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A Relational Database Management System (RDBMS) is a software system that allows you to create and manage a relational database. Minimum requirements for such a system are defined by both ANSI and ISO. The Structured Query Language (SQL) is the international standard language for relational database management systems. SQL is robust enough to be used by users with non-technical backgrounds, as well as by professional developers and administrators.

In this class, students will learn how to create, retrieve, and manipulate objects in Oracle 11g Structured Query Language (SQL). Students will also be introduced to Oracle 11g database features and tools.

Course Objectives:

- Describe the features of a Relational Database.
- Interact with a Relational Database Management System.
- Use SQL*Plus to connect to an Oracle database and submit SQL statements.
- Write SQL queries.
- Use SQL functions.
- Use a query to join together data items from multiple tables.
- Write nested queries.
- Perform summary analysis of data in a query.
- Add, change, and remove data in a database.
- Manage database transactions.
- Work in a multi-user database environment.
- Create and manage tables and other database objects.
- Control access to data.

Audience: Application developers, database administrators, system administrators and users who write applications and procedures that access an Oracle 11g database.

Prerequisites: Familiarity with relational database concepts is recommended.

Number of Days: 2 days

1	Course Introduction		Introduction to SQL
	Course Objectives	3	Oracle Database
	Course Overview		Oracle Versioning and History
	Using the Workbook		Logical and Physical Storage Structures
	Suggested References		Datatypes
2	Relational Database and SQL		Overview of Oracle Architecture
	Overview		Connecting to Oracle
	Review of Relational Database		SQL*Plus
	Terminology		Graphical Clients
	Relational Database Management		The Oracle Data Dictionary
	Systems		Sample Database
	SQL Datatypes		



4	SQL Queries – The SELECT		Data Inconsistencies
	Statement		Loading Tables From External Sources
	The SELECT Statement	9	Data Definition and Control
	Choosing Rows with the WHERE		Statements
	Clause		Datatypes
	NULL Values		Defining Tables
	Compound Expressions		Constraints
	IN and BETWEEN		Inline Constraints
	Pattern Matching: LIKE and		Modifying Table Definitions
	REGEXP_LIKE		Deleting a Table Definition
	The CASEWHEN Expression		Controlling Access to Your Tables
	Creating Some Order	10	Other Database Objects
5	Scalar Functions		Views
	SQL Functions		Creating Views
	Using SQL Functions		Updatable Views
	String Functions		Sequences
	Regular Expression Functions		Synonyms
	Numeric Functions	11	Appendix A – Using Oracle SQL*Plus
	Date Functions		SQL*Plus
	Date Formats		The SQL Buffer
	Conversion Functions		Buffer Manipulation Commands
	Literal Values		Running SQL*Plus Scripts
	Intervals		Tailoring Your SQL*Plus Environment
	Oracle Pseudocolumns		Viewing Table Characteristics
6	SQL Queries - Joins		SQL*Plus Substitution Variables
	Selecting from Multiple Tables		Interactive SQL*Plus Scripts
	Joining Tables		SQL*Plus LOB Support
	Self Joins	12	Appendix B – The Data Dictionary
	Outer Joins		Introducing the Data Dictionary
	Equijoins, Non-equijoins, and Antijoins		DBA, ALL, and USER Data Dictionary
7	Aggregate Functions and Advanced		Views
	Techniques		Some Useful Data Dictionary Queries
	Subqueries		
	Correlated Subqueries		
	The EXISTS Operator		
	The Aggregate Functions		
	Nulls and DISTINCT		
	Grouping Rows		
8	Combining SELECT Statements Data Manipulation and Transactions		
0	The INSERT Statement		
	The UPDATE Statement		
	The DELETE Statement		
	Transaction Management		
	Concurrency		
	Explicit Locking		
	Explicit Locking		