emp2;  
Table dropped
```

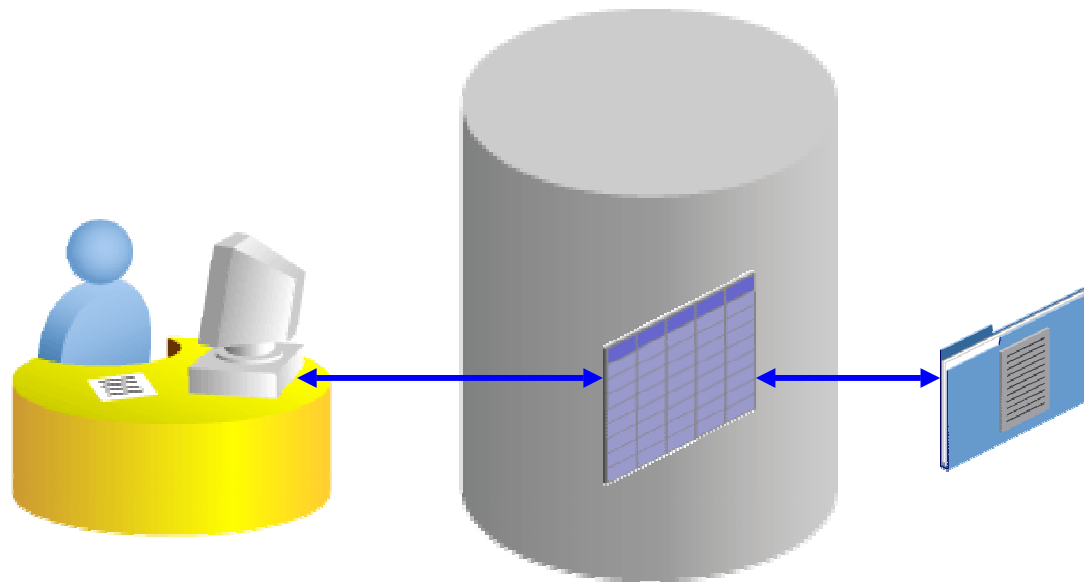
```
SELECT original_name, operation, droptime,  
FROM recyclebin;
```

ORIGINAL_NAME	OPERATION	DROPTIME
EMP2	DROP	2004-03-03:07:57:11

...

```
FLASHBACK TABLE emp2 TO BEFORE DROP;  
Flashback complete
```

External Tables



Creating a Directory for the External Table

Create a DIRECTORY object that corresponds to the directory on the file system where the external data source resides.

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DIRECTORY emp_dir  
AS '/.../emp_dir';  
  
GRANT READ ON DIRECTORY emp_dir TO hr;
```

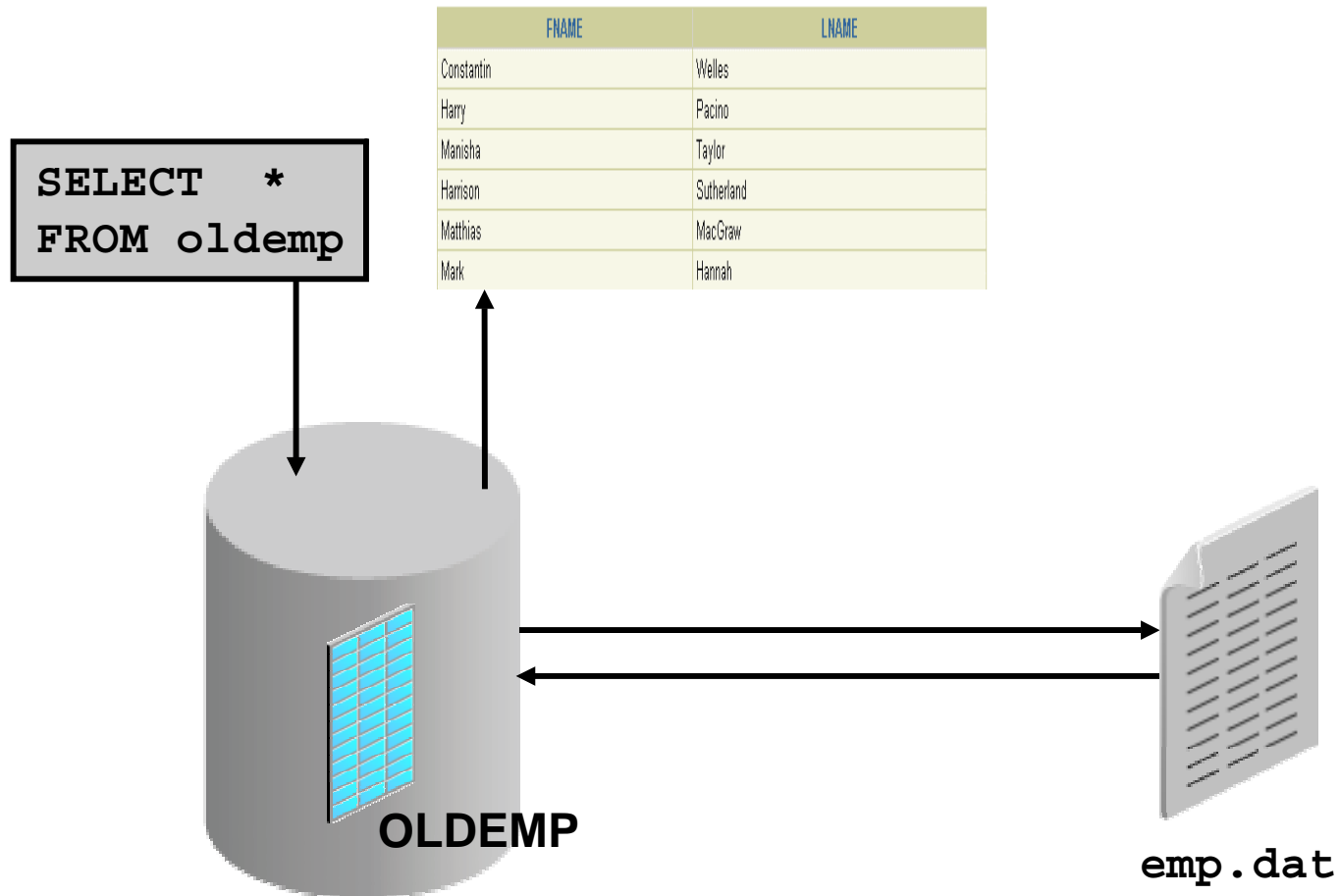
Creating an External Table

```
CREATE TABLE <table_name>
  ( <col_name> <datatype>, ... )
ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL
  (TYPE <access_driver_type>
   DEFAULT DIRECTORY <directory_name>
   ACCESS PARAMETERS
     (... ) )
  LOCATION ('<location_specifier>') )
REJECT LIMIT [0 | <number> | UNLIMITED];
```

Creating an External Table by Using ORACLE_LOADER

```
CREATE TABLE oldemp (  
  fname char(25), lname CHAR(25))  
  ORGANIZATION EXTERNAL  
  (TYPE ORACLE_LOADER  
  DEFAULT DIRECTORY emp_dir  
  ACCESS PARAMETERS  
  (RECORDS DELIMITED BY NEWLINE  
  NOBADFILE  
  NOLOGFILE  
  FIELDS TERMINATED BY ','  
  (fname POSITION ( 1:20) CHAR,  
  lname POSITION (22:41) CHAR))  
  LOCATION ('emp.dat'))  
  PARALLEL 5  
  REJECT LIMIT 200;  
Table created.
```


Querying External Tables



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- **Add constraints**
- **Create indexes**
- **Create a primary key constraint using an index**
- **Create indexes using the `CREATE TABLE` statement**
- **Create function-based indexes**
- **Drop columns and set column `UNUSED`**
- **Perform `FLASHBACK` operations**
- **Create and use external tables**

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Manipulating Large Data Sets

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Manipulate data using subqueries**
- **Describe the features of multitable INSERTs**
- **Use the following types of multitable INSERTs**
 - **Unconditional INSERT**
 - **Pivoting INSERT**
 - **Conditional ALL INSERT**
 - **Conditional FIRST INSERT**
- **Merge rows in a table**
- **Track the changes to data over a period of time**

Using Subqueries to Manipulate Data

You can use subqueries in data manipulation language (DML) statements to:

- **Copy data from one table to another**
- **Retrieve data from an inline view**
- **Update data in one table based on the values of another table**
- **Delete rows from one table based on rows in a another table**

Copying Rows from Another Table

- Write your INSERT statement with a subquery.

```
INSERT INTO sales_reps(id, name, salary, commission_pct)
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, commission_pct
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

33 rows created.

- Do not use the VALUES clause.
- Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause with that in the subquery.

Inserting Using a Subquery as a Target

```
INSERT INTO
    (SELECT employee_id, last_name,
             email, hire_date, job_id, salary,
             department_id
     FROM   empl3
     WHERE  department_id = 50)
VALUES (99999, 'Taylor', 'DTAYLOR',
        TO_DATE('07-JUN-99', 'DD-MON-RR'),
        'ST_CLERK', 5000, 50);
```

1 row created.

Inserting Using a Subquery as a Target

Verify the results.

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, email, hire_date,  
       job_id, salary, department_id  
FROM   empl3  
WHERE  department_id = 50;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	EMAIL	HIRE_DATE	JOB_ID	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
120	Weiss	MWEISS	18-JUL-96	ST_MAN	8000	50
121	Fripp	AFRIPP	10-APR-97	ST_MAN	8200	50
122	Kaufling	PKAUFLIN	01-MAY-95	ST_MAN	7900	50
...						
193	Everett	BEVERETT	03-MAR-97	SH_CLERK	3900	50
194	McCain	SMCCAIN	01-JUL-98	SH_CLERK	3200	50
195	Jones	VJONES	17-MAR-99	SH_CLERK	2800	50
196	Walsh	AWALSH	24-APR-98	SH_CLERK	3100	50
197	Feeney	KFEENEY	23-MAY-98	SH_CLERK	3000	50
198	OConnell	DOCONNEL	21-JUN-99	SH_CLERK	2600	50
199	Grant	DGRANT	13-JAN-00	SH_CLERK	2600	50
99999	Taylor	DTAYLOR	07-JUN-99	ST_CLERK	5000	50

46 rows selected.

Retrieving Data with a Subquery as Source

```
SELECT  a.last_name, a.salary,  
        a.department_id, b.salavg  
FROM    employees a JOIN (SELECT  department_id,  
                           AVG(salary) salavg  
                           FROM    employees  
                           GROUP BY department_id) b  
ON      a.department_id = b.department_id  
AND     a.salary > b.salavg;
```

LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALAVG
King	24000	90	19333.3333
Hunold	9000	60	5760
Ernst	6000	60	5760
Greenberg	12000	100	8600
Faviet	9000	100	8600
Raphaely	11000	30	4150
Weiss	8000	50	3475.55556
Fripp	8200	50	3475.55556

...

Updating Two Columns with a Subquery

Update the job and salary of employee 114 to match the job of employee 205 and the salary of employee 168:

```
UPDATE emp13
SET   job_id = (SELECT job_id
                FROM   employees
                WHERE  employee_id = 205),
      salary = (SELECT salary
                FROM   employees
                WHERE  employee_id = 168)
WHERE employee_id = 114;
1 row updated.
```

Updating Rows Based on Another Table

Use subqueries in UPDATE statements to update rows in a table based on values from another table:

```
UPDATE emp13
SET    department_id = (SELECT department_id
                        FROM employees
                        WHERE employee_id = 100)
WHERE  job_id = (SELECT job_id
                 FROM employees
                 WHERE employee_id = 200);

1 row updated.
```

Deleting Rows Based on Another Table

Use subqueries in DELETE statements to remove rows from a table based on values from another table:

```
DELETE FROM empl3
WHERE department_id =
    (SELECT department_id
     FROM departments
     WHERE department_name
           LIKE '%Public%');

1 row deleted.
```

Using the WITH CHECK OPTION Keyword on DML Statements

- A subquery is used to identify the table and columns of the DML statement.
- The WITH CHECK OPTION keyword prohibits you from changing rows that are not in the subquery.

```
INSERT INTO (SELECT employee_id, last_name, email,
                hire_date, job_id, salary
            FROM   empl3
            WHERE  department_id = 50
            WITH CHECK OPTION)
VALUES (99998, 'Smith', 'JSMITH',
        TO_DATE('07-JUN-99', 'DD-MON-RR'),
        'ST_CLERK', 5000);
INSERT INTO
*
```

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-01402: view WITH CHECK OPTION where-clause violation

Overview of the Explicit Default Feature

- **With the explicit default feature, you can use the `DEFAULT` keyword as a column value where the column default is desired.**
- **The addition of this feature is for compliance with the SQL:1999 standard.**
- **This allows the user to control where and when the default value should be applied to data.**
- **Explicit defaults can be used in `INSERT` and `UPDATE` statements.**

Using Explicit Default Values

- **DEFAULT with INSERT:**

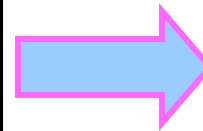
```
INSERT INTO deptm3  
  (department_id, department_name, manager_id)  
VALUES (300, 'Engineering', DEFAULT);
```

- **DEFAULT with UPDATE:**

```
UPDATE deptm3  
SET manager_id = DEFAULT  
WHERE department_id = 10;
```

Overview of Multitable INSERT Statements

```
INSERT ALL  
  INTO table_a VALUES (...,...)  
  INTO table_b VALUES (...,...)  
  INTO table_c VALUES (...,...)  
SELECT ...  
FROM   sourcetab  
WHERE ...;
```

A 3D grid representing a table with 5 columns and 10 rows. The top row is blue, and the others are light blue. A yellow row is being inserted into the second position. A black arrow points to the insertion point.

Table_a

A 3D grid representing a table with 5 columns and 10 rows. The top row is blue, and the others are light blue. A yellow row is being inserted into the second position. A black arrow points to the insertion point.

Table_b

A 3D grid representing a table with 5 columns and 10 rows. The top row is blue, and the others are light blue. A yellow row is being inserted into the second position. A black arrow points to the insertion point.

Table_c

Overview of Multitable `INSERT` Statements

- The `INSERT...SELECT` statement can be used to insert rows into multiple tables as part of a single DML statement.
- Multitable `INSERT` statements can be used in data warehousing systems to transfer data from one or more operational sources to a set of target tables.
- They provide significant performance improvement over:
 - Single DML versus multiple `INSERT...SELECT` statements
 - Single DML versus a procedure to perform multiple inserts by using the `IF . . . THEN` syntax

Types of Multitable INSERT Statements

The different types of multitable INSERT statements are:

- **Unconditional INSERT**
- **Conditional ALL INSERT**
- **Conditional FIRST INSERT**
- **Pivoting INSERT**

Multitable INSERT Statements

- **Syntax:**

```
INSERT [ALL] [conditional_insert_clause]  
[insert_into_clause values_clause] (subquery)
```

- **conditional_insert_clause:**

```
[ALL] [FIRST]  
[WHEN condition THEN] [insert_into_clause values_clause]  
[ELSE] [insert_into_clause values_clause]
```

Unconditional INSERT ALL

- **Select the EMPLOYEE_ID, HIRE_DATE, SALARY, and MANAGER_ID values from the EMPLOYEES table for those employees whose EMPLOYEE_ID is greater than 200.**
- **Insert these values into the SAL_HISTORY and MGR_HISTORY tables by using a multitable INSERT.**

```
INSERT ALL
  INTO sal_history VALUES(EMPID,HIREDATE,SAL)
  INTO mgr_history VALUES(EMPID,MGR,SAL)
  SELECT employee_id EMPID, hire_date HIREDATE,
         salary SAL, manager_id MGR
  FROM   employees
  WHERE  employee_id > 200;
12 rows created.
```

Conditional INSERT ALL

- **Select the EMPLOYEE_ID, HIRE_DATE, SALARY, and MANAGER_ID values from the EMPLOYEES table for those employees whose EMPLOYEE_ID is greater than 200.**
- **If the SALARY is greater than \$10,000, insert these values into the SAL_HISTORY table using a conditional multitable INSERT statement.**
- **If the MANAGER_ID is greater than 200, insert these values into the MGR_HISTORY table using a conditional multitable INSERT statement.**

Conditional INSERT ALL

```
INSERT ALL
  WHEN SAL > 10000 THEN
    INTO sal_history VALUES(EMPID,HIREDATE,SAL)
  WHEN MGR > 200 THEN
    INTO mgr_history VALUES(EMPID,MGR,SAL)
  SELECT employee_id EMPID,hire_date HIREDATE,
         salary SAL, manager_id MGR
  FROM   employees
  WHERE  employee_id > 200;
4 rows created.
```

Conditional INSERT FIRST

- **Select the DEPARTMENT_ID, SUM(SALARY), and MAX(HIRE_DATE) from the EMPLOYEES table.**
- **If the SUM(SALARY) is greater than \$25,000, then insert these values into the SPECIAL_SAL by using a conditional FIRST multitable INSERT.**
- **If the first WHEN clause evaluates to true, then the subsequent WHEN clauses for this row should be skipped.**
- **For the rows that do not satisfy the first WHEN condition, insert into the HIREDATE_HISTORY_00, HIREDATE_HISTORY_99, or HIREDATE_HISTORY tables, based on the value in the HIRE_DATE column using a conditional multitable INSERT.**

Conditional INSERT FIRST

```
INSERT FIRST
  WHEN SAL > 25000 THEN
    INTO special_sal VALUES (DEPTID, SAL)
  WHEN HIREDATE like ('%00%') THEN
    INTO hiredate_history_00 VALUES (DEPTID, HIREDATE)
  WHEN HIREDATE like ('%99%') THEN
    INTO hiredate_history_99 VALUES (DEPTID, HIREDATE)
  ELSE
    INTO hiredate_history VALUES (DEPTID, HIREDATE)
  SELECT department_id DEPTID, SUM(salary) SAL,
        MAX(hire_date) HIREDATE
  FROM employees
  GROUP BY department_id;
12 rows created.
```


Pivoting INSERT

- Suppose you receive a set of sales records from a nonrelational database table, `SALES_SOURCE_DATA`, in the following format:
`EMPLOYEE_ID, WEEK_ID, SALES_MON, SALES_TUE, SALES_WED, SALES_THUR, SALES_FRI`
- You want to store these records in the `SALES_INFO` table in a more typical relational format:
`EMPLOYEE_ID, WEEK, SALES`
- Using a pivoting INSERT, convert the set of sales records from the nonrelational database table to relational format.

Pivoting INSERT

```
INSERT ALL
  INTO sales_info VALUES (employee_id, week_id, sales_MON)
  INTO sales_info VALUES (employee_id, week_id, sales_TUE)
  INTO sales_info VALUES (employee_id, week_id, sales_WED)
  INTO sales_info VALUES (employee_id, week_id, sales_THUR)
  INTO sales_info VALUES (employee_id, week_id, sales_FRI)
SELECT EMPLOYEE_ID, week_id, sales_MON, sales_TUE,
       sales_WED, sales_THUR, sales_FRI
FROM sales_source_data;
5 rows created.
```

MERGE Statement

- Provides the ability to conditionally update or insert data into a database table
- Performs an UPDATE if the row exists, and an INSERT if it is a new row:
 - Avoids separate updates
 - Increases performance and ease of use
 - Is useful in data warehousing applications

MERGE Statement Syntax

You can conditionally insert or update rows in a table by using the MERGE statement.

```
MERGE INTO table_name table_alias
  USING (table/view/sub_query) alias
  ON (join condition)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET
      col1 = col_val1,
      col2 = col2_val
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (column_list)
    VALUES (column_values);
```

Merging Rows

Insert or update rows in the EMPL3 table to match the EMPLOYEES table.

```
MERGE INTO empl3 c
  USING employees e
  ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)
  WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE SET
      c.first_name      = e.first_name,
      c.last_name       = e.last_name,
      ...
      c.department_id  = e.department_id
  WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT VALUES(e.employee_id, e.first_name, e.last_name,
                  e.email, e.phone_number, e.hire_date, e.job_id,
                  e.salary, e.commission_pct, e.manager_id,
                  e.department_id);
```

Merging Rows

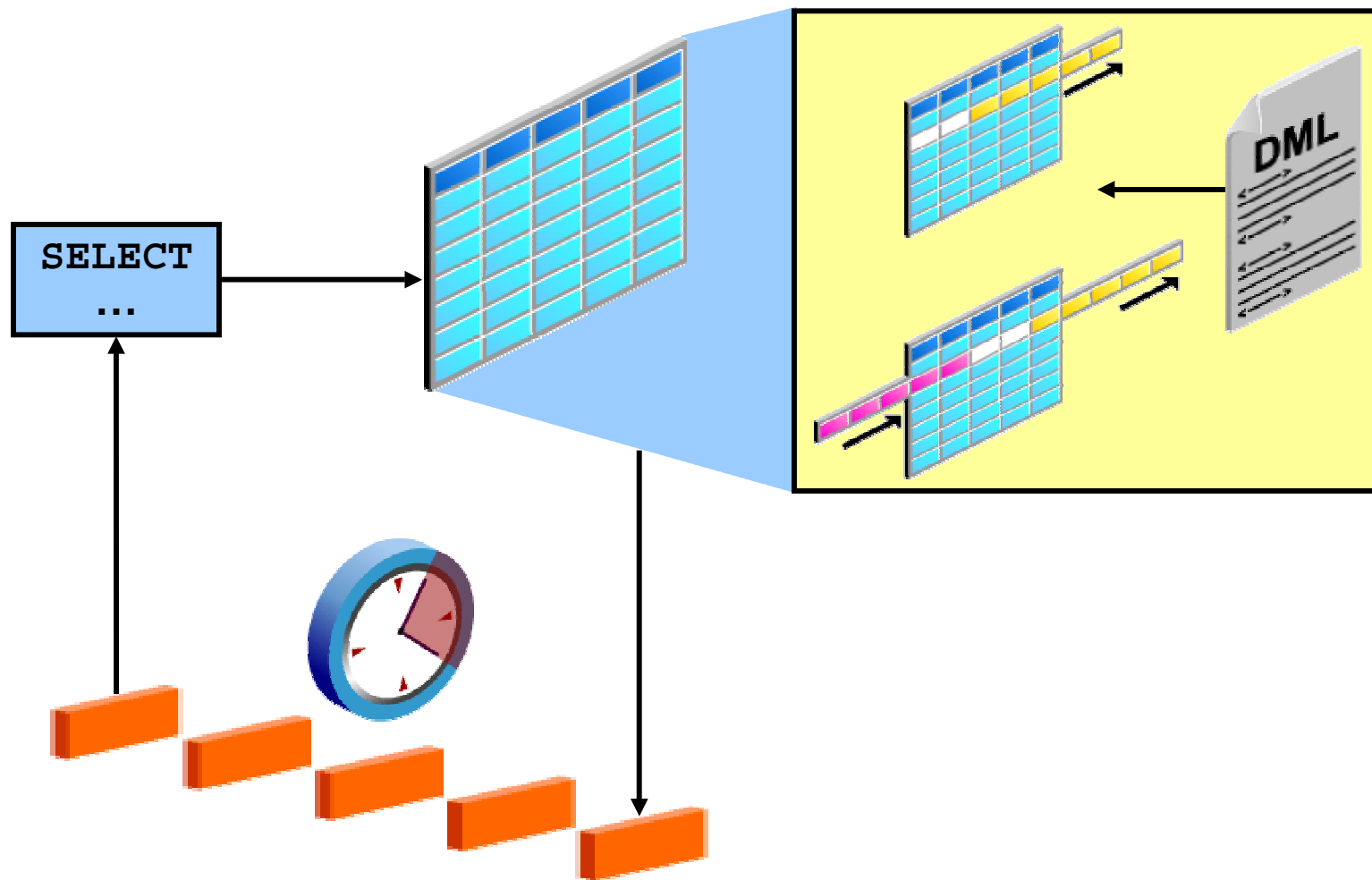
```
TRUNCATE TABLE empl3;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM empl3;  
no rows selected
```

```
MERGE INTO empl3 c  
  USING employees e  
  ON (c.employee_id = e.employee_id)  
WHEN MATCHED THEN  
  UPDATE SET  
    ...  
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN  
  INSERT VALUES...;
```

```
SELECT *  
FROM empl3;  
  
107 rows selected.
```

Tracking Changes in Data



Versions of retrieved rows

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Example of the Flashback Version Query

```
SELECT salary FROM employees3  
WHERE employee_id = 107;
```

1

SALARY	
	4200

```
UPDATE employees3 SET salary = salary * 1.30  
WHERE employee_id = 107;
```

2

```
COMMIT;
```

```
SELECT salary FROM employees3
```

```
  VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE AND MAXVALUE  
WHERE employee_id = 107;
```

3

SALARY	
	5460
	4200

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VERSIONS BETWEEN Clause

```
SELECT versions_starttime "START_DATE",  
       versions_endtime   "END_DATE",  
       salary  
FROM   employees  
       VERSIONS BETWEEN SCN MINVALUE  
       AND MAXVALUE  
WHERE  last_name = 'Lorentz';
```

START_DATE	END_DATE	SALARY
13-FEB-04 11.16.41 AM		5460
	13-FEB-04 11.16.41 AM	4200

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- **Use DML statements and control transactions**
- **Describe the features of multitable INSERTs**
- **Use the following types of multitable INSERTs:**
 - **Unconditional INSERT**
 - **Pivoting INSERT**
 - **Conditional ALL INSERT**
 - **Conditional FIRST INSERT**
- **Merge rows in a table**
- **Manipulate data by using subqueries**
- **Track the changes to data over a period of time**

Practice 3: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Performing multitable INSERTs**
- **Performing MERGE operations**
- **Tracking row versions**

Practice 2: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Altering tables**
- **Adding columns**
- **Dropping columns**
- **Creating indexes**
- **Creating external tables**

4

Generating Reports by Grouping Related Data

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Use the ROLLUP operation to produce subtotal values**
- **Use the CUBE operation to produce cross-tabulation values**
- **Use the GROUPING function to identify the row values created by ROLLUP or CUBE**
- **Use GROUPING SETS to produce a single result set**

Review of Group Functions

- Group functions operate on sets of rows to give one result per group.

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column) . . .
FROM        table
[WHERE      condition]
[GROUP BY   group_by_expression]
[ORDER BY   column];
```

- Example:

```
SELECT AVG(salary), STDDEV(salary),
       COUNT(commission_pct), MAX(hire_date)
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id LIKE 'SA%';
```

Review of the GROUP BY Clause

- **Syntax:**

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column) . . .  
FROM        table  
[WHERE      condition]  
[GROUP BY   group_by_expression]  
[ORDER BY   column] ;
```

- **Example:**

```
SELECT      department_id, job_id, SUM(salary),  
            COUNT(employee_id)  
FROM        employees  
GROUP BY    department_id, job_id ;
```


Review of the HAVING Clause

- Use the HAVING clause to specify which groups are to be displayed.
- You further restrict the groups on the basis of a limiting condition.

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column) ...  
FROM        table  
[WHERE      condition]  
[GROUP BY   group_by_expression]  
[HAVING     having_expression]  
[ORDER BY   column];
```

GROUP BY with ROLLUP and CUBE Operators

- **Use ROLLUP or CUBE with GROUP BY to produce superaggregate rows by cross-referencing columns.**
- **ROLLUP grouping produces a result set containing the regular grouped rows and the subtotal values.**
- **CUBE grouping produces a result set containing the rows from ROLLUP and cross-tabulation rows.**

ROLLUP Operator

- ROLLUP is an extension to the GROUP BY clause.
- Use the ROLLUP operation to produce cumulative aggregates, such as subtotals.

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column) . . .  
FROM        table  
[WHERE      condition]  
[GROUP BY   [ROLLUP] group_by_expression]  
[HAVING     having_expression];  
[ORDER BY   column];
```

ROLLUP Operator: Example

```
SELECT  department_id, job_id, SUM(salary)
FROM    employees
WHERE   department_id < 60
GROUP BY ROLLUP(department_id, job_id);
```

DEPARTMENT ID	JOB ID	SUM(SALARY)	
10	AD_ASST	4400	1
10		4400	
20	MK_MAN	13000	
20	MK_REP	6000	
20		19000	
30	PU_MAN	11000	2
30	PU_CLERK	13900	
30		24900	
40	HR_REP	6500	
40		6500	
50	ST_MAN	36400	3
50	SH_CLERK	64300	
50	ST_CLERK	55700	
50		156400	
		211200	

15 rows selected.

CUBE Operator

- CUBE is an extension to the GROUP BY clause.
- You can use the CUBE operator to produce cross-tabulation values with a single SELECT statement.

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column)...  
FROM        table  
[WHERE      condition]  
[GROUP BY   [CUBE] group_by_expression]  
[HAVING     having_expression]  
[ORDER BY   column];
```

CUBE Operator: Example

```
SELECT  department_id, job_id, SUM(salary)
FROM    employees
WHERE   department_id < 60
GROUP BY CUBE (department_id, job_id) ;
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	SUM(SALARY)
		211200
	HR_REP	6500
	MK_MAN	13000
	MK_REP	6000
	PU_MAN	11000
	ST_MAN	36400
	AD_ASST	4400
	PU_CLERK	13900
	SH_CLERK	64300
	ST_CLERK	55700
10		4400
10	AD_ASST	4400
20		19000
20	MK_MAN	13000
20	MK_REP	6000
30		24900
30	PU_MAN	11000

1

2

3

4

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GROUPING Function

The GROUPING function:

- Is used with either the CUBE or ROLLUP operator
- Is used to find the groups forming the subtotal in a row
- Is used to differentiate stored NULL values from NULL values created by ROLLUP or CUBE
- Returns 0 or 1

```
SELECT      [column,] group_function(column) .. ,  
            GROUPING(expr)  
FROM        table  
[WHERE      condition]  
[GROUP BY  [ROLLUP] [CUBE] group_by_expression]  
[HAVING    having_expression]  
[ORDER BY  column];
```

GROUPING Function: Example

```
SELECT    department_id DEPTID, job_id JOB,
          SUM(salary),
          GROUPING(department_id) GRP_DEPT,
          GROUPING(job_id) GRP_JOB
FROM      employees
WHERE     department_id < 50
GROUP BY  ROLLUP(department_id, job_id);
```

DEPTID	JOB	SUM(SALARY)	GRP_DEPT	GRP_JOB
10	AD_ASST	4400	0	0
10		4400	0	1
20	MK_MAN	13000	0	0
20	MK_REP	6000	0	0
20		19000	0	1
30	PU_MAN	11000	0	0
30	PU_CLERK	13900	0	0
30		24900	0	1
40	HR_REP	6500	0	0
40		6500	0	1
		54800	1	1

11 rows selected.

GROUPING SETS

- The **GROUPING SETS** syntax is used to define multiple groupings in the same query.
- All groupings specified in the **GROUPING SETS** clause are computed and the results of individual groupings are combined with a **UNION ALL** operation.
- **Grouping set efficiency:**
 - Only one pass over the base table is required.
 - There is no need to write complex **UNION** statements.
 - The more elements **GROUPING SETS** has, the greater is the performance benefit.

GROUPING SETS: Example

```
SELECT  department_id, job_id,
        manager_id, avg(salary)
FROM    employees
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS
        ((department_id, job_id), (job_id, manager_id));
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID	AVG(SALARY)
	AD_VP	100	17000
	AC_MGR	101	12000
	FI_MGR	101	12000
	HR_REP	101	6500
	MK_MAN	100	13000
	MK_REP	201	6000
	PR_REP	101	10000
...			

1

DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID	AVG(SALARY)
100	FI_MGR		12000
100	FI_ACCOUNT		7920
110	AC_MGR		12000
110	AC_ACCOUNT		8300
...			

2

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Composite Columns

- A composite column is a collection of columns that are treated as a unit.

`ROLLUP (a, (b, c), d)`

- Use parentheses within the GROUP BY clause to group columns, so that they are treated as a unit while computing ROLLUP or CUBE operations.
- When used with ROLLUP or CUBE, composite columns would require skipping aggregation across certain levels.

Composite Columns: Example

```
SELECT    department_id, job_id, manager_id,
          SUM(salary)
FROM      employees
GROUP BY  ROLLUP( department_id, (job_id, manager_id));
```

DEPARTMENT ID	JOB ID	MANAGER ID	SUM(SALARY)
1	SA_REP	149	7000
			7000
10	AD_ASST	101	4400
10			4400
20	MK_MAN	100	13000
20	MK_REP	201	6000
20			19000
...			
100	FI_MGR	101	12000
100	FI_ACCOUNT	108	39600
100			51600
110	AC_MGR	101	12000
110	AC_ACCOUNT	205	8300
110			20300
			691400

46 rows selected.

Concatenated Groupings

- Concatenated groupings offer a concise way to generate useful combinations of groupings.
- To specify concatenated grouping sets, you separate multiple grouping sets, ROLLUP, and CUBE operations with commas so that the Oracle server combines them into a single GROUP BY clause.
- The result is a cross-product of groupings from each GROUPING SET.

```
GROUP BY GROUPING SETS (a, b), GROUPING SETS (c, d)
```

Concatenated Groupings: Example

```
SELECT  department_id, job_id, manager_id,
        SUM(salary)
FROM    employees
GROUP BY department_id,
        ROLLUP (job_id),
        CUBE (manager_id);
```

1	DEPARTMENT_ID	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID	SUM(SALARY)
		SA_REP	149	7000
	10	AD_ASST	101	4400
	20	MK_MAN	100	13000
	20	MK_REP	201	6000
2	...			
	90	AD_VP	100	34000
	90	AD PRES		24000
			149	7000
	...			7000
3		SA_REP		7000
	10	AD_ASST		4400
	...			
	110		101	12000
4	110		205	8300
	110			20300
5				

93 rows selected.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to use the:

- **ROLLUP operation to produce subtotal values**
- **CUBE operation to produce cross-tabulation values**
- **GROUPING function to identify the row values created by ROLLUP or CUBE**
- **GROUPING SETS syntax to define multiple groupings in the same query**
- **GROUP BY clause to combine expressions in various ways:**
 - **Composite columns**
 - **Concatenated grouping sets**

Practice 4: Overview

This practice covers using:

- **ROLLUP operators**
- **CUBE operators**
- **GROUPING functions**
- **GROUPING SETS**

5

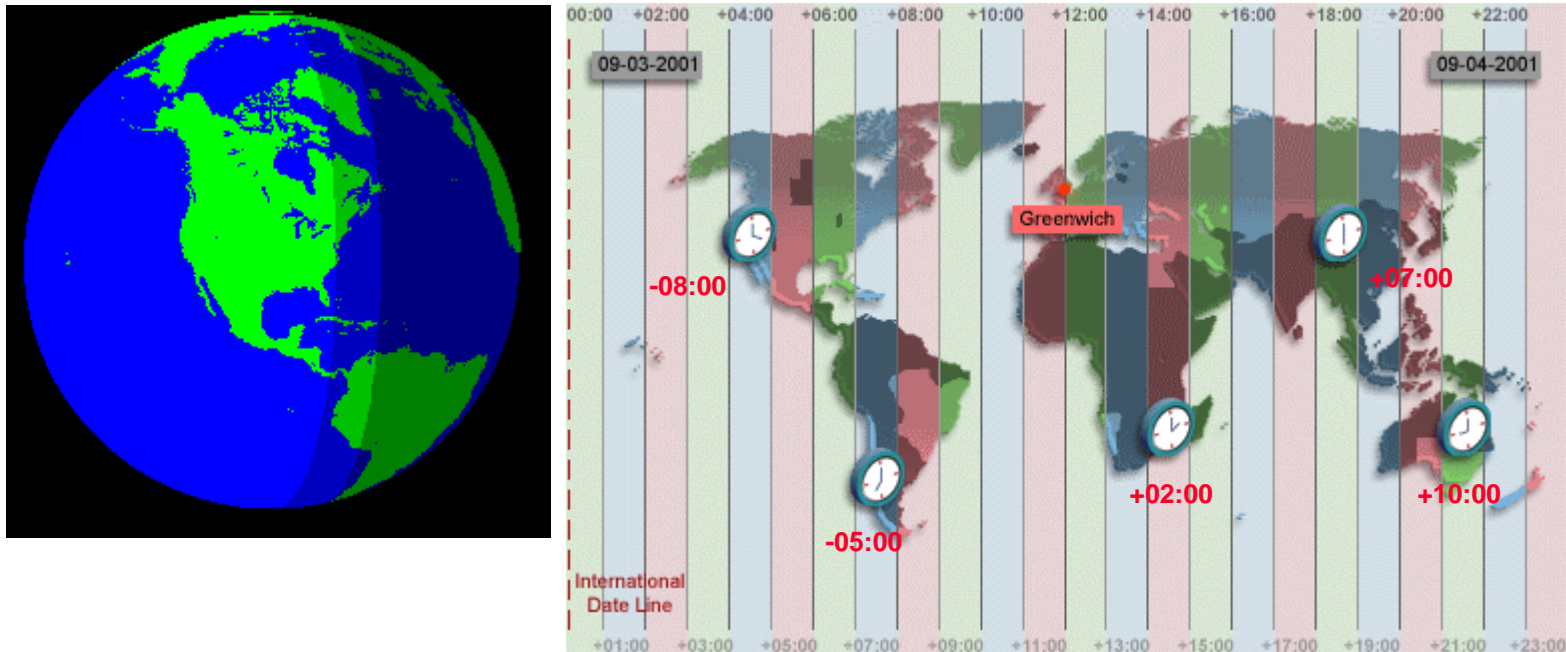
Managing Data in Different Time Zones

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to use the following datetime functions:

- `TZ_OFFSET`
- `FROM_TZ`
- `TO_TIMESTAMP`
- `TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ`
- `TO_YMINTERVAL`
- `TO_DSINTERVAL`
- `CURRENT_DATE`
- `CURRENT_TIMESTAMP`
- `LOCALTIMESTAMP`
- `DBTIMEZONE`
- `SESSIONTIMEZONE`
- `EXTRACT`

Time Zones



The image represents the time for each time zone when Greenwich time is 12:00.

TIME_ZONE Session Parameter

TIME_ZONE may be set to:

- An absolute offset
- Database time zone
- OS local time zone
- A named region

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-05:00';  
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = dbtimezone;  
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = local;  
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = 'America/New_York';
```

CURRENT_DATE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, and LOCALTIMESTAMP

- **CURRENT_DATE:**
 - Returns the current date from the system
 - Has a data type of DATE
- **CURRENT_TIMESTAMP:**
 - Returns the current time stamp from the system
 - Has a data type of TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE
- **LOCALTIMESTAMP:**
 - Returns the current time stamp from user session
 - Has a data type of TIMESTAMP

CURRENT_DATE

Display the current date and time in the session's time zone.

```
ALTER SESSION  
SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MON-YYYY HH24:MI:SS';
```

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:0';  
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_DATE FROM DUAL;
```

SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_DATE
-05:00	03-OCT-2001 09:37:06

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-8:0';  
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_DATE FROM DUAL;
```

SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_DATE
-08:00	03-OCT-2001 06:38:07

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP

Display the current date and fractional time in the session's time zone.

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:0';  
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
FROM DUAL;
```

SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
-05:00	03-OCT-01 09.40.59.000000 AM -05:00

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-8:0';  
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP  
FROM DUAL;
```

SESSIONTIMEZONE	CURRENT_TIMESTAMP
-08:00	03-OCT-01 06.41.38.000000 AM -08:00

LOCALTIMESTAMP

- **Display the current date and time in the session's time zone in a value of the TIMESTAMP data type.**

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-5:0';  
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP  
FROM DUAL;
```

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	LOCALTIMESTAMP
03-OCT-01 09.44.21.000000 AM -05:00	03-OCT-01 09.44.21.000000 AM

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = '-8:0';  
SELECT CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP  
FROM DUAL;
```

CURRENT_TIMESTAMP	LOCALTIMESTAMP
03-OCT-01 06.45.21.000001 AM -08:00	03-OCT-01 06.45.21.000001 AM

- **LOCALTIMESTAMP returns a TIMESTAMP value, whereas CURRENT_TIMESTAMP returns a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value.**

DBTIMEZONE and SESSIONTIMEZONE

- Display the value of the database time zone:

```
SELECT DBTIMEZONE FROM DUAL;
```

DBTIME
-05:00

- Display the value of the session's time zone:

```
SELECT SESSIONTIMEZONE FROM DUAL;
```

SESSIONTIMEZONE
-08:00

TIMESTAMP Data Type

- The **TIMESTAMP** data type is an extension of the **DATE** data type.
- It stores the year, month, and day of the **DATE** data type, plus hour, minute, and second values, as well as the fractional second value.
- Variations in **TIMESTAMP** are:
 - **TIMESTAMP**
 `[(fractional_seconds_precision)]`
 - **TIMESTAMP**
 `[(fractional_seconds_precision)]`
 WITH TIME ZONE
 - **TIMESTAMP**
 `[(fractional_seconds_precision)]`
 WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE

TIMESTAMP Data Types

Data Type	Fields
TIMESTAMP	Year, Month, Day, Hour, Minute, Second with fractional seconds
TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	Same as the TIMESTAMP data type; also includes: TIMEZONE_HOUR, and TIMEZONE_MINUTE or TIMEZONE_REGION
TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE	Same as the TIMESTAMP data type; also includes a time zone offset in its value

TIMESTAMP Fields

Datetime Field	Valid Values
YEAR	–4712 to 9999 (excluding year 0)
MONTH	01 to 12
DAY	01 to 31
HOUR	00 to 23
MINUTE	00 to 59
SECOND	00 to 59.9(N) where 9(N) is precision
TIMEZONE_HOUR	–12 to 14
TIMEZONE_MINUTE	00 to 59

Difference Between DATE and TIMESTAMP

A

```
-- when hire_date is  
of type DATE
```

```
SELECT hire_date  
FROM emp5;
```

HIRE_DATE
17-JUN-87
21-SEP-89
13-JAN-93
03-JAN-90
21-MAY-91
25-JUN-97
05-FEB-98
07-FEB-99
17-AUG-94
16-AUG-94
28-SEP-97

...

B

```
ALTER TABLE emp5  
MODIFY hire_date TIMESTAMP;
```

```
SELECT hire_date  
FROM emp5;
```

HIRE_DATE
17-JUN-87 12.00.00.000000 AM
21-SEP-89 12.00.00.000000 AM
13-JAN-93 12.00.00.000000 AM
03-JAN-90 12.00.00.000000 AM
21-MAY-91 12.00.00.000000 AM
25-JUN-97 12.00.00.000000 AM
05-FEB-98 12.00.00.000000 AM
07-FEB-99 12.00.00.000000 AM
17-AUG-94 12.00.00.000000 AM
16-AUG-94 12.00.00.000000 AM
28-SEP-97 12.00.00.000000 AM
30-SEP-97 12.00.00.000000 AM

...

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TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE Data Type

- **TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE is a variant of TIMESTAMP that includes a time zone displacement in its value.**
- **The time zone displacement is the difference, in hours and minutes, between local time and UTC.**
- **It is specified as:**

```
TIMESTAMP [(fractional_seconds_precision)]  
WITH TIME ZONE
```

TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE: Example

```
CREATE TABLE web_orders  
(ord_id number primary key,  
 order_date TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE);
```

```
INSERT INTO web_orders values  
(ord_seq.nextval, current_date);
```

```
SELECT * FROM web_orders;
```

ORD_ID	ORDER_DATE
100	09-FEB-04 07.04.44.000000 AM -07:00

TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE

- **TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE is another variant of TIMESTAMP that includes a time zone displacement in its value.**
- **Data stored in the database is normalized to the database time zone.**
- **The time zone displacement is not stored as part of the column data.**
- **The Oracle database returns the data in the user's local session time zone.**
- **The TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE data type is specified as follows:**

```
TIMESTAMP [(fractional_seconds_precision)]  
WITH LOCAL TIME ZONE
```


TIMESTAMP WITH LOCAL TIMEZONE: Example

```
CREATE TABLE shipping (delivery_time TIMESTAMP WITH  
LOCAL TIME ZONE);  
INSERT INTO shipping VALUES(current_timestamp + 2);
```

```
SELECT * FROM shipping;
```

DELIVERY_TIME
11-FEB-04 07.09.02.000000 AM

```
ALTER SESSION SET TIME_ZONE = 'EUROPE/LONDON';  
SELECT * FROM shipping;
```

DELIVERY_TIME
11-FEB-04 02.09.02.000000 PM

INTERVAL Data Types

- **INTERVAL data types are used to store the difference between two datetime values.**
- **There are two classes of intervals:**
 - Year-month
 - Day-time
- **The precision of the interval is:**
 - The actual subset of fields that constitutes an interval
 - Specified in the interval qualifier

Data Type	Fields
INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH	Year, Month
INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND	Days, Hour, Minute, Second with fractional seconds

INTERVAL Fields

INTERVAL Field	Valid Values for Interval
YEAR	Any positive or negative integer
MONTH	00 to 11
DAY	Any positive or negative integer
HOUR	00 to 23
MINUTE	00 to 59
SECOND	00 to 59.9(N) where 9(N) is precision

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH Data Type

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH stores a period of time using the YEAR and MONTH datetime fields.

```
INTERVAL YEAR [(year_precision)] TO MONTH
```

For example:

```
'312-2' assigned to INTERVAL YEAR(3) TO MONTH  
Indicates an interval of 312 years and 2 months
```

```
'312-0' assigned to INTERVAL YEAR(3) TO MONTH  
Indicates 312 years and 0 months
```

```
'0-3' assigned to INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH  
Indicates an interval of 3 months
```

INTERVAL YEAR TO MONTH: Example

```
CREATE TABLE warranty
(prod_id number,  warranty_time INTERVAL YEAR(3)
TO MONTH);

INSERT INTO warranty VALUES (123, INTERVAL '8'
MONTH);

INSERT INTO warranty VALUES (155, INTERVAL '200'
YEAR(3));

INSERT INTO warranty VALUES (678, '200-11');

SELECT * FROM warranty;
```

PROD_ID	WARRANTY_TIME
123	+000-08
155	+200-00
678	+200-11

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND Data Type

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND
(**fractional_seconds_precision**) stores a period of time in days, hours, minutes, and seconds.

```
INTERVAL DAY[(day_precision)] TO Second
```

For example:

```
INTERVAL '6 03:30:16' DAY TO SECOND
```

Indicates an interval of 6 days 3 hours 30 minutes and 16 seconds

```
INTERVAL '6 00:00:00' DAY TO SECOND
```

Indicates an interval of 6 days and 0 hours, 0 minutes and 0 seconds

INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND

Data Type: Example

```
CREATE TABLE lab
( exp_id number, test_time INTERVAL DAY(2) TO
SECOND);

INSERT INTO lab VALUES (100012, '90 00:00:00');
INSERT INTO lab VALUES (56098,
INTERVAL '6 03:30:16' DAY TO SECOND);
```

```
SELECT * FROM lab;
```

EXP_ID	TEST_TIME
100012	+90 00:00:00.000000
56098	+06 03:30:16.000000

EXTRACT

- Display the YEAR component from the SYSDATE.

```
SELECT EXTRACT (YEAR FROM SYSDATE) FROM DUAL;
```

EXTRACT(YEARFROMSYSDATE)

2001

- Display the MONTH component from the HIRE_DATE for those employees whose MANAGER_ID is 100.

```
SELECT last name, hire date,  
       EXTRACT (MONTH FROM HIRE_DATE)  
FROM employees  
WHERE manager_id = 100;
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	EXTRACT(MONTHFROMHIRE_DATE)
Kochhar	21-SEP-89	9
De Haan	13-JAN-93	1
Mourgos	16-NOV-99	11
Zlotkey	29-JAN-00	1
Hartstein	17-FEB-96	2

ORACLE

TZ_OFFSET

- **Display the time zone offset for the 'US/Eastern' time zone:**

```
SELECT TZ_OFFSET('US/Eastern') FROM DUAL;
```

TZ_OFFSET
-04:00

- **Display the time zone offset for the 'Canada/Yukon' time zone:**

```
SELECT TZ_OFFSET('Canada/Yukon') FROM DUAL;
```

TZ_OFFSET
-07:00

- **Display the time zone offset for the 'Europe/London' time zone:**

```
SELECT TZ_OFFSET('Europe/London') FROM DUAL;
```

TZ_OFFSET
+01:00

TIMESTAMP Conversion Using FROM_TZ

- **Display the TIMESTAMP value '2000-03-28 08:00:00' as a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value.**

```
SELECT FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP  
                '2000-03-28 08:00:00', '3:00')  
FROM DUAL;
```

```
FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP'2000-03-2808:00:00','3:00')
```

```
28-MAR-00 08.00.00.000000000 AM +03:00
```

- **Display the TIMESTAMP value '2000-03-28 08:00:00' as a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value for the 'Australia/North' time zone region.**

```
SELECT FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP  
                '2000-03-28 08:00:00', 'Australia/North')  
FROM DUAL;
```

```
FROM_TZ(TIMESTAMP'2000-03-2808:00:00','AUSTRALIA/NORTH')
```

```
28-MAR-00 08.00.00.000000000 AM AUSTRALIA/NORTH
```

Converting to TIMESTAMP Using TO_TIMESTAMP and TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ

- **Display the character string '2000-12-01 11:00:00' as a TIMESTAMP value:**

```
SELECT TO_TIMESTAMP ('2000-12-01 11:00:00',  
                    'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS')  
  
FROM DUAL;
```

```
TO_TIMESTAMP('2000-12-01 11:00:00','YYYY-MM-DDHH:MI:SS')  
01-DEC-00 11.00.00.000000000 AM
```

- **Display the character string '1999-12-01 11:00:00 -8:00' as a TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE value:**

```
SELECT  
    TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ('1999-12-01 11:00:00 -8:00',  
                   'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MI:SS TZh:TzM')  
  
FROM DUAL;
```

```
TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ('1999-12-01 11:00:00 -8:00','YYYY-MM-DDHH:MI:SSTZh:TzM')  
01-DEC-99 11.00.00.000000000 AM -08:00
```

Time Interval Conversion with TO_YMINTERVAL

Display a date that is one year and two months after the hire date for the employees working in the department with the DEPARTMENT_ID 20.

```
SELECT hire_date,  
       hire_date + TO_YMINTERVAL('01-02') AS  
       HIRE_DATE_YMININTERVAL  
FROM   employees  
WHERE  department_id = 20;
```

HIRE_DATE	HIRE_DATE_YMININTERV
17-FEB-1996 00:00:00	17-APR-1997 00:00:00
17-AUG-1997 00:00:00	17-OCT-1998 00:00:00

Using TO_DSINTERVAL: Example

TO_DSINTERVAL: Converts a character string to an INTERVAL DAY TO SECOND data type

```
SELECT last_name,  
       TO_CHAR(hire_date, 'mm-dd-yy:hh:mi:ss') hire_date,  
       TO_CHAR(hire_date +  
               TO_DSINTERVAL('100 10:00:00'),  
               'mm-dd-yy:hh:mi:ss') hiredate2  
FROM employees;
```

LAST_NAME	HIRE_DATE	HIREDATE2
King	06-17-87:12:00:00	09-25-87:10:00:00
Kochhar	09-21-89:12:00:00	12-30-89:10:00:00
De Haan	01-13-93:12:00:00	04-23-93:10:00:00
Hunold	01-03-90:12:00:00	04-13-90:10:00:00
Ernst	05-21-91:12:00:00	08-29-91:10:00:00
Austin	06-25-97:12:00:00	10-03-97:10:00:00
Pataballa	02-05-98:12:00:00	05-16-98:10:00:00
Lorentz	02-07-99:12:00:00	05-18-99:10:00:00
Greenberg	08-17-94:12:00:00	11-25-94:10:00:00
Faviet	08-16-94:12:00:00	11-24-94:10:00:00

...

Daylight Saving Time

- **First Sunday in April**
 - Time jumps from 01:59:59 a.m. to 03:00:00 a.m.
 - Values from 02:00:00 a.m. to 02:59:59 a.m. are not valid.
- **Last Sunday in October**
 - Time jumps from 02:00:00 a.m. to 01:00:01 a.m.
 - Values from 01:00:01 a.m. to 02:00:00 a.m. are ambiguous because they are visited twice.

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to use the following functions:

- **TZ_OFFSET**
- **FROM_TZ**
- **TO_TIMESTAMP**
- **TO_TIMESTAMP_TZ**
- **TO_YMINTERVAL**
- **CURRENT_DATE**
- **CURRENT_TIMESTAMP**
- **LOCALTIMESTAMP**
- **DBTIMEZONE**
- **SESSIONTIMEZONE**
- **EXTRACT**

Practice 5: Overview

This practice covers using the datetime functions.

6

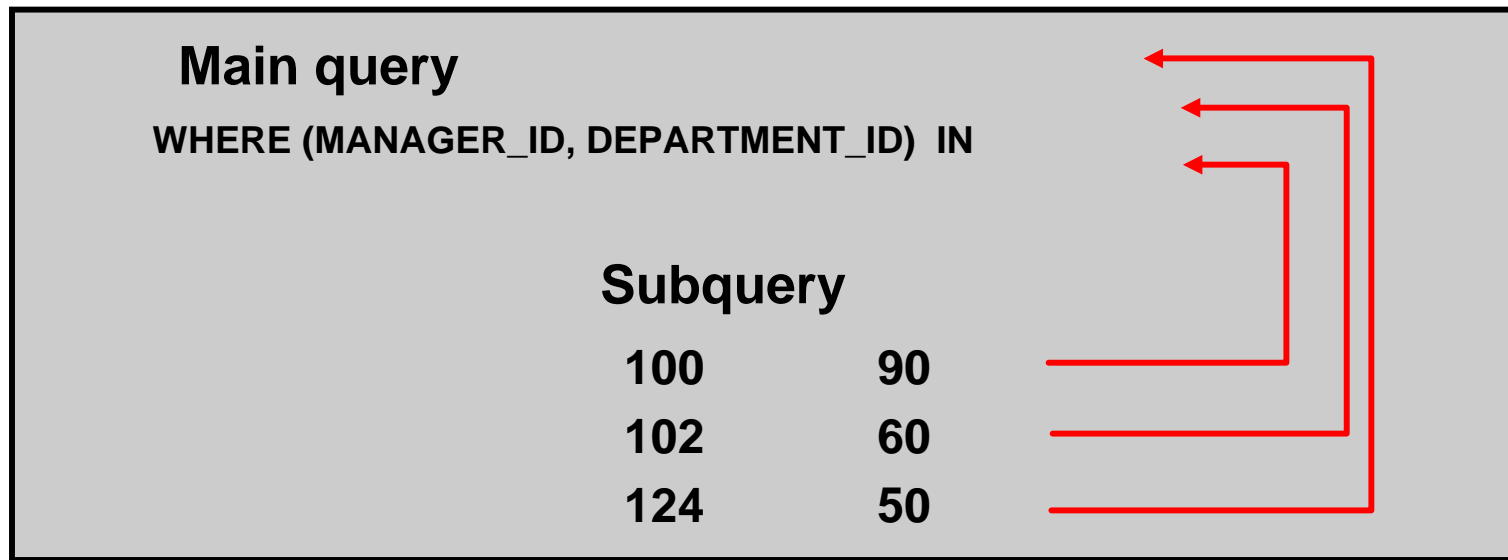
Retrieving Data Using Subqueries

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Write a multiple-column subquery**
- **Use scalar subqueries in SQL**
- **Solve problems with correlated subqueries**
- **Update and delete rows using correlated subqueries**
- **Use the EXISTS and NOT EXISTS operators**
- **Use the WITH clause**

Multiple-Column Subqueries



Each row of the main query is compared to values from a multiple-row and multiple-column subquery.

Column Comparisons

Multiple-column comparisons involving subqueries can be:

- **Nonpairwise comparisons**
- **Pairwise comparisons**

Pairwise Comparison Subquery

Display the details of the employees who are managed by the same manager and work in the same department as employees with the first name of “John.”

```
SELECT employee_id, manager_id, department_id
FROM employees
WHERE (manager_id, department_id) IN
      (SELECT manager_id, department_id
       FROM employees
       WHERE first_name = 'John')
AND first_name <> 'John';
```

Nonpairwise Comparison Subquery

Display the details of the employees who are managed by the same manager as the employees with the first name of “John” and work in the same department as the employees with the first name of “John.”


```
SELECT  employee_id, manager_id, department_id
FROM    employees
WHERE   manager_id IN
        (SELECT manager_id
         FROM employees
         WHERE first_name = 'John')
AND department_id IN
        (SELECT department_id
         FROM employees
         WHERE first_name = 'John')
AND first_name <> 'John';
```

Scalar Subquery Expressions

- A scalar subquery expression is a subquery that returns exactly one column value from one row.
- Scalar subqueries can be used in:
 - Condition and expression part of `DECODE` and `CASE`
 - All clauses of `SELECT` except `GROUP BY`

Scalar Subqueries: Examples

- **Scalar subqueries in CASE expressions:**

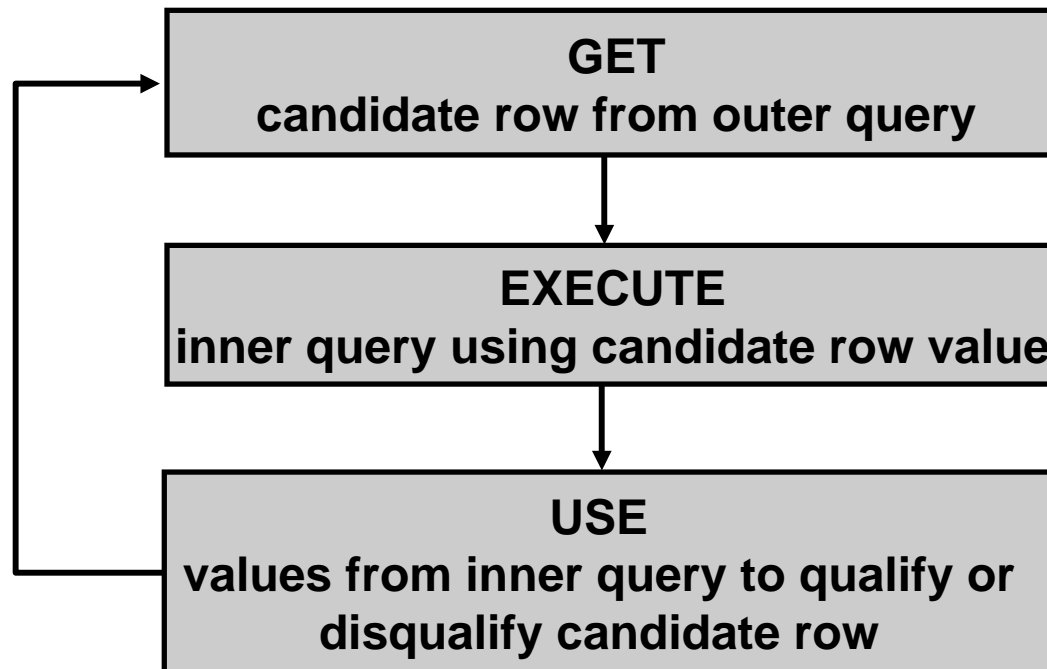
```
SELECT employee_id, last_name,  
       (CASE  
         WHEN department_id = 20  
           (SELECT department_id  
            FROM departments  
            WHERE location_id = 1800)  
         THEN 'Canada' ELSE 'USA' END) location  
FROM   employees;
```

- **Scalar subqueries in the ORDER BY clause:**

```
SELECT  employee_id, last_name  
FROM    employees e  
ORDER BY (SELECT department_name  
          FROM departments d  
          WHERE e.department_id = d.department_id);
```


Correlated Subqueries

Correlated subqueries are used for row-by-row processing. Each subquery is executed once for every row of the outer query.



Correlated Subqueries

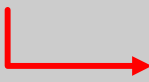
The subquery references a column from a table in the parent query.

```
SELECT column1, column2, ...  
FROM   table1 outer  
WHERE  column1 operator  
              (SELECT column1, column2  
                FROM   table2  
                WHERE  expr1 =  
                      outer.expr2) ;
```

Using Correlated Subqueries

Find all employees who earn more than the average salary in their department.

```
SELECT last_name, salary, department_id
FROM   employees outer
WHERE  salary >
      (SELECT AVG(salary)
       FROM   employees
       WHERE  department_id =
             outer.department_id);
```



Each time a row from the outer query is processed, the inner query is evaluated.

Using Correlated Subqueries

Display details of those employees who have changed jobs at least twice.

```
SELECT e.employee_id, last_name, e.job_id
FROM   employees e
WHERE  2 <= (SELECT COUNT(*)
              FROM   job_history
              WHERE  employee_id = e.employee_id);
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
101	Kochhar	AD_VP
176	Taylor	SA_REP
200	Whalen	AD_ASST

Using the EXISTS Operator

- The **EXISTS** operator tests for existence of rows in the results set of the subquery.
- If a subquery row value is found:
 - The search does not continue in the inner query
 - The condition is flagged **TRUE**
- If a subquery row value is not found:
 - The condition is flagged **FALSE**
 - The search continues in the inner query

Find Employees Who Have At Least One Person Reporting to Them

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id
FROM   employees outer
WHERE  EXISTS ( SELECT 'X'
                FROM   employees
                WHERE  manager_id =
                      outer.employee_id);
```

EMPLOYEE_ID		LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
	100	King	AD_PRES	90
	101	Kochhar	AD_VP	90
	102	De Haan	AD_VP	90
	103	Hunold	IT_PROG	60
	108	Greenberg	FI_MGR	100
	114	Raphaely	PU_MAN	30
	120	Weiss	ST_MAN	50
	121	Fripp	ST_MAN	50
	122	Kaufling	ST_MAN	50
	123	Vollman	ST_MAN	50
	124	Mourgos	ST_MAN	50
	145	Russell	SA_MAN	80
	146	Partners	SA_MAN	80
	147	Errazuriz	SA_MAN	80
	148	Cambraut	SA_MAN	80
	149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	80
	201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	20
	205	Higgins	AC_MGR	110

18 rows selected.

Find All Departments That Do Not Have Any Employees

```
SELECT department_id, department_name
FROM departments d
WHERE NOT EXISTS (SELECT 'X'
                  FROM employees
                  WHERE department_id = d.department_id);
```

DEPARTMENT_ID	DEPARTMENT_NAME
120	Treasury
130	Corporate Tax
140	Control And Credit
150	Shareholder Services
160	Benefits
170	Manufacturing
...	
260	Recruiting
270	Payroll

16 rows selected.

Correlated UPDATE

Use a correlated subquery to update rows in one table based on rows from another table.

```
UPDATE table1 alias1
SET    column = (SELECT expression
                     FROM   table2 alias2
                     WHERE  alias1.column =
                           alias2.column);
```


Using Correlated UPDATE

- Denormalize the EMPL6 table by adding a column to store the department name.
- Populate the table by using a correlated update.

```
ALTER TABLE empl6  
ADD(department_name VARCHAR2(25));
```

```
UPDATE empl6 e  
SET    department_name =  
        (SELECT department_name  
         FROM   departments d  
         WHERE  e.department_id = d.department_id);
```

Correlated DELETE

Use a correlated subquery to delete rows in one table based on rows from another table.

```
DELETE FROM table1 alias1
WHERE column operator
      (SELECT expression
       FROM   table2 alias2
       WHERE  alias1.column = alias2.column);
```

Using Correlated DELETE

Use a correlated subquery to delete only those rows from the EMPL6 table that also exist in the EMP_HISTORY table.

```
DELETE FROM empl6 E
WHERE employee_id =
      (SELECT employee_id
       FROM   emp_history
       WHERE  employee_id = E.employee_id);
```

WITH Clause

- Using the **WITH** clause, you can use the same query block in a **SELECT** statement when it occurs more than once within a complex query.
- The **WITH** clause retrieves the results of a query block and stores it in the user's temporary tablespace.
- The **WITH** clause improves performance.

WITH Clause: Example

Using the `WITH` clause, write a query to display the department name and total salaries for those departments whose total salary is greater than the average salary across departments.

WITH Clause: Example

```
WITH
dept_costs AS (
    SELECT d.department_name, SUM(e.salary) AS dept_total
    FROM   employees e JOIN departments d
    ON     e.department_id = d.department_id
    GROUP BY d.department_name),
avg_cost AS (
    SELECT SUM(dept_total)/COUNT(*) AS dept_avg
    FROM   dept_costs)
SELECT *
FROM   dept_costs
WHERE  dept_total >
        (SELECT dept_avg
         FROM avg_cost)
ORDER BY department_name;
```

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned that:

- **A multiple-column subquery returns more than one column**
- **Multiple-column comparisons can be pairwise or nonpairwise**
- **A multiple-column subquery can also be used in the `FROM` clause of a `SELECT` statement**

Summary

- **Correlated subqueries are useful whenever a subquery must return a different result for each candidate row**
- **The EXISTS operator is a Boolean operator that tests the presence of a value**
- **Correlated subqueries can be used with SELECT, UPDATE, and DELETE statements**
- **You can use the WITH clause to use the same query block in a SELECT statement when it occurs more than once**

Practice 6: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Creating multiple-column subqueries**
- **Writing correlated subqueries**
- **Using the EXISTS operator**
- **Using scalar subqueries**
- **Using the WITH clause**



Hierarchical Retrieval

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- **Interpret the concept of a hierarchical query**
- **Create a tree-structured report**
- **Format hierarchical data**
- **Exclude branches from the tree structure**

Sample Data from the EMPLOYEES Table

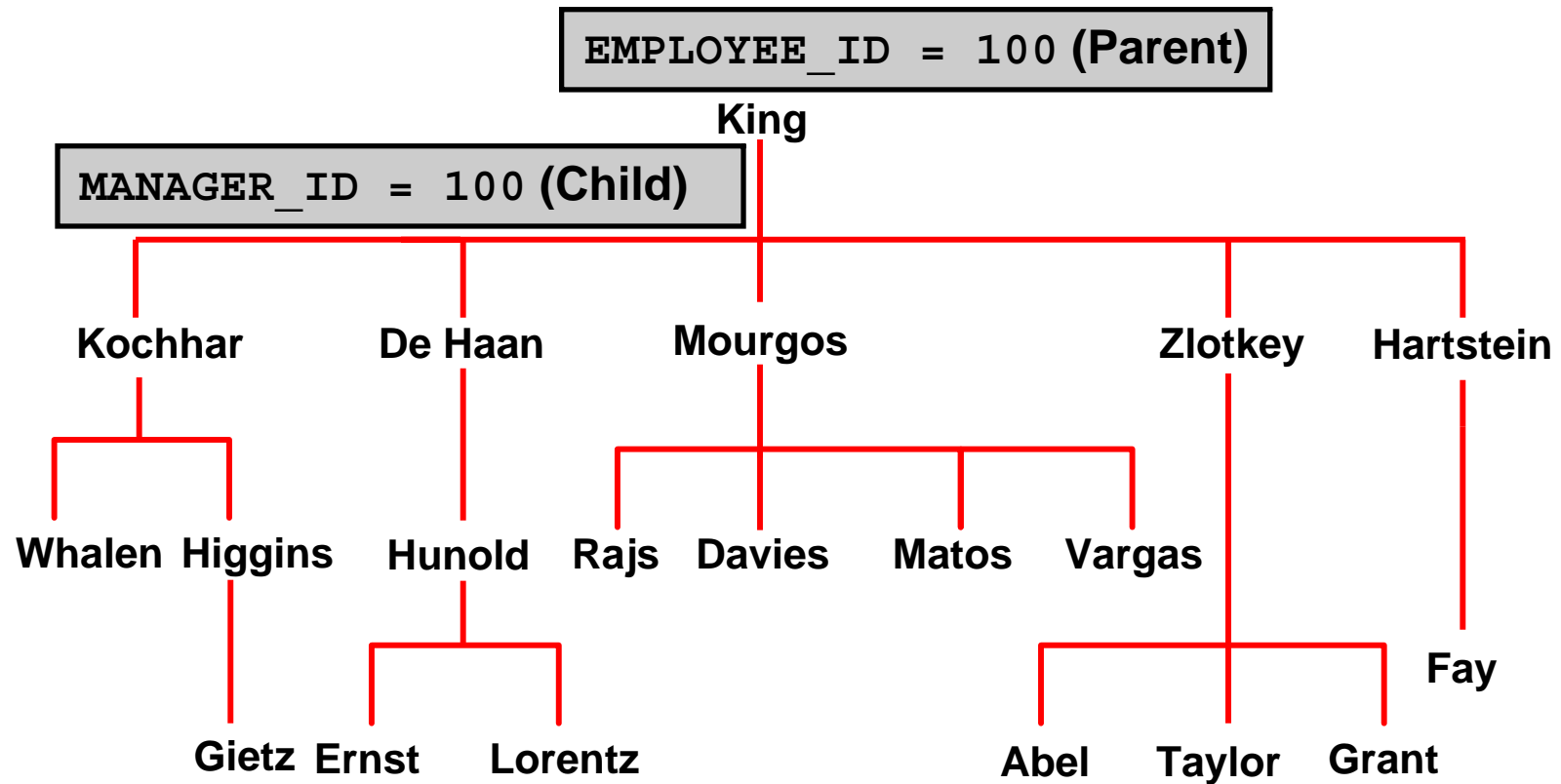
EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
100	King	AD_PRES	
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	100
102	De Haan	AD_VP	100
103	Hunold	IT_PROG	102
104	Ernst	IT_PROG	103
105	Austin	IT_PROG	103
106	Pataballa	IT_PROG	103
107	Lorentz	IT_PROG	103
108	Greenberg	FI_MGR	101

...

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
196	Walsh	SH_CLERK	124
197	Feeney	SH_CLERK	124
198	OConnell	SH_CLERK	124
199	Grant	SH_CLERK	124
200	Whalen	AD_ASST	101
201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	100
202	Fay	MK_REP	201
203	Mavris	HR_REP	101
204	Baer	PR_REP	101
205	Higgins	AC_MGR	101
206	Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	205

107 rows selected.

Natural Tree Structure



Hierarchical Queries

```
SELECT [LEVEL], column, expr...  
FROM   table  
[WHERE condition(s)]  
[START WITH condition(s)]  
[CONNECT BY PRIOR condition(s)] ;
```

WHERE *condition*:

```
expr comparison_operator expr
```

Walking the Tree

Starting Point

- Specifies the condition that must be met
- Accepts any valid condition

```
START WITH column1 = value
```

Using the **EMPLOYEES** table, start with the employee whose last name is Kochhar.

```
...START WITH last_name = 'Kochhar'
```

Walking the Tree

```
CONNECT BY PRIOR column1 = column2
```

Walk from the top down, using the EMPLOYEES table.

```
... CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id
```

Direction

Top down → Column1 = Parent Key
Column2 = Child Key

Bottom up → Column1 = Child Key
Column2 = Parent Key

Walking the Tree: From the Bottom Up

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, manager_id
FROM   employees
START WITH employee_id = 101
CONNECT BY PRIOR manager_id = employee_id ;
```

EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	MANAGER_ID
101	Kochhar	AD_VP	100
100	King	AD_PRES	

Walking the Tree: From the Top Down

```
SELECT last_name || ' reports to ' ||  
PRIOR last_name "Walk Top Down"  
FROM employees  
START WITH last_name = 'King'  
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id = manager_id ;
```

Walk Top Down

King reports to

King reports to

Kochhar reports to King

Greenberg reports to Kochhar

Faviet reports to Greenberg

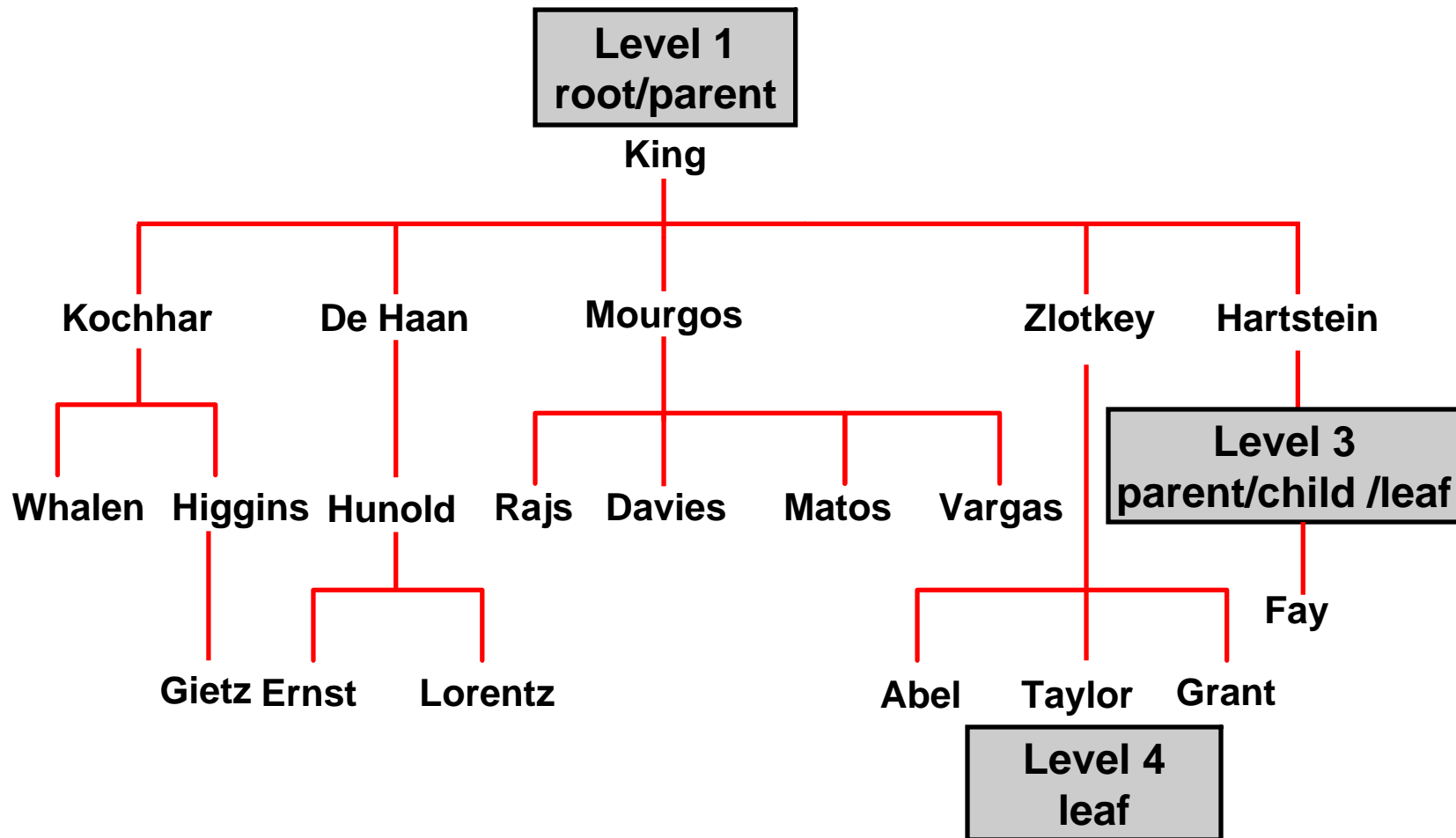
Chen reports to Greenberg

...

108 rows selected.

ORACLE

Ranking Rows with the LEVEL Pseudocolumn



Formatting Hierarchical Reports Using LEVEL and LPAD

Create a report displaying company management levels, beginning with the highest level and indenting each of the following levels.

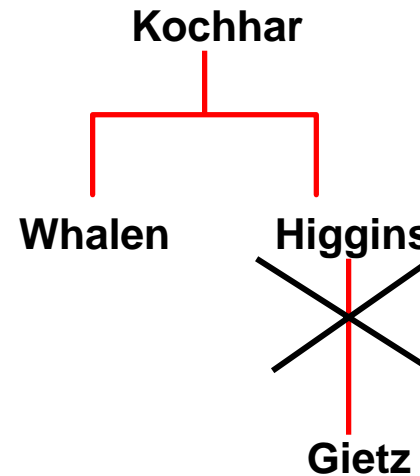
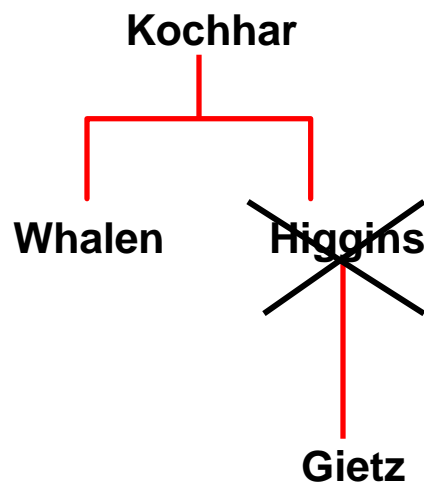
```
COLUMN org_chart FORMAT A12
SELECT LPAD(last_name, LENGTH(last_name) + (LEVEL*2) - 2, '_')
        AS org_chart
FROM    employees
START WITH first_name='Steven' AND last_name='King'
CONNECT BY PRIOR employee_id=manager_id
```

Pruning Branches

Use the **WHERE** clause
to eliminate a node.

Use the **CONNECT BY** clause
to eliminate a branch.

```
WHERE last_name != 'Higgins' CONNECT BY PRIOR  
employee_id = manager_id  
AND last_name != 'Higgins'
```



Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned that:

- **You can use hierarchical queries to view a hierarchical relationship between rows in a table**
- **You specify the direction and starting point of the query**
- **You can eliminate nodes or branches by pruning**

Practice 7: Overview

This practice covers the following topics:

- **Distinguishing hierarchical queries from nonhierarchical queries**
- **Walking through a tree**
- **Producing an indented report by using the `LEVEL` pseudocolumn**
- **Pruning the tree structure**
- **Sorting the output**

8

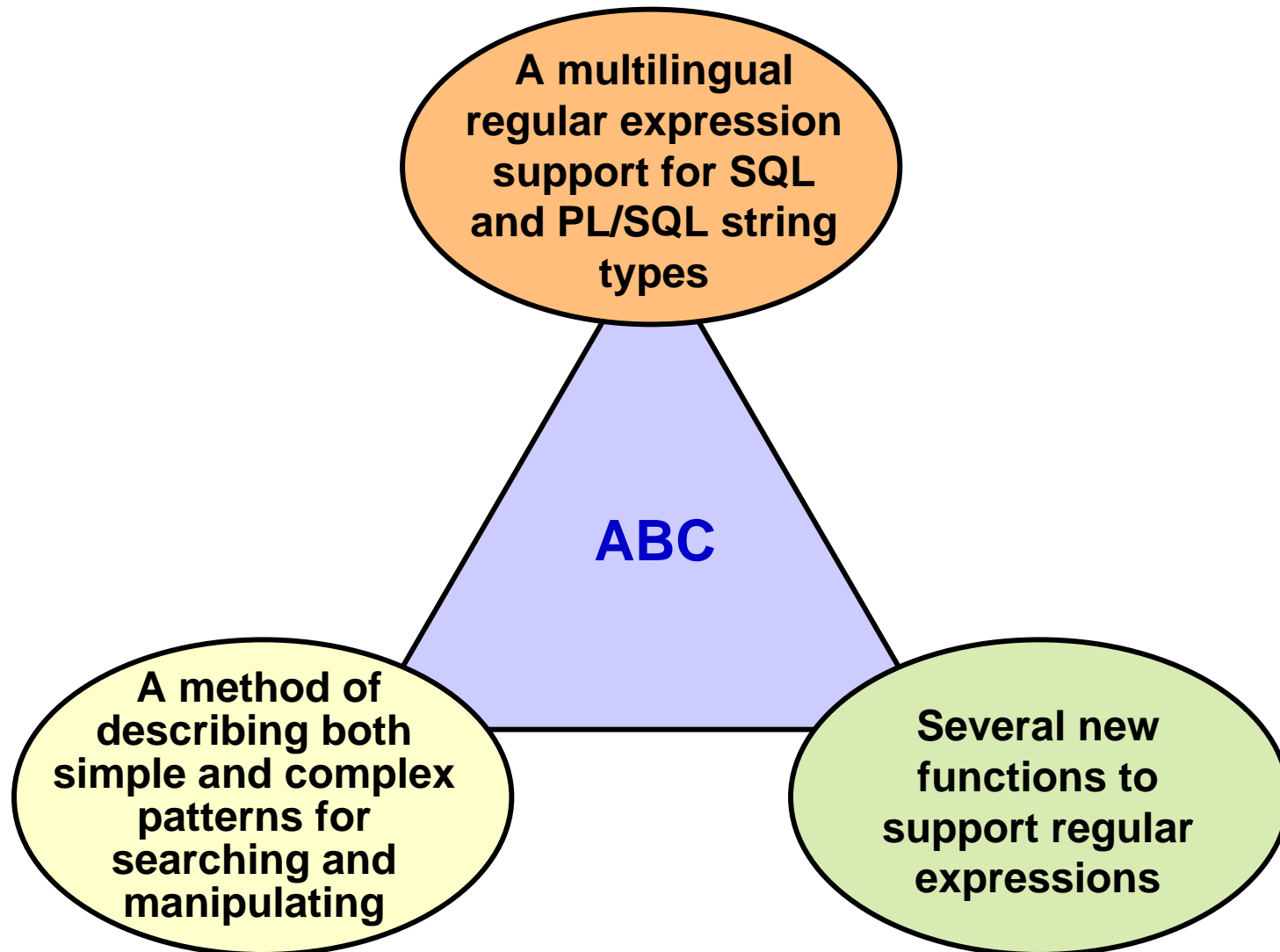
Regular Expression Support

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to use regular expression support in SQL to search, match, and replace strings in terms of regular expressions.



Regular Expression: Overview



Meta Characters

Symbol	Description
*	Matches zero or more occurrences
 	Alteration operator for specifying alternative matches
^/\$	Matches the start-of-line/end-of-line
[]	Bracket expression for a matching list matching any one of the expressions represented in the list
{m}	Matches exactly <i>m</i> times
{m,n}	Matches at least <i>m</i> times but no more than <i>n</i> times
[: :]	Specifies a character class and matches any character in that class
\	Can have 4 different meanings: 1. Stand for itself. 2. Quote the next character. 3. Introduce an operator. 4. Do nothing.
+	Matches one or more occurrences
?	Matches zero or one occurrence
.	Matches any character in the supported character set, except NULL
()	Grouping expression, treated as a single subexpression
[==]	Specifies equivalence classes
\n	Back-reference expression
[..]	Specifies one collation element, such as a multicharacter element

Using Meta Characters

Problem: Find 'abc' within a string:

Solution: `'abc'`

Matches: abc

Does not match: 'def'

1

Problem: To find 'a' followed by any character, followed by 'c'

Meta Character: any character is defined by '.'

Solution: `'a.c'`

Matches: abc

Matches: adc

Matches: alc

Matches: a&c

Does not match: abb

2

Problem: To find one or more occurrences of 'a'

Meta Character: Use '+' sign to match one or more of the previous characters

Solution: `'a+'`

Matches: a

Matches: aa

Does not match: bbb

3

Regular Expression Functions

Function Name	Description
REGEXP_LIKE	Similar to the LIKE operator, but performs regular expression matching instead of simple pattern matching
REGEXP_REPLACE	Searches for a regular expression pattern and replaces it with a replacement string
REGEXP_INSTR	Searches for a given string for a regular expression pattern and returns the position where the match is found
REGEXP_SUBSTR	Searches for a regular expression pattern within a given string and returns the matched substring

REGEXP Function Syntax

```
REGEXP_LIKE (srcstr, pattern [,match_option])
```

```
REGEXP_INSTR (srcstr, pattern [, position [, occurrence  
[, return_option [, match_option]]]])
```

```
REGEXP_SUBSTR (srcstr, pattern [, position  
[, occurrence [, match_option]]])
```

```
REGEXP_REPLACE(srcstr, pattern [,replacestr [, position  
[, occurrence [, match_option]]]])
```

Performing Basic Searches

```
SELECT first_name, last_name
FROM employees
WHERE REGEXP_LIKE (first_name, '^Ste(v|ph)en$');
```

FIRST_NAME	LAST_NAME
Steven	King
Steven	Markle
Stephen	Stiles

Checking the Presence of a Pattern

```
SELECT street_address,  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address, '^[:alpha:]')  
FROM   locations  
WHERE  
       REGEXP_INSTR(street_address, '^[:alpha:]') > 1;
```

STREET_ADDRESS	REGEXP_INSTR(STREET_ADDRESS, '^[:ALPHA:]')
Magdalen Centre, The Oxford Science Park	9
Schwanthalerstr. 7031	16
Rua Frei Caneca 1360	4
Murtenstrasse 921	14
Pieter Breughelstraat 837	7
Mariano Escobedo 9991	8

Example of Extracting Substrings

```
SELECT REGEXP_SUBSTR(street_address , ' [^ ]+ ' )  
"Road" FROM locations;
```

Road
Via
Calle
Jabberwocky
Interiors
Zagora
Charade

...

Replacing Patterns

```
SELECT REGEXP_REPLACE( country_name, '(.)',  
                        '\1 ') "REGEXP_REPLACE"  
FROM countries;
```

REGEXP_REPLACE
Argentina
Australia
Belgium
Brazil
Canada
Switzerland
China
...

Regular Expressions and Check Constraints

```
ALTER TABLE emp8  
  ADD CONSTRAINT email_addr  
  CHECK (REGEXP_LIKE(email, '@')) NOVALIDATE ;
```

1

```
INSERT INTO emp8 VALUES  
  (500, 'Christian', 'Patel',  
   'ChrisP2creme.com', 1234567890,  
   '12-Jan-2004', 'HR_REP', 2000, null, 102, 40) ;
```

2

```
INSERT INTO emp8 VALUES  
*
```

ERROR at line 1:
ORA-02290: check constraint (ORA20.EMAIL_ADDR) violated

Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to use regular expression support in SQL and PL/SQL to search, match, and replace strings in terms of regular expressions.

Practice 8: Overview

This practice covers using regular expressions.



Writing Advanced Scripts

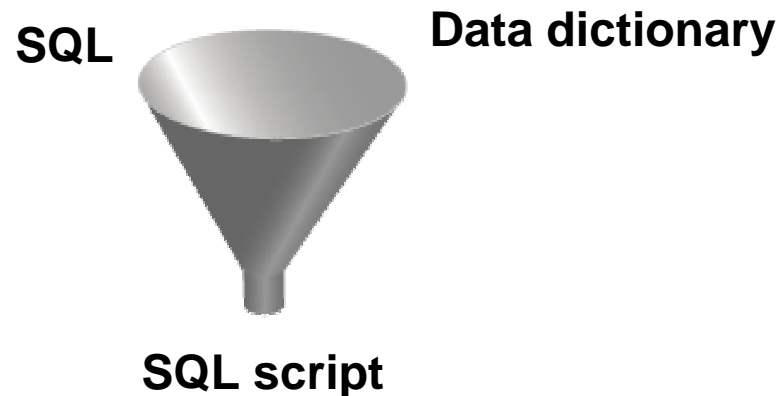
Objectives

After completing this appendix, you should be able to do the following:

- **Describe the type of problems that are solved by using SQL to generate SQL**
- **Write a script that generates a script of DROP TABLE statements**
- **Write a script that generates a script of INSERT INTO statements**

Using SQL to Generate SQL

- **SQL can be used to generate scripts in SQL.**
- **The data dictionary:**
 - **Is a collection of tables and views that contain database information**
 - **Is created and maintained by the Oracle server**



Creating a Basic Script

```
SELECT 'CREATE TABLE ' || table_name ||  
      '_test ' || 'AS SELECT * FROM '  
      || table_name || ' WHERE 1=2;'  
      AS "Create Table Script"  
FROM   user_tables;
```

Create Table Script
CREATE TABLE COUNTRIES_test AS SELECT * FROM COUNTRIES WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENTS_test AS SELECT * FROM DEPARTMENTS WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE EMPLOYEES_test AS SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEES WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE JOBS_test AS SELECT * FROM JOBS WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE JOB_GRADES_test AS SELECT * FROM JOB_GRADES WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE JOB_HISTORY_test AS SELECT * FROM JOB_HISTORY WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE LOCATIONS_test AS SELECT * FROM LOCATIONS WHERE 1=2;
CREATE TABLE REGIONS_test AS SELECT * FROM REGIONS WHERE 1=2;

8 rows selected.

Controlling the Environment

```
SET ECHO OFF  
SET FEEDBACK OFF  
SET PAGESIZE 0
```

Set system variables
to appropriate values.

SQL STATEMENT

```
SET FEEDBACK ON  
SET PAGESIZE 24  
SET ECHO ON
```

Set system variables
back to the default
value.

The Complete Picture

```
SET ECHO OFF
SET FEEDBACK OFF
SET PAGESIZE 0

SELECT 'DROP TABLE ' || object_name || ';'
FROM   user_objects
WHERE  object_type = 'TABLE'
/

SET FEEDBACK ON
SET PAGESIZE 24
SET ECHO ON
```

Dumping the Contents of a Table to a File

```
SET HEADING OFF ECHO OFF FEEDBACK OFF
SET PAGESIZE 0

SELECT
  'INSERT INTO departments_test VALUES
    (' || department_id || ', ' || department_name ||
    ', ' || location_id || ');'
  AS "Insert Statements Script"
FROM   departments
/

SET PAGESIZE 24
SET HEADING ON ECHO ON FEEDBACK ON
```

Dumping the Contents of a Table to a File

Source	Result
<pre>' 'X' '</pre>	<pre>'X'</pre>
<pre>' '</pre>	<pre>'</pre>
<pre>' ' department_name ' '</pre>	<pre>'Administration'</pre>
<pre>' ', ' '</pre>	<pre>', '</pre>
<pre>' ') ; '</pre>	<pre>') ;'</pre>

Generating a Dynamic Predicate

```
COLUMN my_col NEW_VALUE dyn_where_clause

SELECT DECODE('&&deptno', null,
DECODE ('&&hiredate', null, ' ',
'WHERE hire_date=TO_DATE('' || '&&hiredate'', ''DD-MON-YYYY'')'),
DECODE ('&&hiredate', null,
'WHERE department_id = ' || '&&deptno',
'WHERE department_id = ' || '&&deptno' ||
' AND hire_date = TO_DATE('' || '&&hiredate'', ''DD-MON-YYYY'')'))
AS my_col FROM dual;
```

```
SELECT last_name FROM employees &dyn_where_clause;
```

Summary

In this appendix, you should have learned that:

- **You can write a SQL script to generate another SQL script**
- **Script files often use the data dictionary**
- **You can capture the output in a file**



Oracle Architectural Components

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Objectives

After completing this appendix, you should be able to do the following:

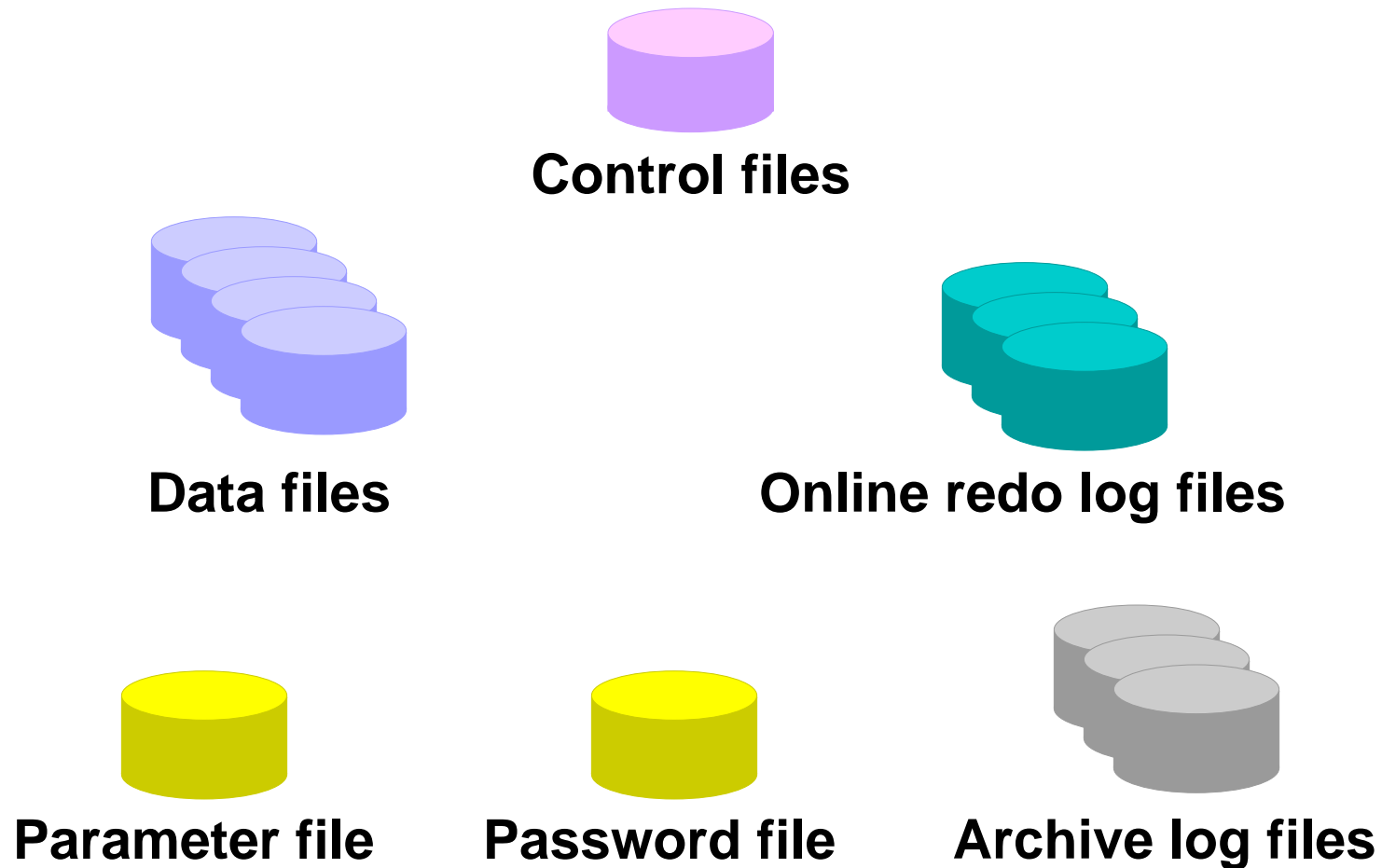
- **Describe the Oracle server architecture and its main components**
- **List the structures involved in connecting a user to an Oracle instance**
- **List the stages in processing:**
 - **Queries**
 - **Data manipulation language (DML) statements**
 - **Commits**

Oracle Database Architecture: Overview

The Oracle database consists of two main components:

- **The database or the physical structures**
- **The instance or the memory structures**

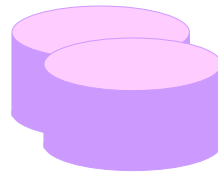
Database Physical Architecture



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Control Files

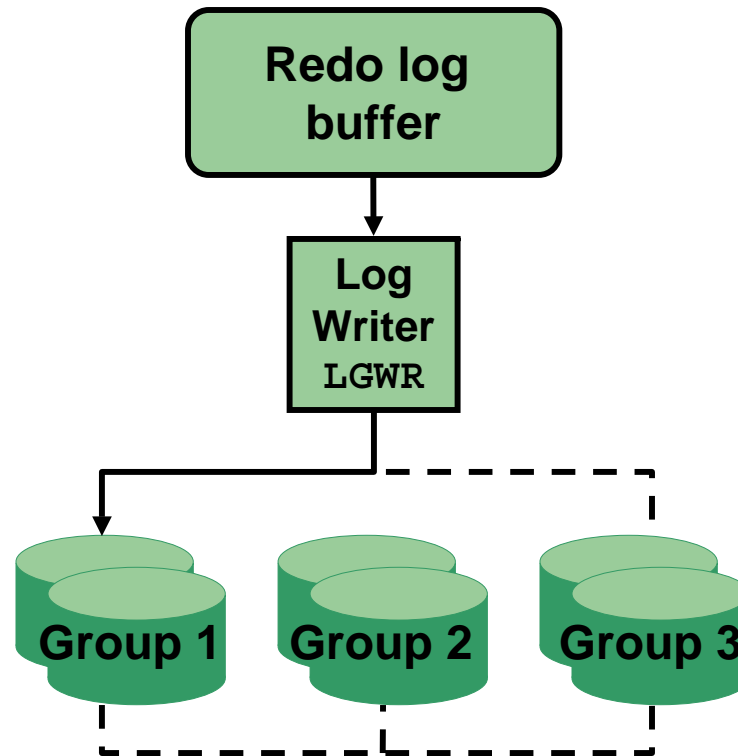
- **Contain physical database structure information**
- **Should be multiplexed to protect against loss**
- **Are read at mount stage**



Control files

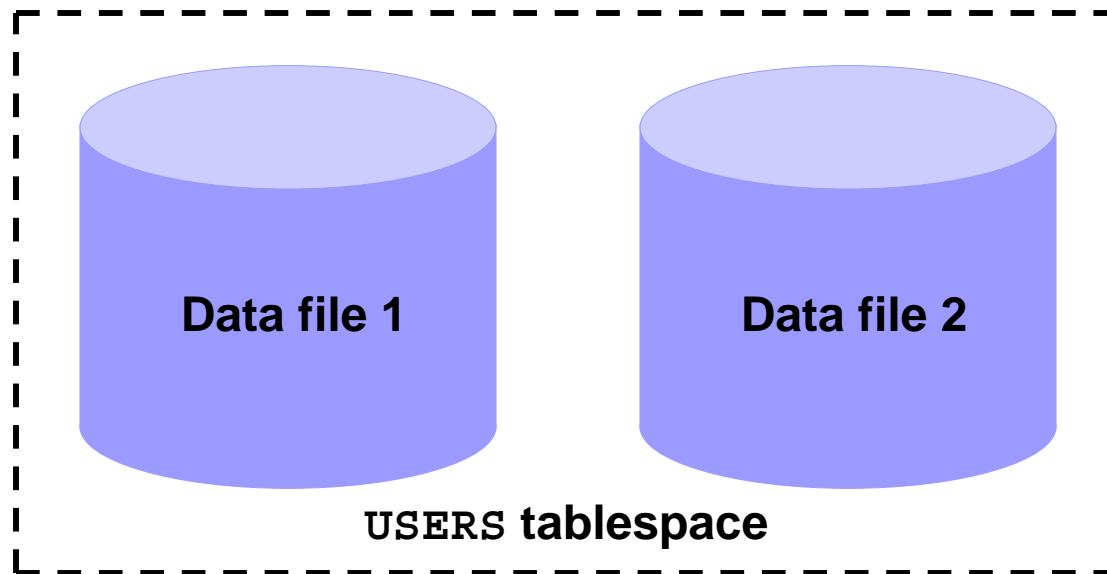
Redo Log Files

- Record changes to the database
- Should be multiplexed to protect against loss



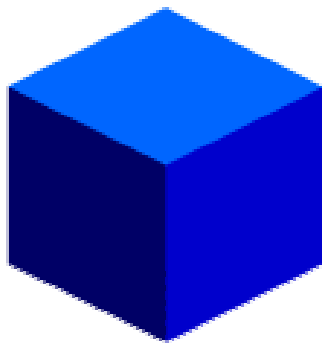
Tablespaces and Data Files

- **Tablespaces consist of one or more data files.**
- **Data files belong to only one tablespace.**

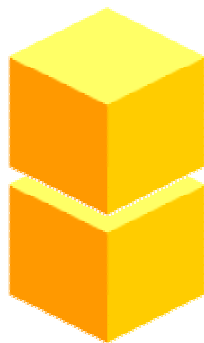


Segments, Extents, and Blocks

- Segments exist within a tablespace.
- Segments consist of a collection of extents.
- Extents are a collection of data blocks.
- Data blocks are mapped to OS blocks.



Segment



Extents

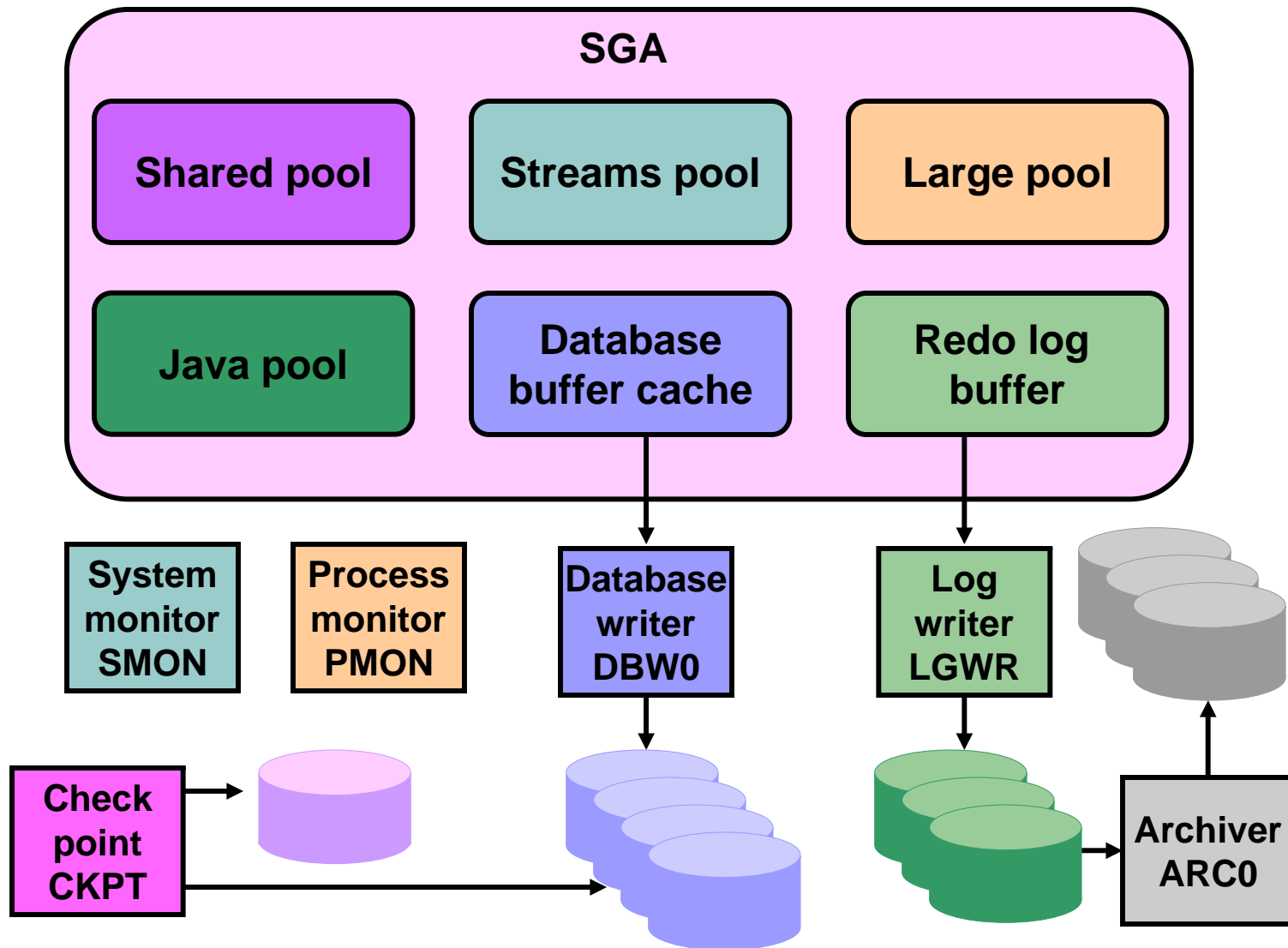


**Data
blocks**



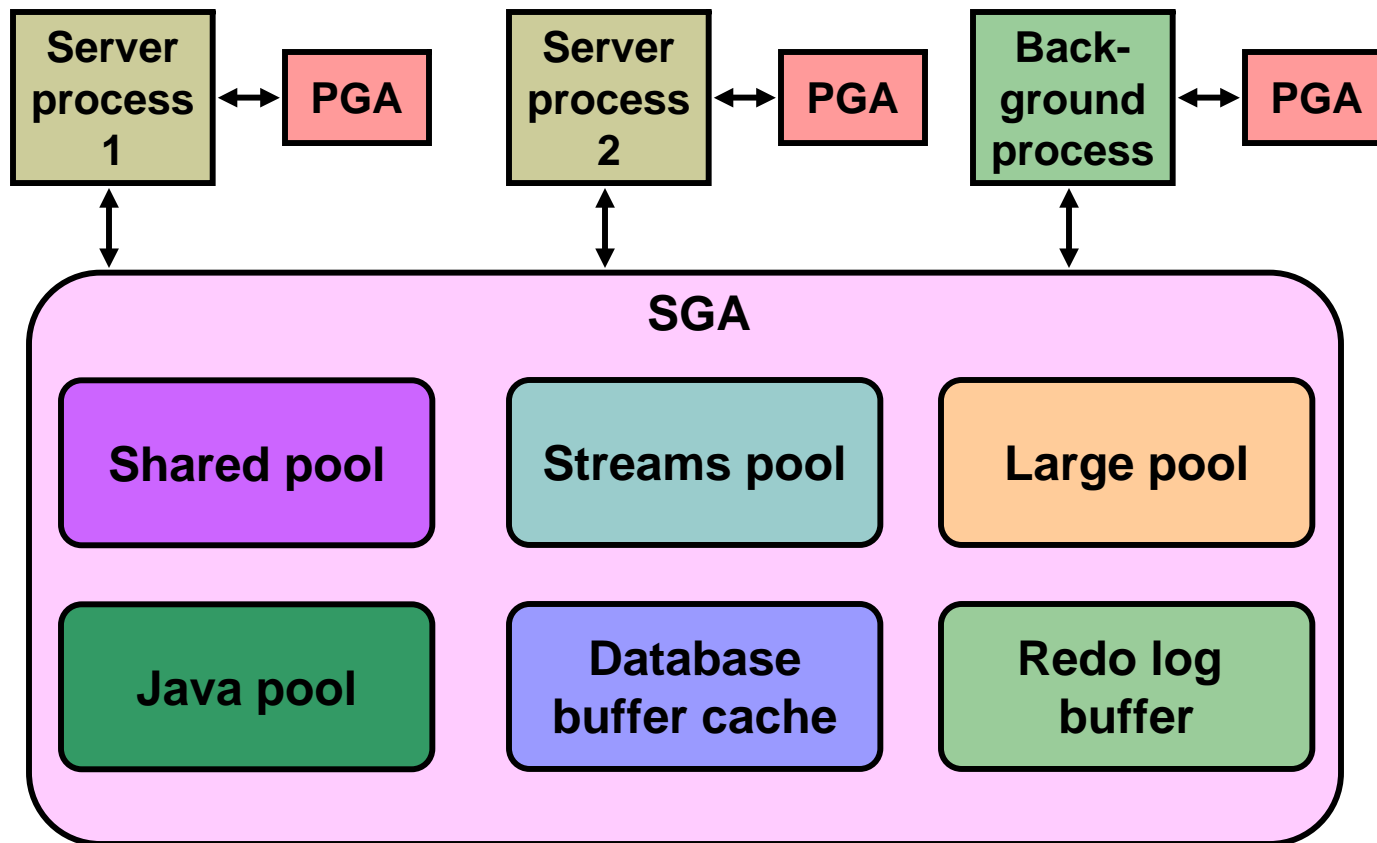
**OS
blocks**

Oracle Instance Management

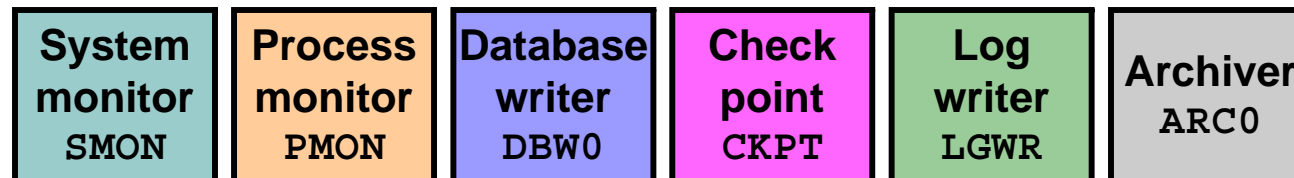
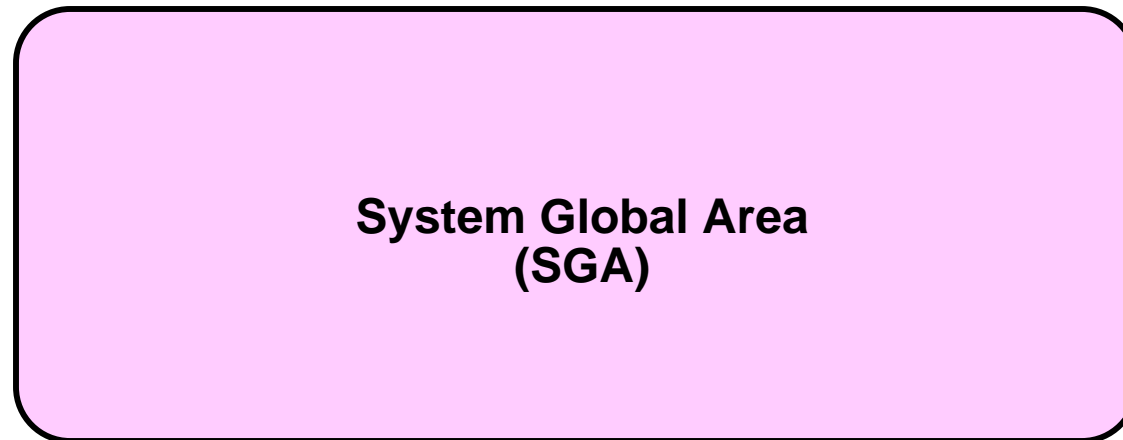
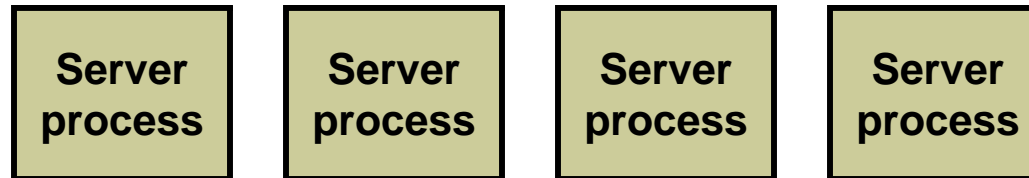


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Oracle Memory Structures

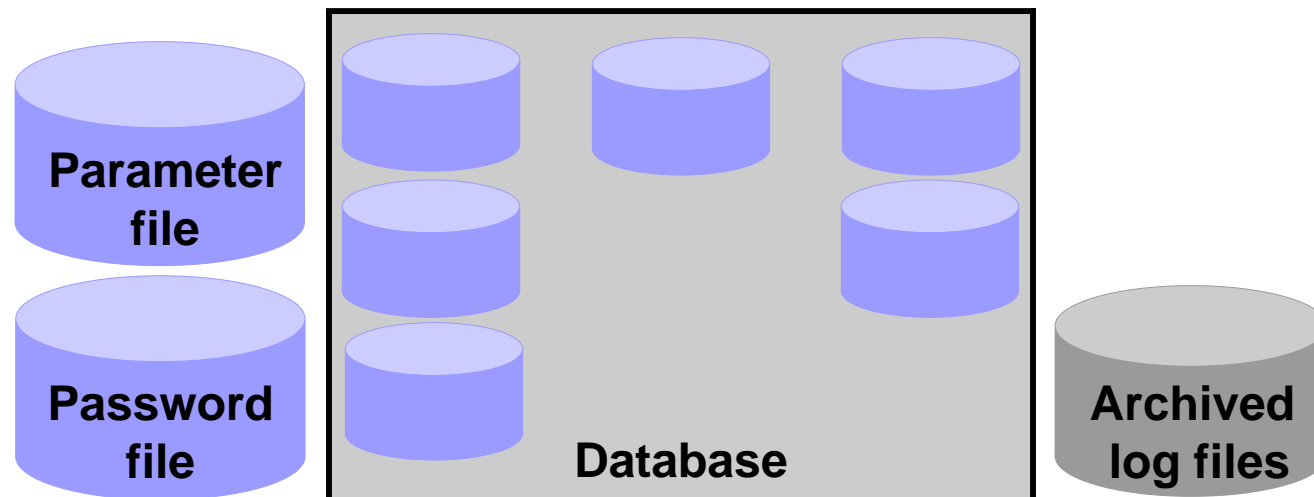


Oracle Processes



Background processes

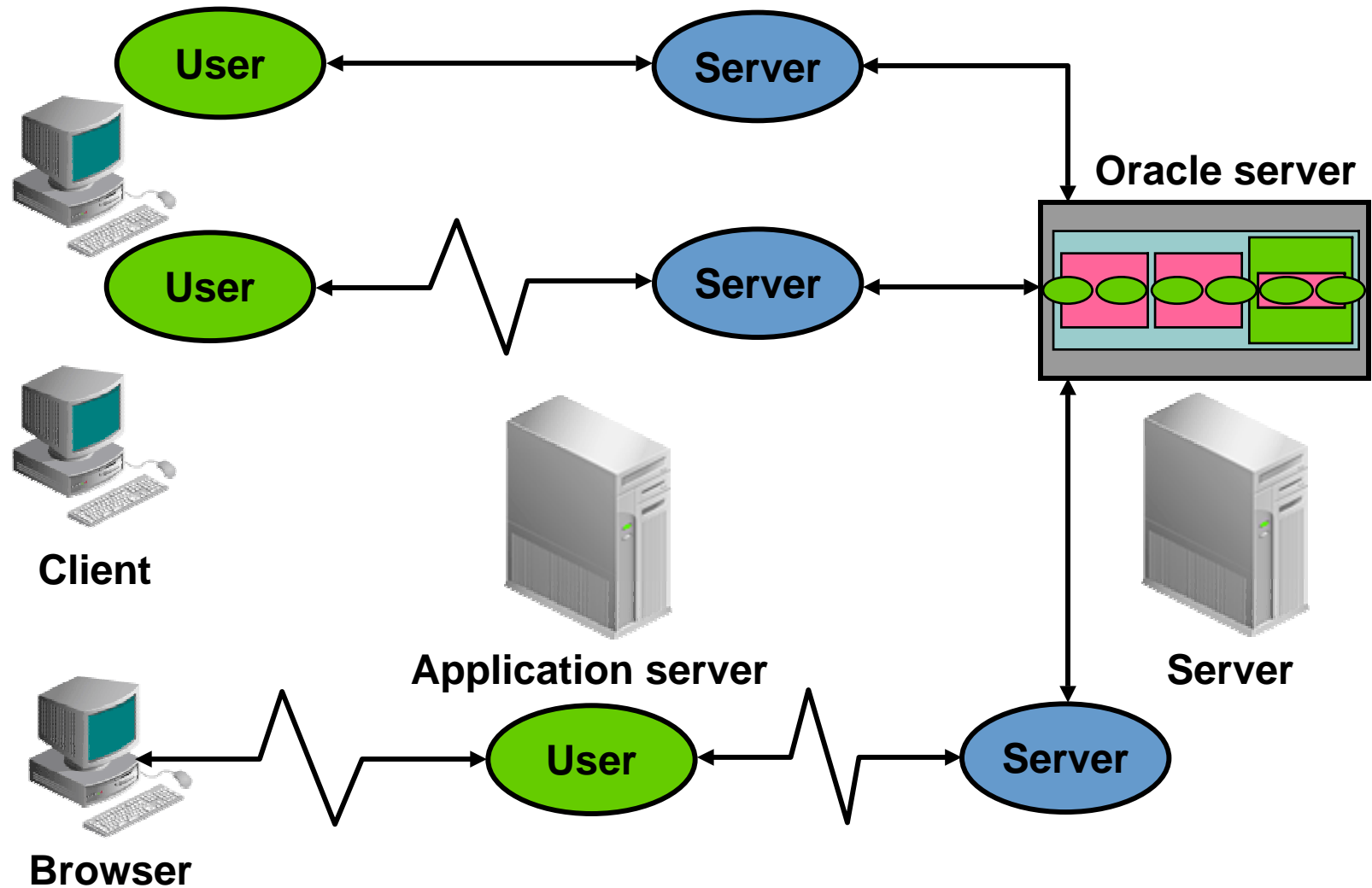
Other Key Physical Structures



Processing a SQL Statement

- **Connect to an instance using:**
 - The user process
 - The server process
- **The Oracle server components that are used depend on the type of SQL statement:**
 - Queries return rows.
 - Data manipulation language (DML) statements log changes.
 - Commit ensures transaction recovery.
- **Some Oracle server components do not participate in SQL statement processing.**

Connecting to an Instance

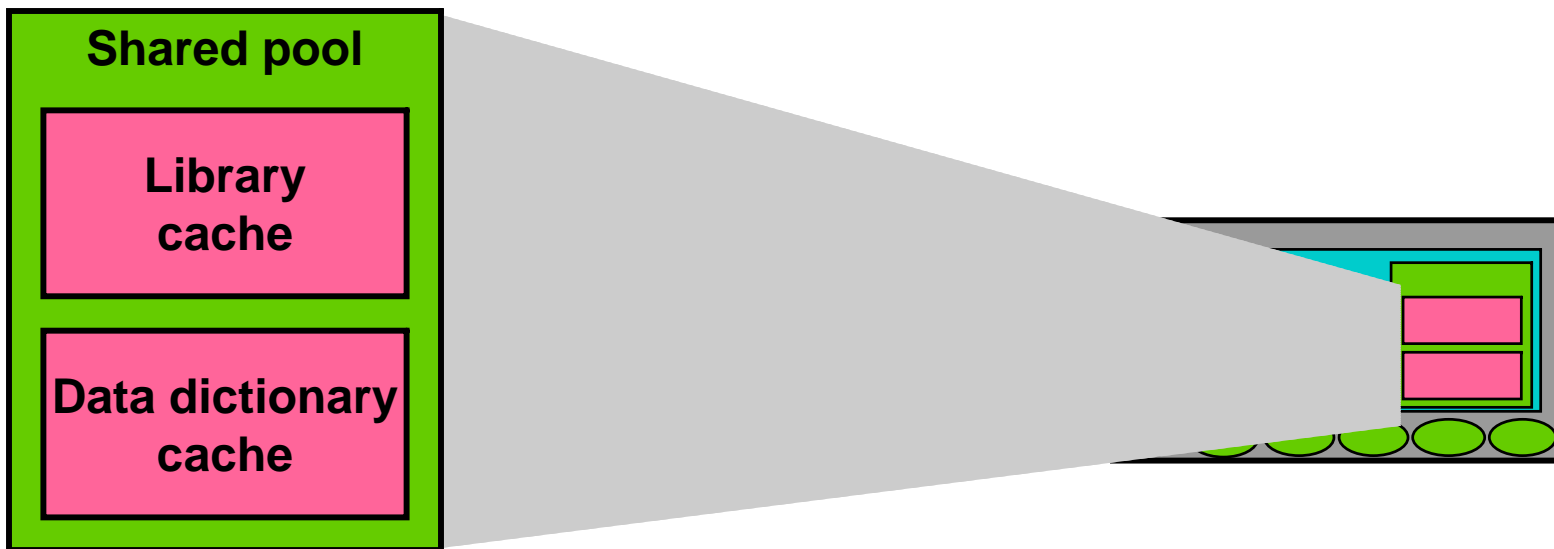


Processing a Query

- **Parse:**
 - Search for identical statement.
 - Check syntax, object names, and privileges.
 - Lock objects used during parse.
 - Create and store execution plan.
- **Execute:** Identify rows selected.
- **Fetch:** Return rows to user process.

Shared Pool

- The library cache contains the SQL statement text, parsed code, and execution plan.
- The data dictionary cache contains table, column, and other object definitions and privileges.
- The shared pool is sized by `SHARED_POOL_SIZE`.



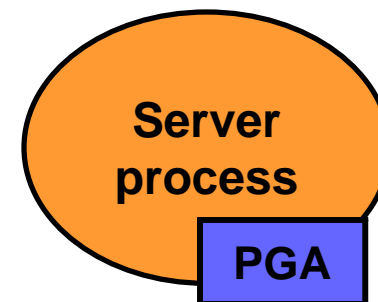
Database Buffer Cache

- It stores the most recently used blocks.
- The size of a buffer is based on `DB_BLOCK_SIZE`.
- The number of buffers is defined by `DB_BLOCK_BUFFERS`.

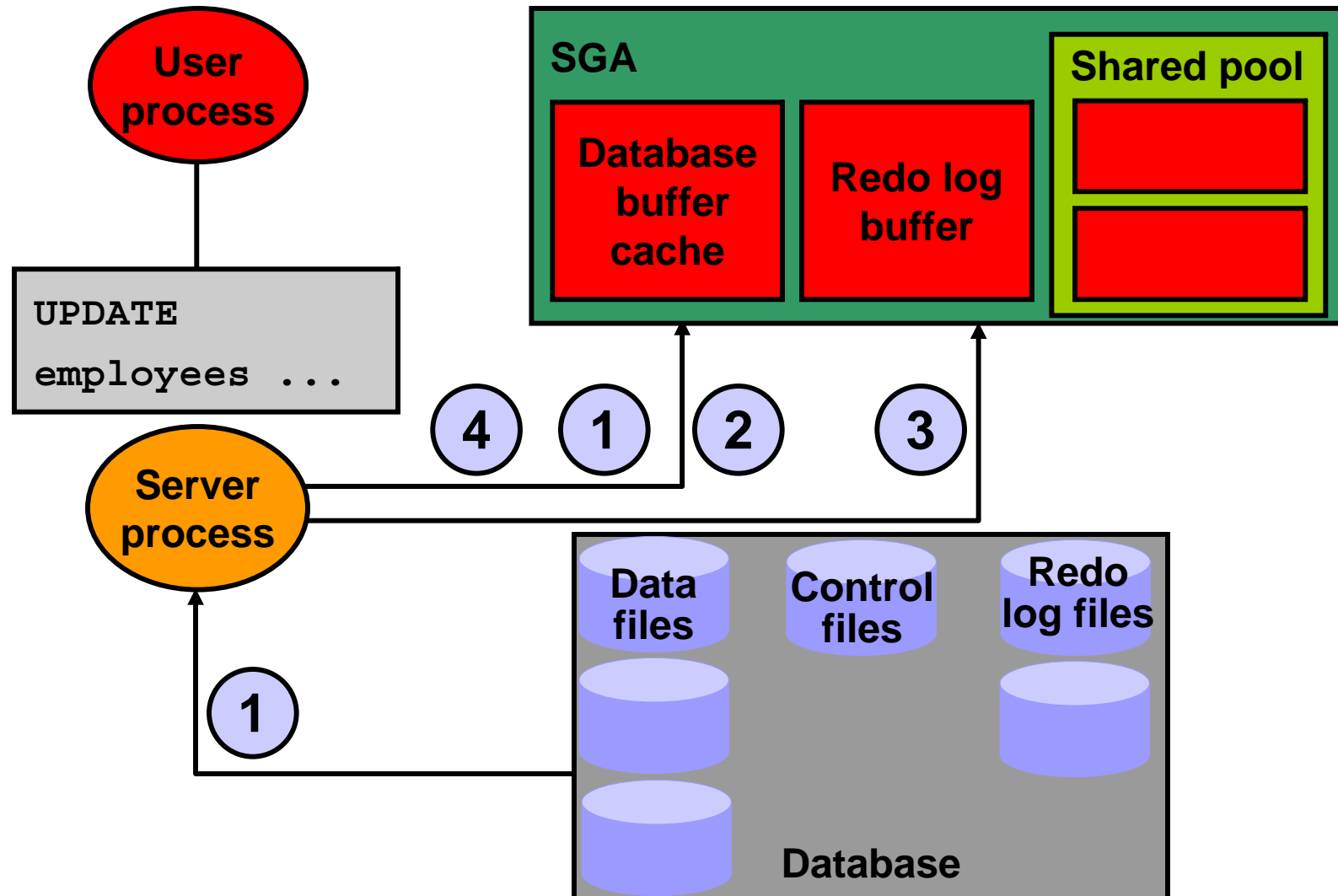


Program Global Area (PGA)

- Is not shared
- Is writable only by the server process
- Contains:
 - Sort area
 - Session information
 - Cursor state
 - Stack space



Processing a DML Statement



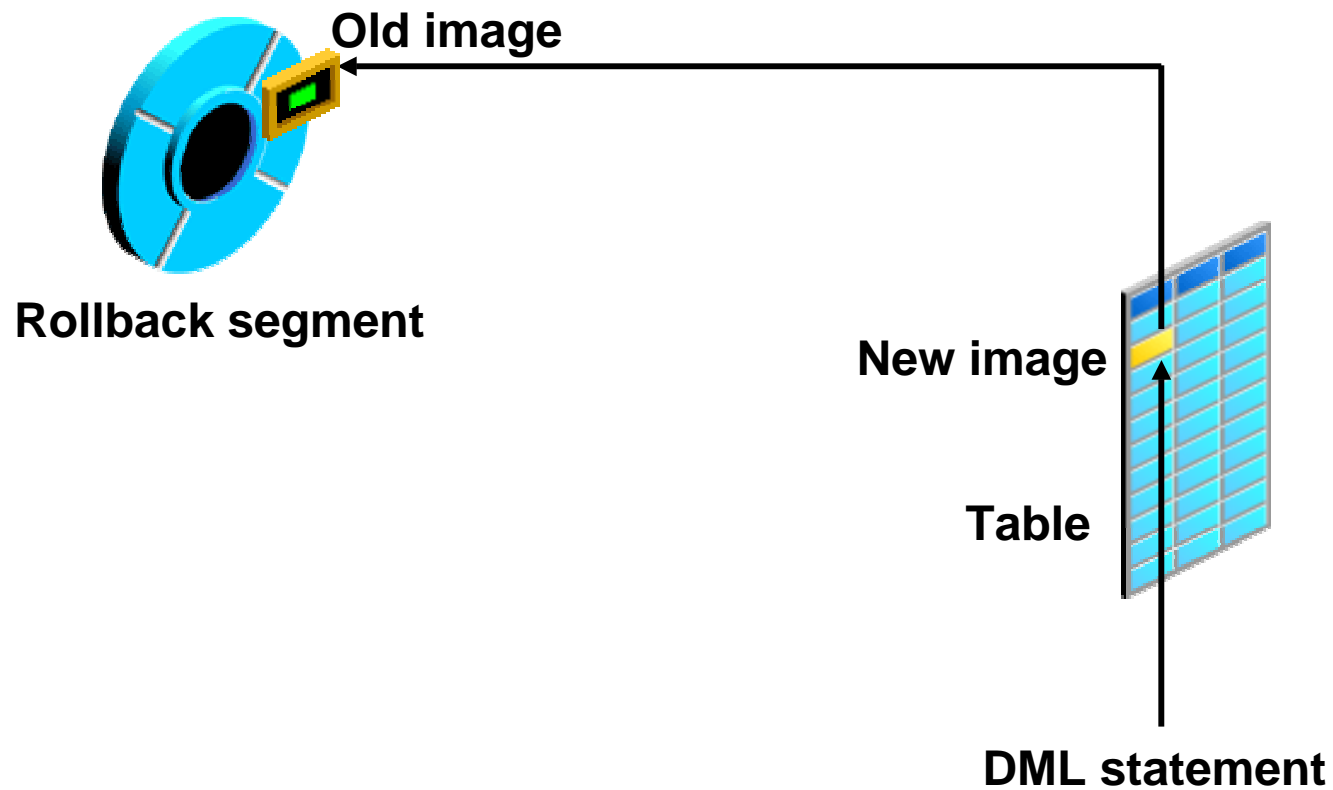
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Redo Log Buffer

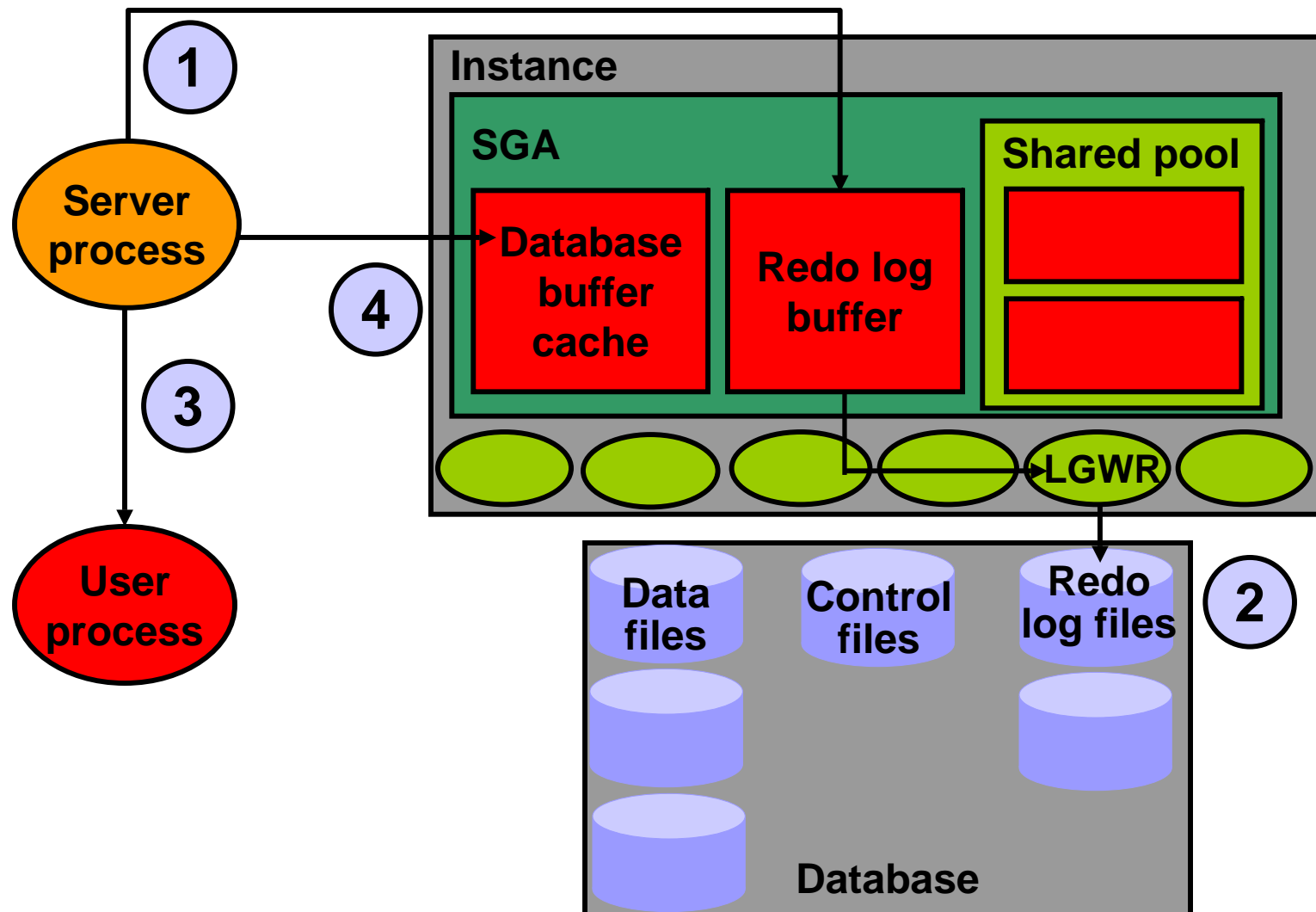
- Has its size defined by LOG_BUFFER
- Records changes made through the instance
- Is used sequentially
- Is a circular buffer



Rollback Segment



COMMIT Processing



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Summary

In this appendix, you should have learned how to:

- **Identify database files: data files, control files, and online redo logs**
- **Describe SGA memory structures: DB buffer cache, shared SQL pool, and redo log buffer**
- **Explain primary background processes: DBW0, LGWR, CKPT, PMON, SMON, and ARC0**
- **List SQL processing steps: parse, execute, and fetch**

Using SQL Developer

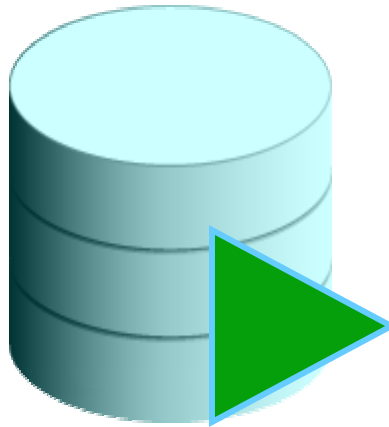
Objectives

After completing this appendix, you should be able to do the following:

- **List the key features of Oracle SQL Developer**
- **Install Oracle SQL Developer**
- **Identify menu items of Oracle SQL Developer**
- **Create a database connection**
- **Manage database objects**
- **Use SQL Worksheet**
- **Execute SQL statements and SQL scripts**
- **Create and save reports**

What Is Oracle SQL Developer?

- **Oracle SQL Developer is a graphical tool that enhances productivity and simplifies database development tasks.**
- **You can connect to any target Oracle database schema using standard Oracle database authentication.**



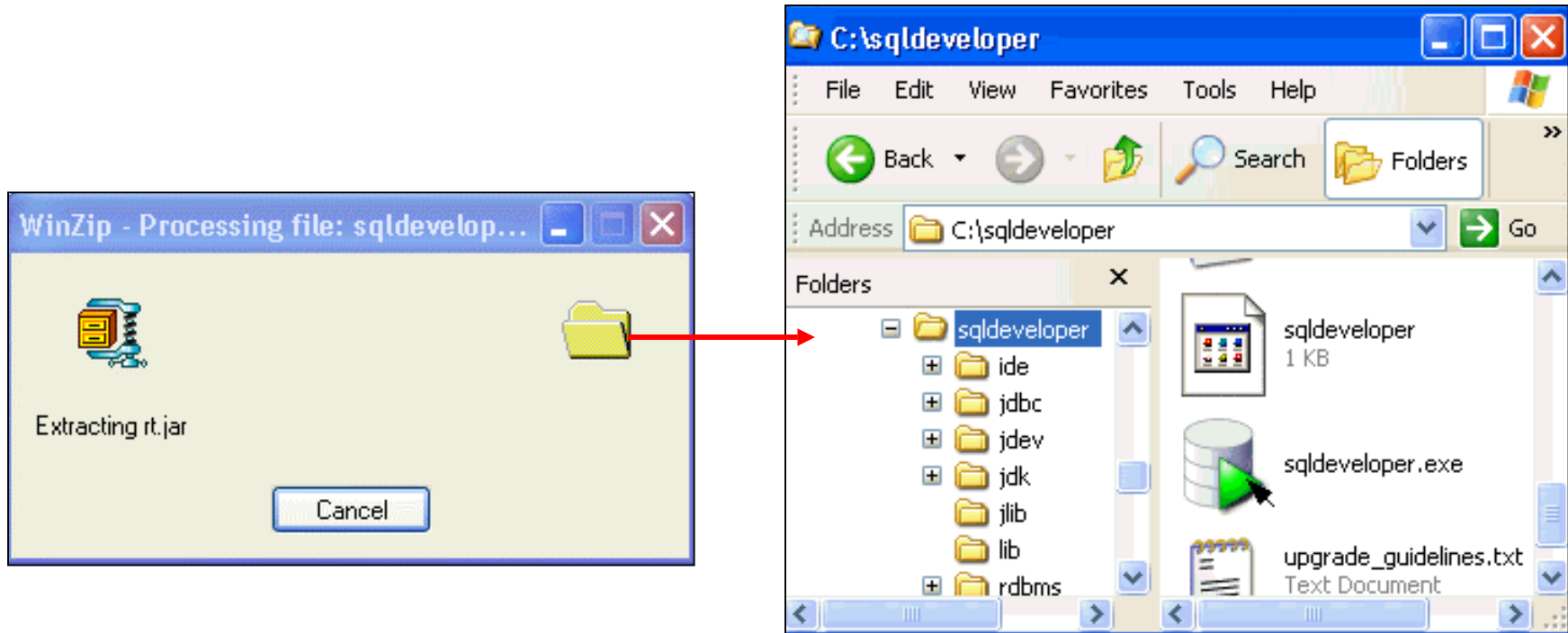
SQL Developer

Key Features

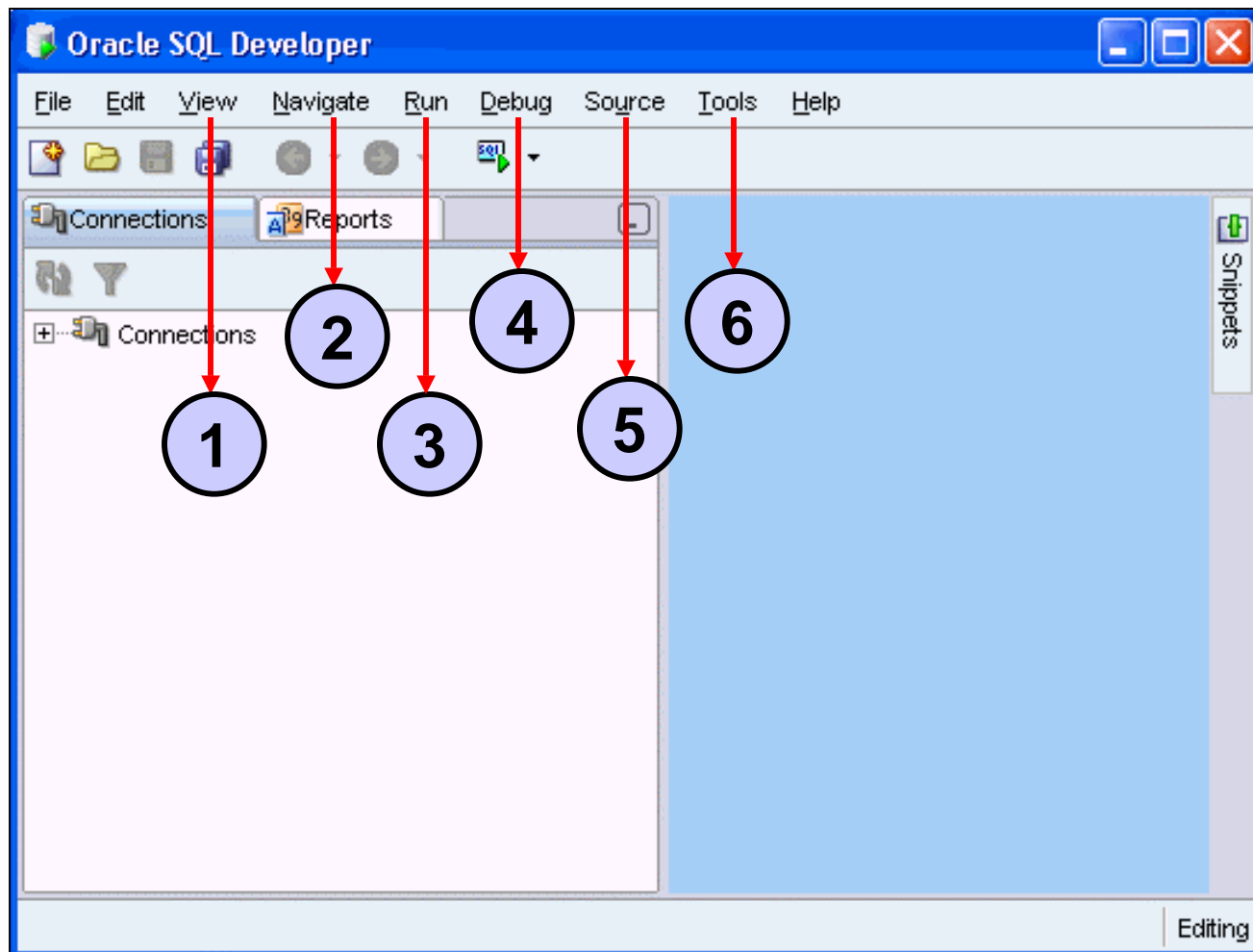
- **Developed in Java**
- **Supports Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X platforms**
- **Default connectivity by using the JDBC Thin driver**
- **Does not require an installer**
- **Connects to any Oracle Database version 9.2.0.1 and later**
- **Bundled with JRE 1.5**

Installing SQL Developer

Download the Oracle SQL Developer kit and unzip it into any directory on your machine.



Menus for SQL Developer



Creating a Database Connection

- You must have at least one database connection to use SQL Developer.
- You can create and test connections:
 - For multiple databases
 - For multiple schemas
- SQL Developer automatically imports any connections defined in the `tnsnames.ora` file on your system.
- You can export connections to an XML file.
- Each additional database connection created is listed in the Connections Navigator hierarchy.

Creating a Database Connection

New / Select Database Connection

Connection Name: DBConnection1

Username: hr

Password: **

☐ Save Password

Role: default

Basic TNS Advanced

Hostname: localhost

Port: 1521

☒ SID: prcl

☐ Service name:

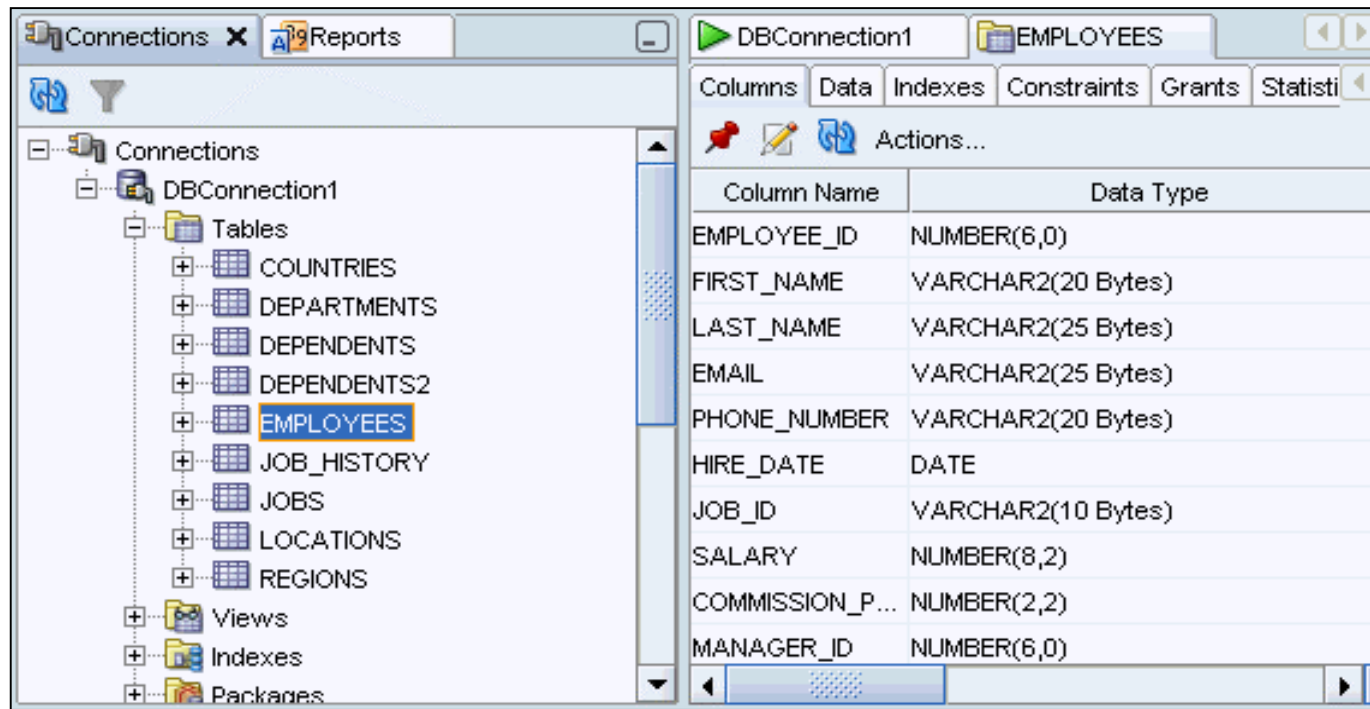
Status:

Help New Test Connect Cancel

Browsing Database Objects

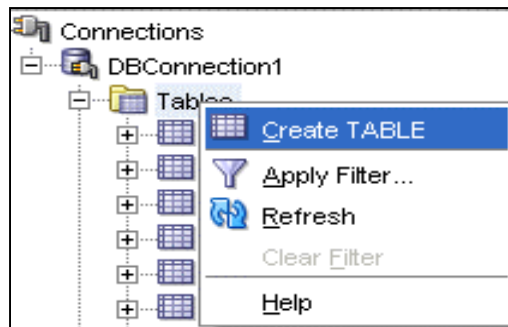
Use the Database Navigator to:

- Browse through many objects in a database schema
- Review the definitions of objects at a glance



Creating a Schema Object

- **SQL Developer supports the creation of any schema object by:**
 - Executing a SQL statement in SQL Worksheet
 - Using the context menu
- **Edit the objects using an edit dialog box or one of many context-sensitive menus.**
- **View the DDL for adjustments such as creating a new object or editing an existing schema object.**



Creating a New Table: Example

Create Table

Schema: ☒ Show Advanced Options

Name:

Type: ☒ Normal ☐ External ☐ Index Organized ☐ Temporary Table
☐ Transaction ☒ Session

Storage Options Partitioning Subpartition Templates Partition Definitions DDL

Columns Primary Key Unique Constraints Foreign Keys Check Constraints Indexes

Columns:

- ID
- FIRST_NAME
- LAST_NAME
- BIRTHDATE
- RELATION
- GENDER
- RELATIVE_ID

Column Properties

Name:

Datatype: ☒ Simple ☐ Complex

Type:

Precision:

Scale:

Default:

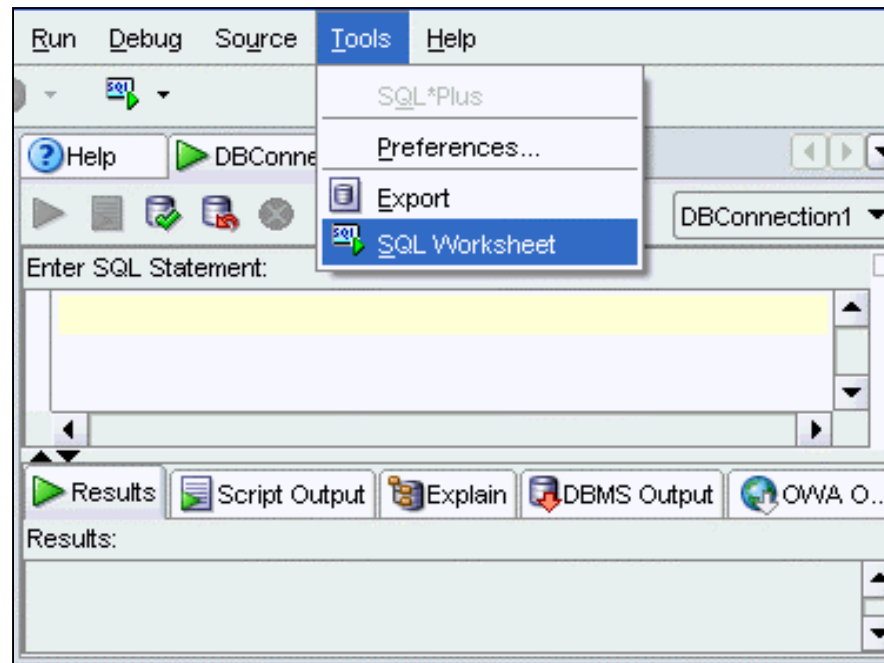
☐ Cannot be NULL

Comment:

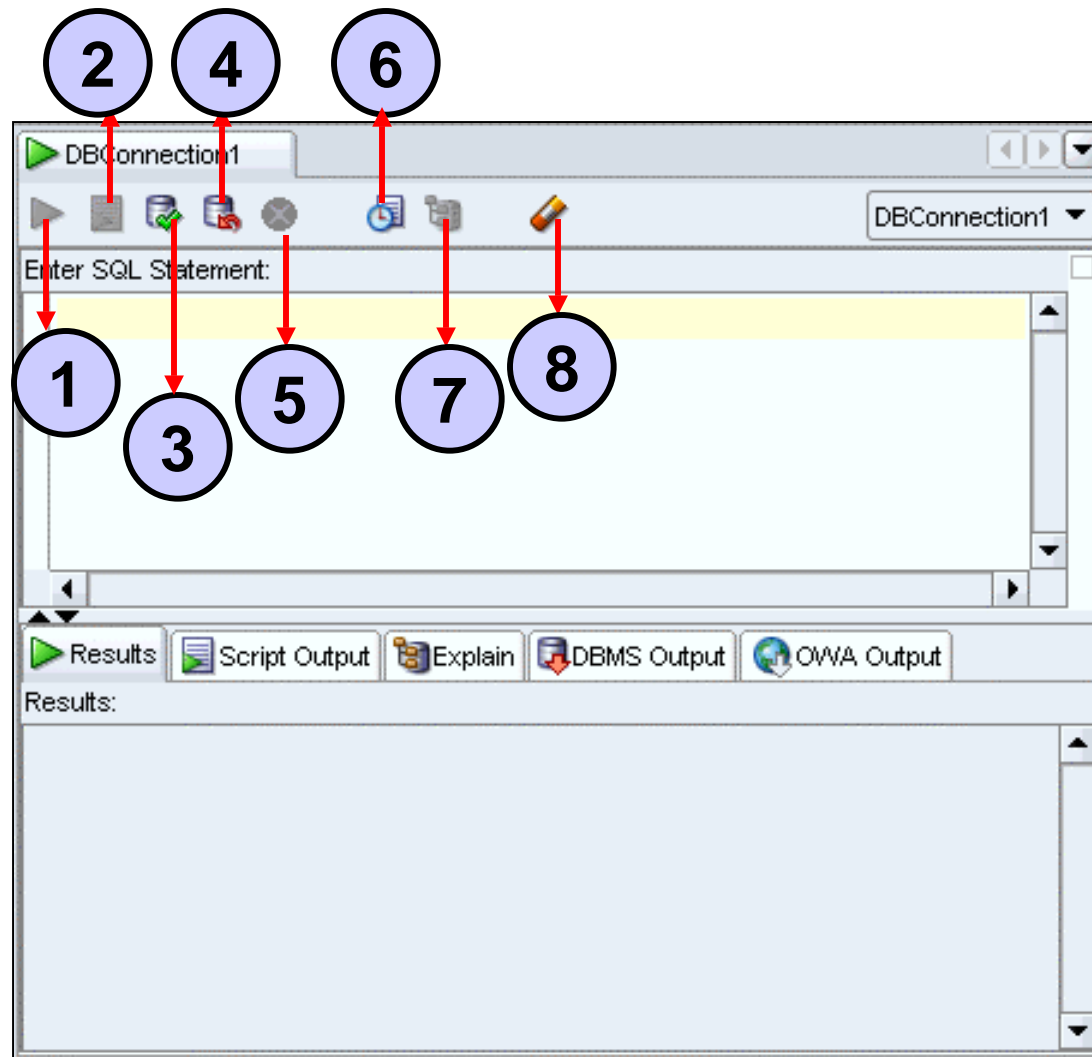
Help OK Cancel

Using SQL Worksheet

- Use SQL Worksheet to enter and execute SQL, PL/SQL, and SQL*Plus statements.
- Specify any actions that can be processed by the database connection associated with the worksheet.

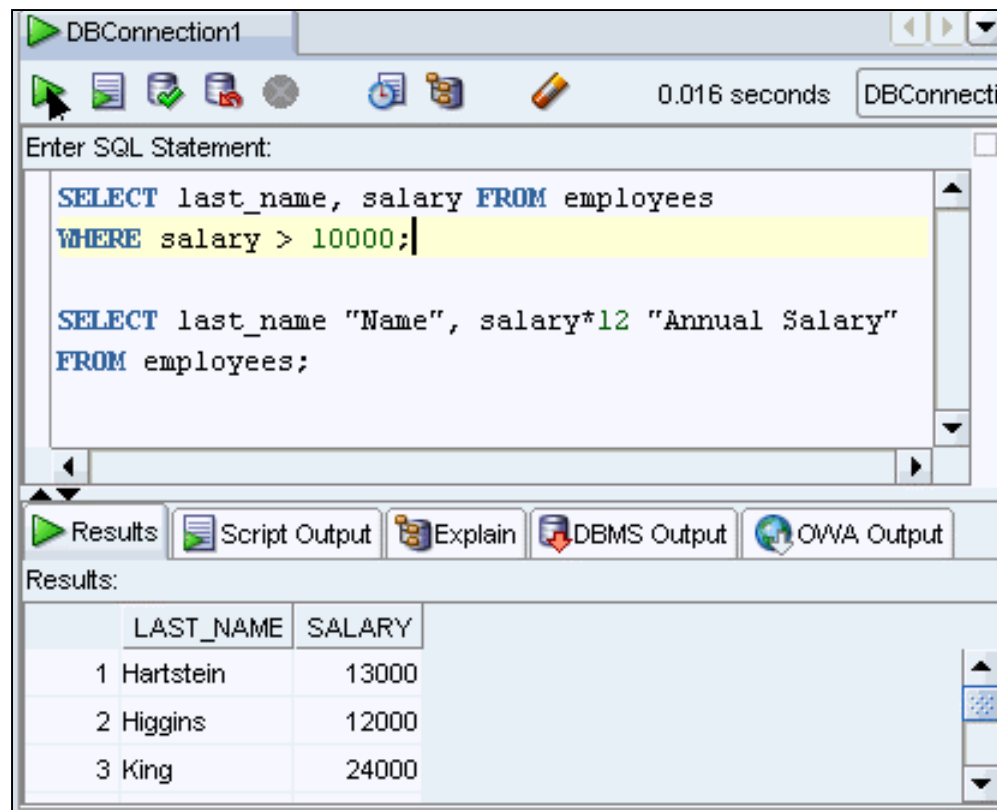


Using SQL Worksheet

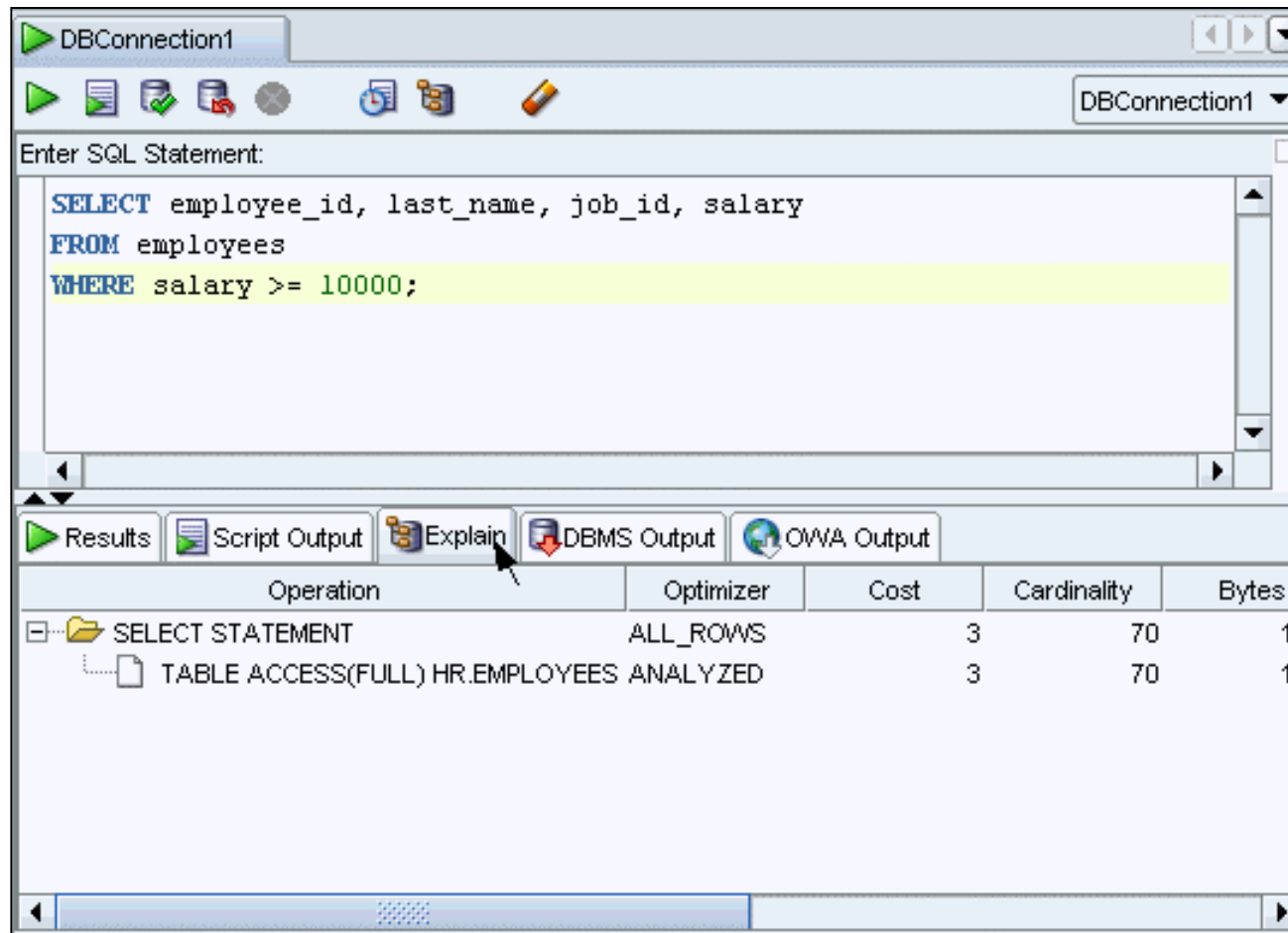


Executing SQL Statements

Use the Enter SQL Statement box to enter single or multiple SQL statements.



Viewing the Execution Plan

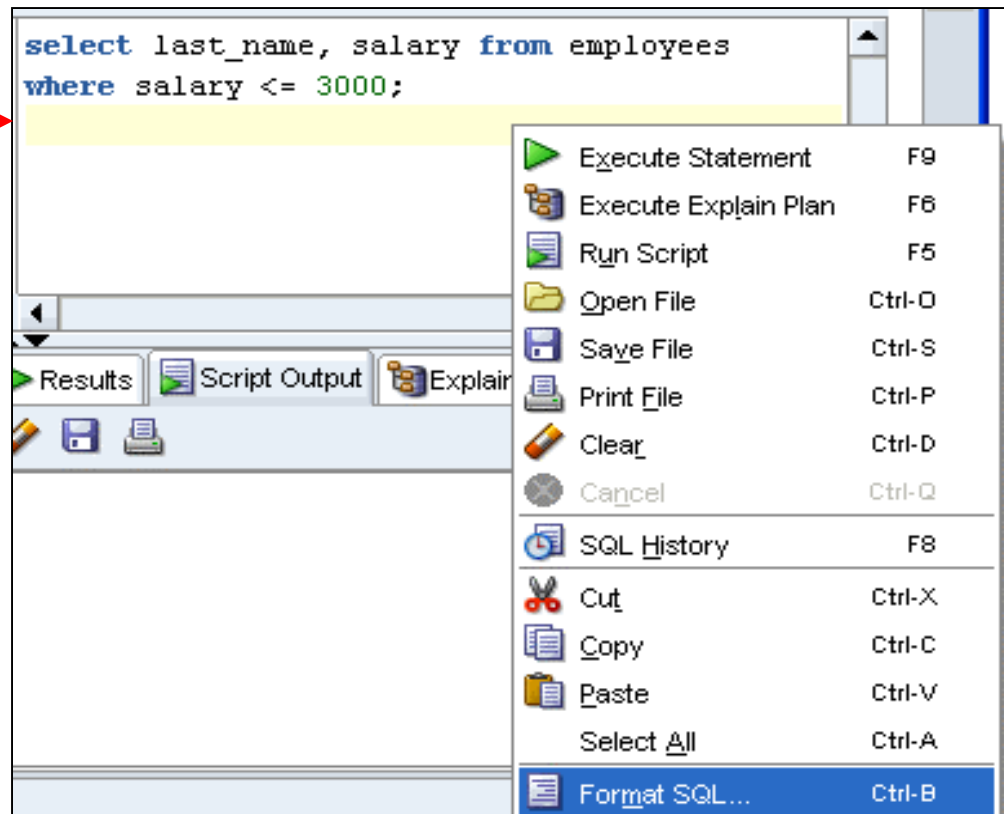


The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Developer interface. At the top, there's a toolbar with various icons. Below it, a text area contains the SQL statement: `SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary FROM employees WHERE salary >= 10000;`. The `WHERE` clause is highlighted in yellow. Below the text area, there's a tabbed interface with five tabs: **Results**, **Script Output**, **Explain**, **DBMS Output**, and **OWA Output**. The **Explain** tab is selected, and it displays the execution plan in a table format.

Operation	Optimizer	Cost	Cardinality	Bytes
SELECT STATEMENT	ALL_ROWS	3	70	1
TABLE ACCESS(FULL) HR.EMPLOYEES ANALYZED		3	70	1

Formatting the SQL Code

Before
formatting



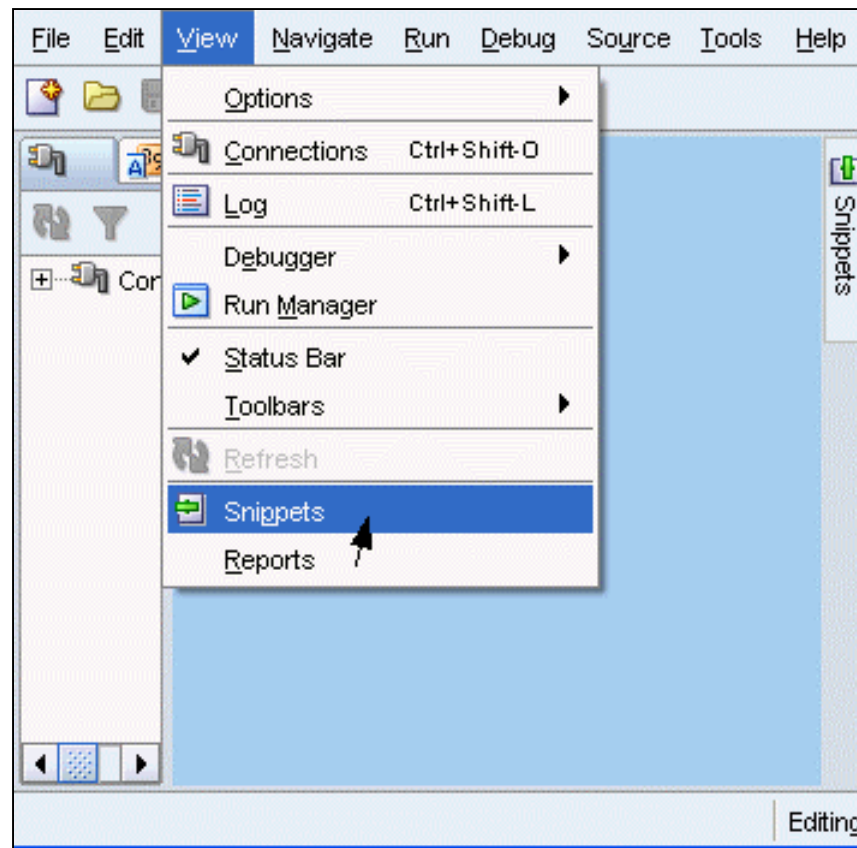
After
formatting

A screenshot of the SQL Developer interface showing the same SQL code as before, but now formatted. The code is: `SELECT last_name,
salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary <= 3000;`. A red arrow points from the 'After formatting' label to the text area.

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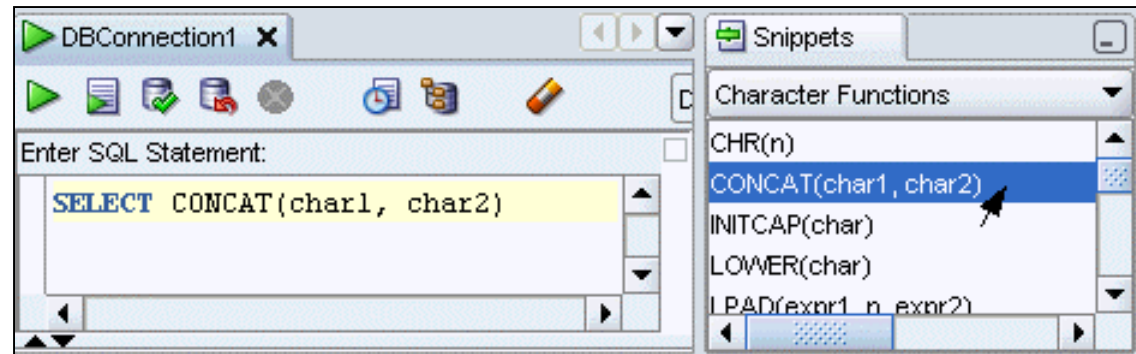
Using Snippets

Snippets are code fragments that may be just syntax or examples.

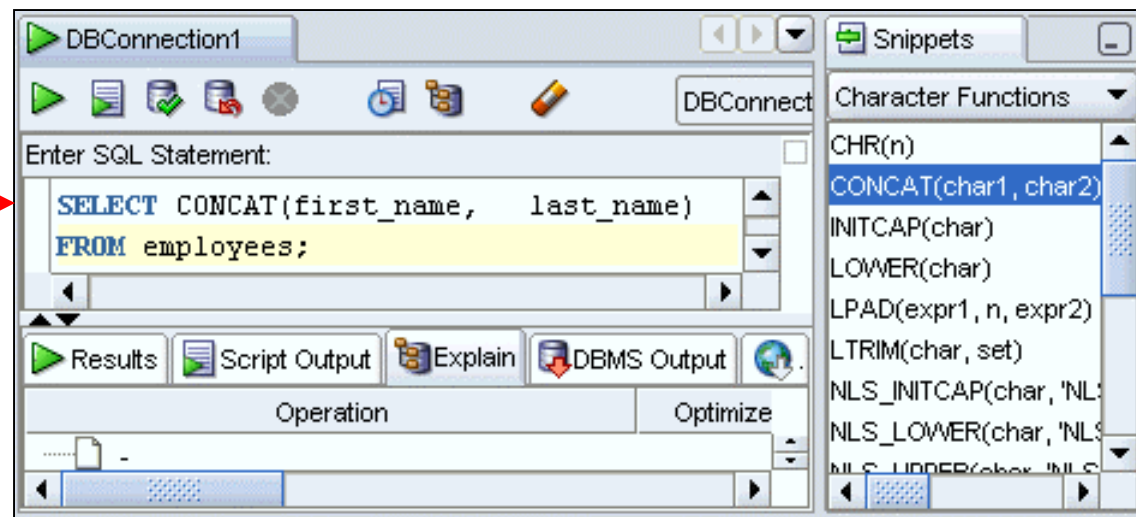


Using Snippets: Example

Inserting a snippet



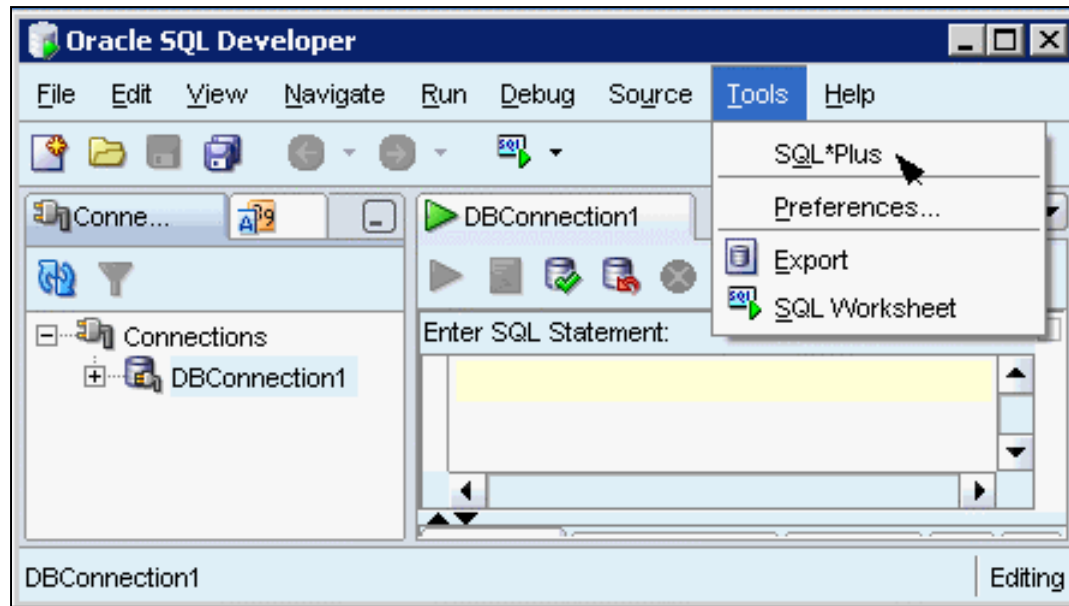
Editing the snippet



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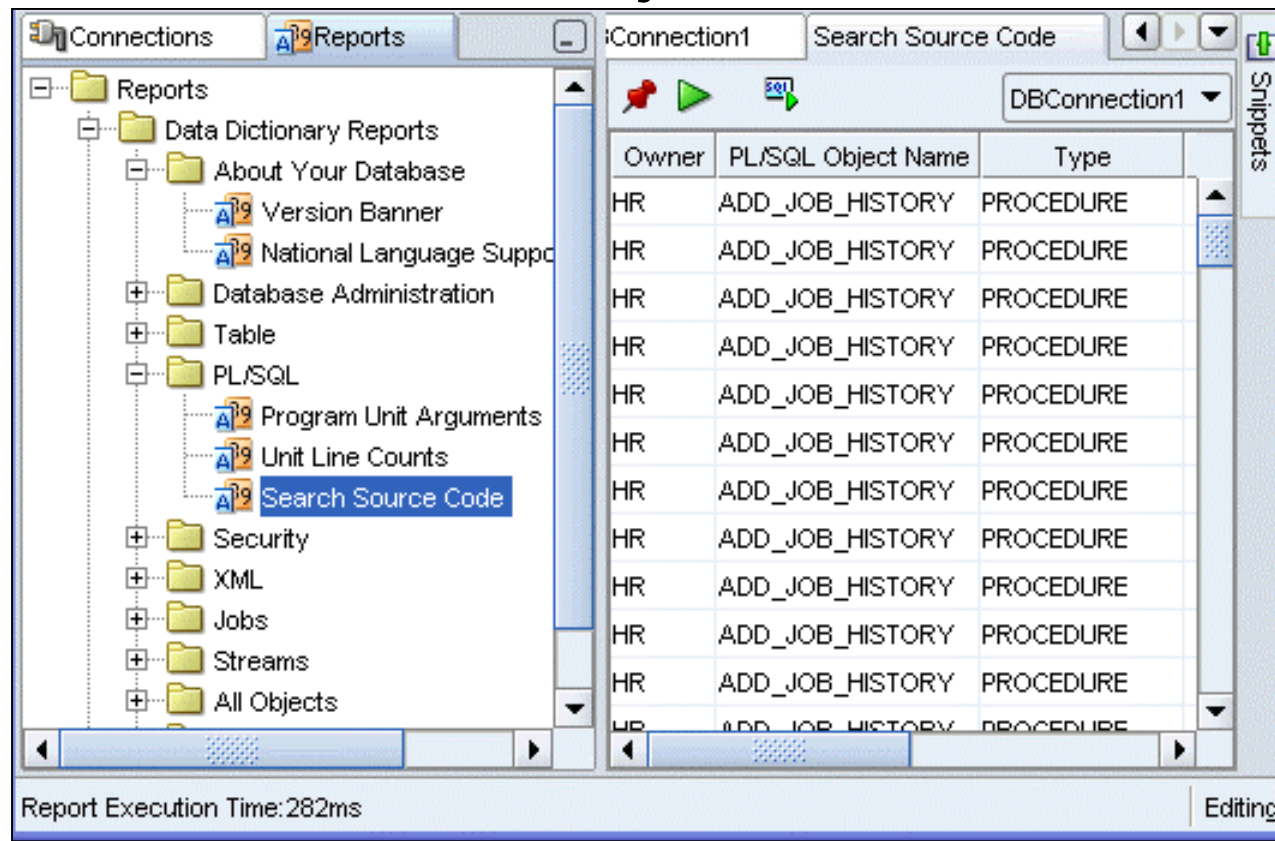
Using SQL*Plus

- SQL Worksheet does not support all SQL*Plus statements.
- You can invoke the SQL*Plus command-line interface from SQL Developer.



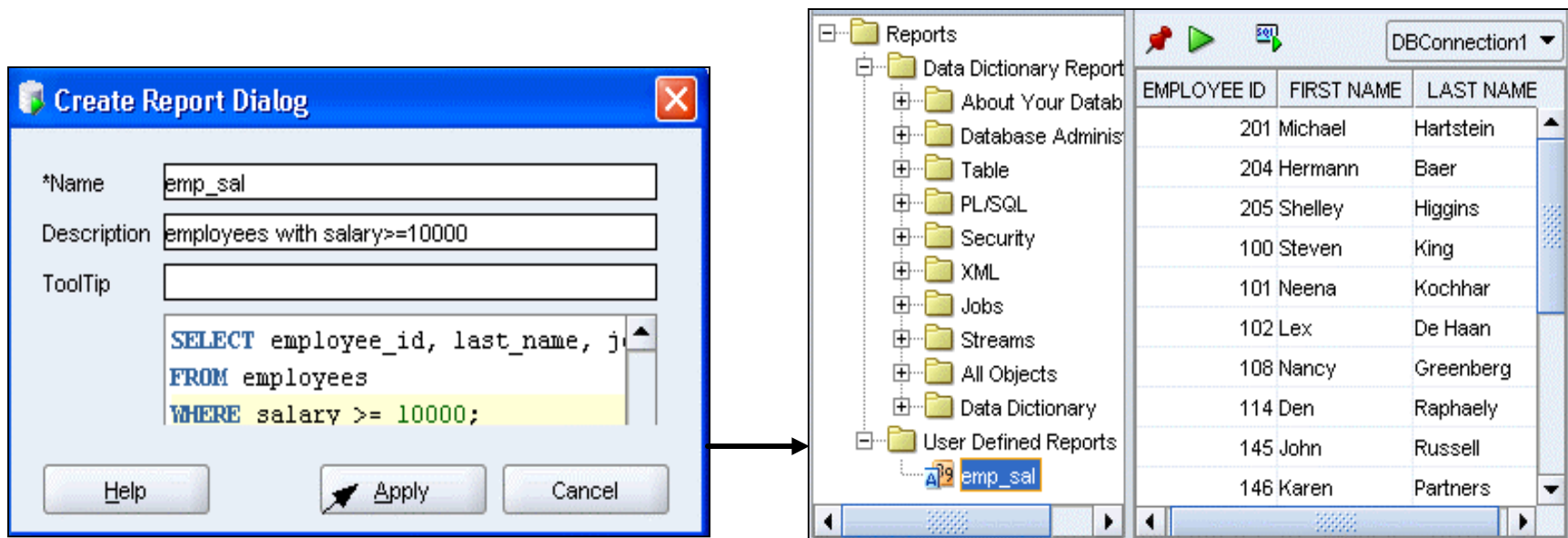
Database Reporting

SQL Developer provides a number of predefined reports about the database and its objects.



Creating a User Defined Report

Create and save User Defined reports for repeated use.



Summary

In this appendix, you should have learned how to use SQL Developer to do the following:

- **Browse, create, and edit database objects**
- **Execute SQL statements and scripts in SQL Worksheet**
- **Create and save custom reports**