

Topics – Fundamentals of PL/SQL, Integration with PROIV SuperLayer and use within Glovia

1. Creating a Database Alias

2. Introduction to SQL

- Relational Database Concept
- Definition of Relational Database
- Data Models
 - Entity Relationship Models
- Relational Database Terminology
- Relating or Joining Multiple Tables
- Relational Database Properties
- What is SQL?

3. SQL Basics

- Basic Select Statement
- Writing SQL Statements
- Executing SQL Statement
- Selecting ALL Columns
- Selecting Specific Columns
- Specify the columns in the order you want to see them
- Column Headings
- Arithmetic Expressions
- Using Parenthesis
- Null Values
- Defining a Column Alias
- Concatenation Operator (||)
- Literal Character Strings
- Duplicate Rows

4. Introduction to SQL*Plus

- Logging into SQL*Plus
- Displaying Table Structure
- Displaying Procedure Structure
- Displaying Function Structure
- SQL*Plus Editing Commands
- SQL*Plus File Commands

5. SQL:Filtering and Sorting Data

- Filtering and Sorting Data

- Character Strings and Date
- Comparison Operators
 - The BETWEEN Operator
 - The IN Operator
 - The LIKE Operator
 - The NULL Operator
- Logical Operators
 - The AND Operator
 - The OR Operator
 - The NOT Operator
- ORDER BY Clause
 - Sorting in Descending Order
 - Sorting by Multiple Columns
- ESCAPE Clause

6. SQL: Single Row Functions

- Character Functions
 - The ASCII Function
 - The CHR Function
 - The CONCAT Function
 - The INITCAP Function
 - The INSTR Function
 - The LENGTH Function
 - The LOWER Function
 - The LPAD Function
 - The LTRIM Function
 - The REPLACE Function
 - The RPAD Function
 - The RTRIM Function
 - The SOUNDEX Function
 - The SUBSTR Function
 - The TRANSLATE Function
 - The UPPER Function
- Date Functions
 - The ADD_MONTHS Function
 - The LAST_DAY Function
 - The MONTHS_BETWEEN Function
 - The NEXT_DAY Function
 - Masks for DATE Format
 - Masks for TIME Format
 - Other Masks
 - The ROUND Function
 - The SYSDATE Function
 - The TRUNC Function
- Numeric Functions
 - The ABS Function
 - The CEIL Function
 - The FLOOR Function
 - The MOD Function
 - The ROUND Function
 - The TRUNC Function
- Conversion Functions

- The TO_CHAR Function
- The TO_DATE Function
- The TO_NUMBER Function

General Functions

- The DECODE Function
- The GREATEST Function
- The LEAST Function
- The NVL Function
- The UID Function
- The USER Function

7. SQL: Joining Multiple Tables

- Cartesian Product

- Types of Joins

- Equijoin
 - Retrieving Records with Equijoin
- Non-Equijoins
- Outer Joins
- Self Joins

- Aggregating Data Using Group Functions

- Using Group Functions

- The GROUP BY clause
- The HAVING clause

8. SQL: Subqueries

- When to use Subqueries

- Guidelines for using Subqueries

- Single Row Subqueries

- The HAVING clause with Subqueries

- The EXISTS clause

9. SQL: Data Manipulation Language

- The INSERT Statement

- The UPDATE Statement

- The DELETE Statement

- Database Transactions

- COMMIT, SAVEPOINT and ROLLBACK

10. Report Writing with SQL*Plus

- Substitution Variables

- Using SET VERIFY Command

- Specifying Column names and Expressions at runtime

- Using the && Substitution Variable

- The ACCEPT Command

- DEFINE and UNDEFINE Command

- SET Command Variables

- SQL*Plus Format Commands

- The COLUMN Command Options

- Using the COLUMN Command

- Displaying or Clearing settings

COLUMN Format
The BREAK Command
Using TTITLE and BTITLE Commands

11. Creating and Managing Tables

Database Objects
Table Naming Conventions
CREATE TABLE Statement
Creating tables using glovia.com
glovia.com Create Table Script
The DEFAULT Option in CREATE TABLE
Table information in the Oracle Data Dictionary
COLUMN Datatypes
Using a Subquery to Create a Table and Insert Rows
ALTER TABLE Statement
 Adding a Column
 Modifying a Column
TRUNCATE TABLE Statement
DROP TABLE Statement
Renaming Objects

12. Constraints

Types of Constraints
 Constraint Levels
Defining Constraints
NOT NULL Constraint
UNIQUE Key Constraint
PRIMARY KEY Constraint
FOREIGN KEY Constraint
CHECK Constraint
Adding a Constraint
Dropping a Constraint
Disabling a Constraint
Enabling a Constraint
Viewing Constraints and Associated Columns

13. Views

Characteristics of a View
Types of Views
Creating a View
Retrieving Data from a View
Removing a View
Using Views in glovia.com

14. Indexes

What is an Index
Creating an Index
Removing an Index
Creating Indexes using glovia.com
glovia.com Index Create scrip

15. Sequences

- What is a Sequence?
- Benefits of using a Sequence
- Creating a Sequence
- NEXTVAL and CURRVAL pseudocolumns
 - Rules for using NEXTVAL and CURRVAL
- Using a Sequence
- Modifying a Sequence
- Removing a Sequence

16. PROIV: SQL Environment

- Features
- Modes of Operation
- Transparency Mode
 - Primary Files
 - Paging LS
- Full Function Mode
 - Type 1
 - Type 2
- NULL Data

17. PROIV: SQL Transaction Processing

- Automatic Commit
 - Screen Functions
 - Update and Report Functions
- Automatic Rollback
- Control of Commit and Rollback from Logic

18. Introduction to PL/SQL

- What is PL/SQL?
- Benefits of PL/SQL
 - Improved Performance
 - SQL datatypes can also be used in PL/SQL
 - Application Portability
 - Improved Execution Authority and Transaction Integrity
 - Integration with SQL
 - Expanded set of datatypes for variables and constants
 - Programmer defined Records and Tables
 - Built-in functions
 - Built-in packages
 - Control structures
 - Cursor-based access to the database
 - Error handling
 - Modular construction
 - Stored procedures, functions and packages
 - Stored functions in SQL
 - Support for DDL and dynamic SQL
 - PL/SQL wrapper
 - Job scheduling with DBMS_JOB

File I/O with UTL_FILE package

19. PL/SQL Language Fundamentals

- PL/SQL Character Set
- Symbols in PL/SQL
- Identifiers
- Literals
- Semicolon Delimiter
- Comments
- Block Structure
 - Identifiers
 - Procedural Language Control Structures
 - Error Handling
- Block Types
 - Anonymous Blocks
 - Subprograms
- Scope of a Block
- Nested Blocks
- Executing Statements and PL/SQL Blocks from SQL*Plus

20. Effective Coding Style

- Using Indentation
- Upper and Lower Case Combination
- Formatting
 - Single Statements
 - Multiline Statements
 - Declarations
 - SQL Statements
 - Control Structures
 - Loops
 - Exception Handlers
- Using Comments

21. Variables and Program data

- Program Constructs
- Use of Variables
- Handling variables in PL/SQL
- Types of Variables
- Using SQL*Plus Variables Within PL/SQL Blocks
- Declaring PL/SQL variables
- Naming Rules
- Assigning Values to variables
- Variable Initialization and keywords
- Scalar Datatypes
- The %TYPE attribute
- Declaring variables with the %TYPE attribute
- Declaring Boolean Variables
- Composite datatypes
- LOB datatype variable
- Bind variables
- Referencing non-PL/SQL variables

DBMS_OUTPUT.PUT_LINE

22. Writing Executable Statements

- PL/SQL Block Syntax and guidelines
- SQL functions in PL/SQL
- Datatype conversion
- Nested blocks and variable scope
- Operators in PL/SQL
- Programming guidelines
- Code naming conventions

23. Database Interaction

- Transaction Management
- SQL statements in PL/SQL
- Retrieving data in PL/SQL
- Manipulating data using PL/SQL
- Inserting data
- Updating data
- Deleting data
- Naming conventions
- COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements
- SQL cursor
- SQL cursor attributes

24. Control Structures and Loops

- Controlling PL/SQL Flow of Execution
- IF Statement
- Simple IF statement
- IF-THEN-ELSE statement
- IF-THEN-ELSIF statement
- Building logical conditions
- Boolean conditions
- Iterative control: LOOP statements
- Basic loop
- FOR loop
- WHILE loop
- Nested loops and labels

25. Records and Tables in PL/SQL

- Composite Datatypes
- PL/SQL records
- Creating a PL/SQL record
- PL/SQL record structure
- The %ROWTYPE attribute
- Advantages of using %ROWTYPE
- PL/SQL tables
- Creating a PL/SQL table
- PL/SQL table structure
- Using PL/SQL table methods
- PL/SQL table of records

26. Explicit Cursors

- About cursors
- Implicit and Explicit cursors
- Explicit cursor functions
- Controlling explicit cursors
- Declaring the cursor
- Opening the cursor
- Fetching data from the cursor
- Closing the cursor
- Explicit cursor attributes
- Controlling multiple fetches
- The %ISOPEN attribute
- The %NOTFOUND and %ROWCOUNT attribute
- Cursors and records
- Cursor FOR loop
- Cursor FOR loop using Subqueries

27. Advanced Explicit Cursors

- Cursors with parameters
- The FOR UPDATE clause
- The WHERE CURRENT OF clause

28. Handling Exceptions

- What is an Exception?
- How is it raised?
- How do you handle it?
- Exception Types
- Trapping Exceptions
- Trapping Exceptions Guidelines
- Trapping Predefined Oracle Server Errors
- Predefined Exception
- Trapping Non-Predefined Oracle Server Errors
- Trapping User Defined Exceptions
- Functions for Trapping Exceptions
- RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR procedure