

## ORACLE STATEMENT :

- A *keyword* refers to an individual SQL element.  
For example, SELECT and FROM are keywords.
- A *clause* is a part of a SQL statement.  
For example, SELECT employee\_id, last\_name, ... is a clause.
- A *statement* is a combination of two or more clauses.  
For example, SELECT \* FROM employees is a SQL statement.

### Oracle Database 10g: SQL Fundamentals I 1-4

Statement	Description
SELECT INSERT UPDATE DELETE MERGE	Retrieves data from the database, enters new rows, changes existing rows, and removes unwanted rows from tables in the database, respectively. Collectively known as <i>data manipulation language (DML)</i> .
CREATE ALTER DROP RENAME TRUNCATE COMMENT	Sets up, changes, and removes data structures from tables. Collectively known as <i>data definition language (DDL)</i> .
GRANT REVOKE	Gives or removes access rights to both the Oracle database and the structures within it.
COMMIT ROLLBACK SAVEPOINT	Manages the changes made by DML statements. Changes to the data can be grouped together into logical transactions.

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ORACLE

## Basic SELECT Statement

In its simplest form, a SELECT statement must include the following:

- A SELECT clause, which specifies the columns to be displayed
- A FROM clause, which identifies the table containing the columns that are listed in the SELECT clause

In the syntax:

SELECT	is a list of one or more columns
*	selects all columns
DISTINCT	suppresses duplicates
<i>column expression</i>	selects the named column or the expression
<i>alias</i>	gives selected columns different headings
FROM <i>table</i>	specifies the table containing the columns

## TIPE-TIPE DATA

Data Type	Description
VARCHAR2 ( <i>size</i> )	Variable-length character data (A maximum <i>size</i> must be specified; minimum <i>size</i> is 1; maximum <i>size</i> is 4,000.)
CHAR [( <i>size</i> )]	Fixed-length character data of length <i>size</i> bytes (Default and minimum <i>size</i> is 1; maximum <i>size</i> is 2,000.)
NUMBER [( <i>p</i> , <i>s</i> )]	Number having precision <i>p</i> and scale <i>s</i> (The precision is the total number of decimal digits, and the scale is the number of digits to the right of the decimal point; the precision can range from 1 to 38, and the scale can range from -84 to 127.)
DATE	Date and time values to the nearest second between January 1, 4712 B.C., and December 31, 9999 A.D.
LONG	Variable-length character data (up to 2 GB)
CLOB	Character data (up to 4 GB)

Data Type	Description
RAW ( <i>size</i> )	Raw binary data of length <i>size</i> (A maximum <i>size</i> must be specified; maximum <i>size</i> is 2,000.)
LONG RAW	Raw binary data of variable length (up to 2 GB)
BLOB	Binary data (up to 4 GB)
BFILE	Binary data stored in an external file (up to 4 GB)
ROWID	A base-64 number system representing the unique address of a row in its table

## MEMBUAT USER BARU

A *schema* is a collection of objects.

Schema objects are the logical structures that directly refer to the data in a database.

Schema objects include tables, views, synonyms, sequences, stored procedures, indexes, clusters, and database links

```
Start Database - sqlplus
E:\Oracle\E10g\app\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\BIN>net start OracleXEtnsListene
r
The requested service has already been started.
More help is available by typing NET HELPMSG 2182.

E:\Oracle\E10g\app\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\BIN>net start OracleServiceXE
The OracleServiceXE service is starting.....
The OracleServiceXE service was started successfully.

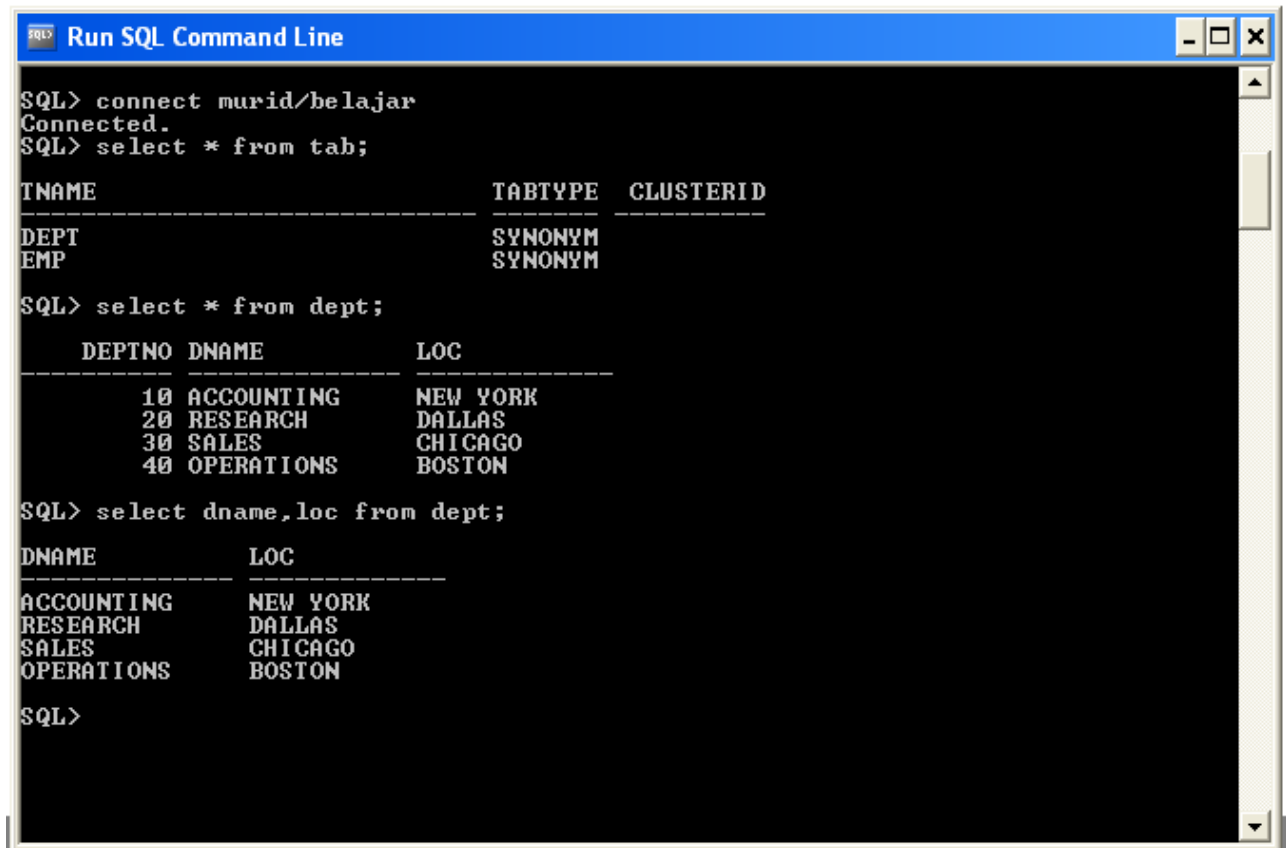
E:\Oracle\E10g\app\oracle\product\10.2.0\server\BIN>sqlplus
SQL*Plus: Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production on Sun Oct 2 16:45:49 2011
Copyright (c) 1982, 2005, Oracle. All rights reserved.
Enter user-name: system
Enter password:
Connected to:
Oracle Database 10g Express Edition Release 10.2.0.1.0 - Production
SQL> CREATE user DASAR_SQL IDENTIFIED BY ktt;
User created.
SQL> GRANT CONNECT, RESOURCE TO dasar_sql;
Grant succeeded.
```

## MEMBUAT TABEL BARU

Dalam membuat table, maka kita harus mengikuti aturan :

1. Setiap Entitas menjadi table
2. Setiap Atribut menjadi kolom
3. Kardinalitas relasi

## MENAMPILKAN TABEL



```
Run SQL Command Line
SQL> connect murid/belajar
Connected.
SQL> select * from tab;

TNAME                                TABTYPE  CLUSTERID
-----                                -
DEPT                                  SYNONYM
EMP                                    SYNONYM

SQL> select * from dept;

  DEPTNO DNAME                LOC
-----
    10 ACCOUNTING           NEW YORK
    20 RESEARCH             DALLAS
    30 SALES                 CHICAGO
    40 OPERATIONS           BOSTON

SQL> select dname,loc from dept;

DNAME                LOC
-----
ACCOUNTING           NEW YORK
RESEARCH             DALLAS
SALES                CHICAGO
OPERATIONS           BOSTON

SQL>
```