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# Oracle SQL

# Course Summary

## Description

In this course, students will learn the Oracle SQL starting at the most basic level and going to the most advanced level with many examples.

## Objectives

By the end of this course, students will have a deeper knowledge and understanding of the Oracle SQL and how to write it.

## Topics

- Basic SQL Functions
- The WHERE Clause
- Distinct Vs. Group By
- Aggregation Function
- Join Functions
- Date Functions
- OLAP Functions
- Temporary Tables
- Sub-query Functions
- Strings
- Interrogating the Data
- View Functions
- Set Operators
- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Statistical Aggregate Functions

## Audience

This course is designed for anyone who has a desire to learn Oracle SQL from beginners to an advanced audience. This course is completely customizable by the client.

## Prerequisites

There are no prerequisites for this course.

## Duration

Two to three days

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# Oracle SQL

## Course Outline

**I. The Basics of SQL**

- A. Introduction
- B. Setting Your Default SCHEMA
- C. SELECT * (All Columns) in a Table
- D. SELECT Specific Columns in a Table
- E. Commas in the Front or Back?
- F. Place your Commas in front for better Debugging Capabilities
- G. Sort the Data with the ORDER BY Keyword
- H. ORDER BY Defaults to Ascending
- I. Use the Name or the Number in your ORDER BY Statement
- J. Two Examples of ORDER BY using Different Techniques
- K. Changing the ORDER BY to Descending Order
- L. NULL Values sort First in Ascending Mode (Default)
- M. NULL Values sort First in Descending Mode (DESC)
- N. Major Sort vs. Minor Sorts
- O. Multiple Sort Keys using Names vs. Numbers
- P. Sorts are Alphabetical, NOT Logical
- Q. Using A CASE Statement to Sort Logically
- R. How to ALIAS a Column Name
- S. A Missing Comma can by Mistake become an Alias
- T. Comments using Double Dashes are Single Line Comments
- U. Comments for Multi-Lines
- V. Comments for Multi-Lines as Double Dashes per Line
- W. Formatting Number
- X. Formatting Number Examples
- Y. Formatting Dates
- Z. Formatting Date Example

**II. The WHERE Clause**

- A. The WHERE Clause limits Returning Rows
- B. Double Quoted Aliases are for Reserved Words and Spaces
- C. Character Data needs Single Quotes in the WHERE Clause
- D. Character Data needs Single Quotes, but Numbers Don't
- E. Comparisons against a Null Value
- F. NULL means UNKNOWN DATA so Equal (=) won't Work
- G. Use IS NULL or IS NOT NULL when dealing with NULLs
- H. NULL is UNKNOWN DATA so NOT Equal won't Work
- I. Use IS NULL or IS NOT NULL when dealing with NULLs
- J. Using Greater Than or Equal To (>=)
- K. AND in the WHERE Clause
- L. Troubleshooting AND
- M. OR in the WHERE Clause
- N. Troubleshooting Or
- O. Troubleshooting Character Data
- P. Using Different Columns in an AND Statement
- Q. Quiz – How many rows will return?
- R. Answer to Quiz – How many rows will return?
- S. What is the Order of Precedence?
- T. Using Parentheses to change the Order of Precedence
- U. Using an IN List in place of OR
- V. The IN List is an Excellent Technique
- W. IN List vs. OR brings the same Results
- X. The IN List Can Use Character Data
- Y. Using a NOT IN List
- Z. Null Values in a NOT IN List Bring Back No Rows
- AA. A Technique for Handling Nulls with a NOT IN List
- BB. BETWEEN is Inclusive
- CC. NOT BETWEEN is Also Inclusive
- DD. LIKE uses Wildcards Percent '%' and Underscore '_'
- EE. LIKE command Underscore is Wildcard for one Character
- FF. LIKE Command Works Differently on Char Vs Varchar
- GG. LIKE Command on Character Data
- HH. Quiz – What Data is Left Justified and what is Right?
- II. Numbers are Right Justified and Character Data is Left
- JJ. Answer – What Data is Left Justified and what is Right?
- KK. An Example of Data with Left and Right Justification
- LL. A Visual of CHARACTER Data vs. VARCHAR Data
- MM. Use the TRIM command to remove spaces on CHAR Data

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

NN. Escape Character in the LIKE Command changes Wildcards
OO. Escape Characters Turn off Wildcards in the LIKE Command
PP. Quiz – Turn off that Wildcard
QQ. ANSWER – To Find that Wildcard
RR. The Distinct Command
SS. Distinct vs. GROUP BY
TT. Quiz – How many rows come back from the Distinct?
UU. Answer – How many rows come back from the Distinct?

**III. Aggregation**

A. Quiz – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
B. Answer – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
C. Quiz – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
D. Answer – You calculate the Answer Set in your own Mind
E. The 3 Rules of Aggregation
F. There are Five Aggregates
G. Quiz – How many rows come back?
H. Answer – How many rows come back?
I. Troubleshooting Aggregates
J. GROUP BY delivers one row per Group
K. GROUP BY Dept_No Works GROUP BY 1 Fails
L. Limiting Rows and Improving Performance with WHERE
M. WHERE Clause in Aggregation limits unneeded Calculations
N. Keyword HAVING tests Aggregates after they are totaled
O. Keyword HAVING is like an Extra WHERE Clause for Totals
P. Keyword HAVING tests Aggregates after they are totaled
Q. Getting the Average Values per Column
R. Average Values per Column for all Columns in a Table

**IV. Join Functions**

A. A Two-Table Join Using Traditional Syntax
B. A two-table join using Non-ANSI Syntax with Table Alias
C. A two-table join using A Different Syntax
D. You Can Fully Qualify All Columns
E. A two-table join using ANSI Syntax
F. Both Queries have the same Results and Performance
G. Quiz – Can You Finish the Join Syntax?
H. Answer to Quiz – Can You Finish the Join Syntax?
I. Quiz – Can You Find the Error?
J. Answer to Quiz – Can You Find the Error?
K. Super Quiz – Can You Find the Difficult Error?
L. Answer to Super Quiz – Can You Find the Difficult Error?
M. Quiz – Which rows from both tables won't return?
N. Answer to Quiz – Which rows from both tables won't return?
O. LEFT OUTER JOIN
P. LEFT OUTER JOIN Results
Q. LEFT OUTER JOIN Using (+)
R. RIGHT OUTER JOIN
S. RIGHT OUTER JOIN Example and Results
T. RIGHT OUTER JOIN Using (+)
U. FULL OUTER JOIN
V. FULL OUTER JOIN Results
W. Which Tables are the Left and which Tables are Right?
X. Answer - Which Tables are the Left and which are the Right?
Y. INNER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
Z. ANSI INNER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
AA. ANSI INNER JOIN with Additional WHERE Clause
BB. OUTER JOIN with Additional WHERE Clause
CC. OUTER JOIN with Additional AND Clause
DD. OUTER JOIN with Additional AND Clause Results
EE. Quiz – Why is this considered an INNER JOIN?
FF. Evaluation Order for Outer Queries

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

GG. The DREADED Product Join
HH. The DREADED Product Join Results
II. The Horrifying Cartesian product join
JJ. The ANSI Cartesian Join will ERROR
KK. Quiz – Do these Joins Return the Same Answer Set?
LL. Answer – Do these Joins Return the Same Answer Set?
MM. The CROSS JOIN
NN. The CROSS JOIN Answer Set
OO. The Self Join
PP. The Self Join with ANSI Syntax
QQ. Quiz – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
RR. Answer – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
SS. Quiz – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
TT. Answer – Will both queries bring back the same Answer Set?
UU. How would you join these two tables?
VV. An Associative Table is a Bridge that Joins Two Tables
WW. Quiz – Can you write the 3-Table Join?
XX. Answer to quiz – Can you write the 3-Table Join?
YY. Quiz – Can you write the 3-Table Join to ANSI Syntax?
ZZ. Answer – Can you write the 3-Table Join to ANSI Syntax?
AAA. Quiz – Can you Place the ON Clauses at the End?
BBB. Answer – Can you Place the ON Clauses at the End?
CCC. The 5-Table Join – Logical Insurance Model
DDD. Quiz - Write a Five Table Join Using ANSI Syntax
EEE. Answer - Write a Five Table Join Using ANSI Syntax
FFF. Quiz - Write a Five Table Join Using Non-ANSI Syntax
GGG. Answer - Write a Five Table Join Using Non-ANSI Syntax
HHH. Quiz –Re-Write this putting the ON clauses at the END
III. Answer –Re-Write this putting the ON clauses at the END
JJJ. The Nexus Query Chameleon Writes the SQL for Users

**V. Date Functions**

A. Getting the System Date
B. Extracting the Day, Month, Year from the SYSDATE
C. The Current_Timestamp
D. Extracting From the Current_Timestamp
E. The ADD_MONTHS Command
F. Using the ADD_MONTHS Command to Add Years
G. Using the LAST_DAY Command
H. Calculating the Days until the End of the Month
I. Calculating the Months between Two Dates
J. NEXT_DAY Command Finds a Future Day of the Week
K. The ROUND Command
L. Another ROUND Example
M. The TRUNC Command
N. Another TRUNC Example
O. Adding Days and Minutes
P. How to Get the Difference in Hours
Q. Add or Subtract Days Plus Format Dates and Dollars
R. Formatting Date Example
S. A Summary of Math Operations on Dates
T. The EXTRACT Command
U. Using Intervals
V. How a Simple Interval Handles Leap Year
W. Troubleshooting Intervals – Invalid Dates Error

**VI. OLAP Functions**

A. The Row_Number Command
B. Quiz – How did the Row_Number Reset?
C. Answer to Quiz – How did the Row_Number Reset?
D. Using a Derived Table and Row_Number
E. Ordered Analytics OVER
F. RANK and DENSE RANK
G. RANK Defaults to Ascending Order
H. Getting RANK to Sort in DESC Order
I. RANK OVER and PARTITION BY
J. PERCENT_RANK OVER
K. PERCENT_RANK OVER with 14 rows in Calculation

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

L. PERCENT_RANK OVER with 21 rows in Calculation
M. Finding Gaps between Dates
N. CSUM – Rows Unbounded Preceding Explained
O. CSUM – Making Sense of the Data
P. CSUM – Making Even More Sense of the Data
Q. CSUM – The Major and Minor Sort Key(s)
R. The ANSI CSUM – Getting a Sequential Number
S. Reset with a PARTITION BY Statement
T. PARTITION BY only Resets a Single OLAP not ALL of them
U. CURRENT ROW AND UNBOUNDED FOLLOWING
V. Different Windowing Options
W. Moving Sum has a Moving Window
X. How ANSI Moving SUM Handles the Sort
Y. Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
Z. Answer to Quiz – How is that Total Calculated?
AA. Moving SUM every 3-rows Vs a Continuous Average
BB. Partition by Resets an ANSI OLAP
CC. The Moving Window is Current Row and Preceding
DD. Moving Average
EE. Moving Average Using a CAST Statement
FF. Moving Average every 3-rows Vs a Continuous Average
GG. Partition by Resets an ANSI OLAP
HH. Moving Difference using ANSI Syntax
II. Moving Difference using ANSI Syntax with Partition By
JJ. COUNT OVER for a Sequential Number
KK. COUNT OVER Without Rows Unbounded Preceding
LL. Quiz – What caused the COUNT OVER to Reset?
MM. Answer to Quiz – What caused the COUNT OVER to Reset?
NN. The MAX OVER Command
OO. MAX OVER with PARTITION BY Reset
PP. MAX OVER Without Rows Unbounded Preceding
QQ. The MIN OVER Command
RR. MIN OVER Without Rows Unbounded Preceding
SS. MIN OVER Using PARTITION BY to Reset
TT. Finding a Value of a Column in the Next Row with MIN
UU. The CSUM for Each Product_Id and the Next Start Date
VV. Quiz – Fill in the Blank
WW. Answer – Fill in the Blank
XX. How Ntile Works
YY. Ntile
ZZ. Ntile Percentile
AAA. Another Ntile Example
BBB. Using Quantiles (Partitions of Four)
CCC. NTILE with a Single Sort Key
DDD. NTILE Using a Value of 10
EEE. NTILE with a Partition
FFF. Using FIRST_VALUE
GGG. FIRST_VALUE
HHH. FIRST_VALUE after Sorting by the Highest Value
III. FIRST_VALUE with Partitioning
JJJ. FIRST_VALUE Combined with Row_Number
KKK. FIRST_VALUE and Row_Number with Different Sort
LLL. Using LAST_VALUE
MMM. LAST_VALUE
NNN. Using LAG and LEAD
OOO. LEAD
PPP. LEAD With Partitioning
QQQ. LEAD to Find the First Occurrence
RRR. Using LEAD
SSS. Using LEAD with an Offset of 2
TTT. Using LAG
UUU. Using LAG with an Offset of 2
VVV. LAG
WWW. LAG with Partitioning
XXX. MEDIAN with Partitioning
YYY. CUME_DIST
ZZZ. CUME_DIST with a Partition
AAAA. SUM (SUM (n))

**VII. Temporary Tables**

A. There are two types of Temporary Tables
B. CREATING A Derived Table

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

C. Creating Multiple Derived Tables in the WITH Command

D. Creating Multiple Derived Tables in the WITH Command

E. The Same Derived Query shown Two Different Ways

F. Most Derived Tables Are Used To Join To Other Tables

G. The Three Components of a Derived Table

H. Visualize This Derived Table

I. Our Join Example with A Different Column Aliasing Style

J. Column Aliasing Can Default For Normal Columns

K. Our Join Example With the WITH Syntax

L. Quiz - Answer the Questions

M. Answer to Quiz - Answer the Questions

N. Clever Tricks on Aliasing Columns in a Derived Table

O. An Example of Two Derived Tables in a Single Query

P. Example of Two Derived Tables in a Single WITH Statement

Q. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Hierarchy

R. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Query

S. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Definition

T. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Seeding

U. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Looping

V. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Looping in Slow Motion

W. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Looping Continued

X. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Ends the Looping

Y. WITH RECURSIVE Derived Table Definition

Z. WITH RECURSIVE Final Answer Set

AA. Creating and Populating a Global Temporary Table

BB. Global Temporary Table Definitions Persist

CC. Vital Information about Global Temporary Tables

DD. ON COMMIT DELETE ROWS Example

EE. Creating and Populating a Global Temporary Table

FF. Creating a Global Temporary Table Using a CTAS

GG. Creating a Global Temporary Table Using a CTAS Join

HH. Creating a Temporary Table from Another's Space

II. A Global Temp Table That Populates Some of the Rows

JJ. A Temporary Table with Some of the Columns

**VIII. Sub-query Functions**

A. An IN List is much like a Subquery

B. An IN List Never has Duplicates – Just like a Subquery

C. The Subquery

D. The Three Steps of How a Basic Subquery Works

E. These are Equivalent Queries

F. The Final Answer Set from the Subquery

G. Quiz- Answer the Difficult Question

H. Answer to Quiz- Answer the Difficult Question

I. Should you use a Subquery or a Join?

J. Quiz- Write the Subquery

K. Answer to Quiz- Write the Subquery

L. Quiz- Write the More Difficult Subquery

M. Answer to Quiz- Write the More Difficult Subquery

N. Quiz – Write the Extreme Subquery

O. Answer to Quiz- Write the Extreme Subquery

P. Quiz- Write the Subquery with an Aggregate

Q. Answer to Quiz- Write the Subquery with an Aggregate

R. Quiz- Write the Correlated Subquery

S. Answer to Quiz- Write the Correlated Subquery

T. The Basics of a Correlated Subquery

U. The Top Query always runs first in a Correlated Subquery

V. Correlated Subquery Example vs. a Join with a Derived Table

W. Quiz- A Second Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

X. Answer - A Second Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
Y. Quiz- A Third Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
Z. Answer - A Third Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
AA. Quiz- Last Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
BB. Answer – Last Chance to Write a Correlated Subquery
CC. Quiz – Write the Extreme Correlated Subquery
DD. Answer To Quiz – Write the Extreme Correlated Subquery
EE. Quiz- Write the NOT Subquery
FF. Answer to Quiz- Write the NOT Subquery
GG. Quiz- Write the Subquery using a WHERE Clause
HH. Answer - Write the Subquery using a WHERE Clause
II. Quiz- Write the Subquery with Two Parameters
JJ. Answer to Quiz- Write the Subquery with Two Parameters
KK. How the Double Parameter Subquery Works
LL. More on how the Double Parameter Subquery Works
MM. Quiz – Write the Triple Subquery
NN. Answer to Quiz – Write the Triple Subquery
OO. Quiz – How many rows return on a NOT IN with a NULL?
PP. Answer – How many rows return on a NOT IN with a NULL?
QQ. How to handle a NOT IN with potential NULL Values
RR. IN is equivalent to =ANY
SS. Using a Correlated Exists
TT. How a Correlated Exists matches up
UU. The Correlated NOT Exists

**IX. Strings**

A. The LENGTH Command Counts Characters
B. The LENGTH Command – Spaces can Count too
C. The LENGTH Command and Char (20) Data
D. The LENGTH Needs a TRIM
E. The TRIM Command trims both Leading and Trailing Spaces
F. A Visual of the TRIM Command Using Concatenation
G. Trim and Trailing is Case Sensitive
H. How to TRIM Trailing Letters
I. The SUBSTRING Command
J. How SUBSTRING Works with NO ENDING POSITION
K. How SUBSTRING Works with a Starting Position of -1
L. How SUBSTRING Works with an Ending Position of 0
M. An Example using SUBSTRING, TRIM and CHAR Together
N. Concatenation
O. Concatenation and SUBSTRING
P. Four Concatenations Together
Q. UPPER and LOWER Commands
R. LPAD and RPAD
S. SOUNDEX
T. REGEXP_LIKE
U. REGEXP_REPLACE
V. REGEXP_INSTR
W. REGEXP_INSTR Options
X. REGEXP_INSTR Example
Y. REGEXP_INSTR Example 2

**X. Interrogating the Data**

A. Using the LOWER Command
B. A LOWER Command Example
C. Using the UPPER Command
D. An UPPER Command Example
E. Non-Letters are Unaffected by UPPER and LOWER
F. Quiz – Fill in the Answers for the NULLIF Command
G. Quiz – Fill in the Answers for the NULLIF Command
H. The COALESCE Command
I. The COALESCE Answer Set
J. The COALESCE Command – Fill In the Answers
K. The COALESCE Answer Set
L. COALESCE is Equivalent to This CASE Statement
M. The Basics of CAST (Convert and Store)
N. Some Great CAST (Convert and Store) Examples
O. A Rounding Example

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## **Course Outline** (cont’d)

P. Quiz - The Basics of the CASE Statements
Q. Answer to Quiz - The Basics of the CASE Statements
R. Using an ELSE in the Case Statement
S. Using an ELSE as a Safety Net
T. Rules for a Valued Case Statement
U. Rules for a Searched Case Statement
V. Valued Case Vs. A Searched Case
W. Quiz - Valued Case Statement
X. Answer - Valued Case Statement
Y. Quiz - Searched Case Statement
Z. Answer - Searched Case Statement
AA. The CASE Challenge
BB. The CASE Challenge Answer
CC. Combining Searched Case and Valued Case
DD. A Trick for getting a Horizontal Case
EE. Nested Case
FF. Put a CASE in the ORDER BY

### XI. View Functions

A. The Fundamentals of Views
B. Creating a Simple View to Restrict Sensitive Columns
C. You SELECT From a View
D. Creating a Simple View to Restrict Rows
E. A View Provides Security for Columns and Rows
F. Basic Rules for Views
G. How to Modify a View
H. An Exception to the ORDER BY Rule inside a View
I. Views Are Sometimes CREATED for Formatting
J. Creating a View to Join Tables Together
K. How to Alias Columns in a View CREATE
L. The Standard Way Most Aliasing is done
M. What Happens When Both Aliasing Options Are Present
N. Resolving Aliasing Problems in a View CREATE
O. Answer to Resolving Aliasing Problems in a View CREATE
P. Aggregates on View Aggregates
Q. Altering a Table after a View Has Been Created
R. A View that Errors after an ALTER

### XII. Set Operators Functions

A. Rules of Set Operators
B. INTERSECT Explained Logically
C. UNION Explained Logically
D. UNION Explained Logically
E. UNION ALL Explained Logically
F. Minus Explained Logically
G. An Equal Amount of Columns in both SELECT List
H. Columns in the SELECT list should be from the same Domain
I. The Top Query handles all Aliases
J. The Bottom Query does the ORDER BY
K. Great Trick:  Place your Set Operator in a Derived Table
L. UNION Vs UNION ALL
M. A Great Example of how MINUS works
N. USING Multiple SET Operators in a Single Request
O. Changing the Order of Precedence with Parentheses
P. Using UNION ALL for speed in Merging Data Sets

### XIII. Table Create and Data Types

A. The Basics of Creating a Table
B. Creating a Table with Default Values
C. Altering a Table to Add a Column
D. Altering a Table to Drop a Column
E. Renaming a Table
F. Dropping a Table
G. Defining Primary Keys
H. Defining a Primary Key after the Table Has Been Created
I. Defining a Foreign Key after the Table Has Been Created
J. Creating a Table Using a CTAS
K. Creating a Table Using a CTAS Join
L. Creating a Global Temporary Table Using a CTAS
M. Creating a Global Temporary Table Using a CTAS Join
N. Creating a Temporary Table from Another's Space

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## Course Outline (cont'd)

**XIV. Data Manipulation Language (DML)**

- A. INSERT Syntax # 1
- B. INSERT example with Syntax 1
- C. INSERT Syntax # 2
- D. INSERT example with Syntax 2
- E. INSERT/SELECT Command
- F. INSERT/SELECT example using All Columns (*)
- G. INSERT/SELECT example with Less Columns
- H. Two UPDATE Examples
- I. Subquery UPDATE Command Syntax
- J. Example of Subquery UPDATE Command
- K. Join UPDATE Command Syntax
- L. The DELETE Command Basic Syntax
- M. DELETE ALL Rows in a Table
- N. A DELETE Example Deleting only Some of the Rows
- O. Example of Subquery DELETE Command
- P. Example of Subquery DELETE That Gets Rid of Null Values

**XV. Statistical Aggregate Functions**

- A. Numeric Manipulation Functions
- B. The Stats Table
- C. The STDDEV_POP Function
- D. The STDDEV_POP Example
- E. The STDDEV_SAMP Function
- F. A STDDEV_SAMP Example
- G. The VAR_POP Function
- H. A VAR_POP Example
- I. The VAR_SAMP Function
- J. A VAR_SAMP Example
- K. The VARIANCE Function
- L. A VARIANCE Example
- M. The CORR Function
- N. A CORR Example
- O. Another CORR Example so you can compare
- P. The COVAR_POP Function
- Q. A COVAR_POP Example
- R. Another COVAR_POP Example so you can compare
- S. The COVAR_SAMP Function
- T. A COVAR_SAMP Example
- U. Another COVAR_SAMP Example so you can compare
- V. The REGR_INTERCEPT Function
- W. A REGR_INTERCEPT Example
- X. Another REGR_INTERCEPT Example so you can compare
- Y. The REGR_SLOPE Function
- Z. A REGR_SLOPE Example
- AA. Another REGR_SLOPE Example so you can compare
- BB. The REGR_AVGX Function
- CC. A REGR_AVGX Example
- DD. Another REGR_AVGX Example so you can compare
- EE. The REGR_AVGY Function
- FF. A REGR_AVGY Example
- GG. Another REGR_AVGY Example so you can compare
- HH. The REGR_COUNT Function
- II. A REGR_COUNT Example
- JJ. The REGR_R2 Function
- KK. A REGR_R2 Example
- LL. The REGR_SXX Function
- MM. A REGR_SXX Example
- NN. The REGR_SXY Function
- OO. A REGR_SXY Example
- PP. The REGR_SYY Function
- QQ. A REGR_SYY Example
- RR. Using GROUP BY