

D80178GC20 - Introduction to SQL/PLSQL Accelerated Ed 2

Czas trwania: Czas trwania: 5 dni / 40 godz.
Cena rynkowa: 12 880,00 zł
Cena promocyjna: Zadzwo - 801 30 30 30
Szkolenie autoryzowane: Tak



Informacje o szkoleniu

This Introduction to SQL/PLSQL Accelerated course will teach you SQL and PL/SQL programming language concepts. Learn how to write SQL commands, develop stored PL/SQL procedures, functions, packages and database triggers. This accelerated course covers 10 days worth of content in only 5 days.

Benefits to You

By enrolling in this course, you'll gain expertise in relational database data management as you learn how to effectively use SQL commands against your business data. These features will help you query and manipulate data within the database, use the dictionary views to retrieve metadata and create reports about their schema objects. Extend the functionality of the SQL language with PL/SQL language to write application code.

Participate in Hands-On Exercises

Through hands-on instruction from expert Oracle instructors, you'll learn to develop stored procedures, functions, packages and more. Hands-on exercises will help reinforce your learning.

Course Bundle Note

This course is a combination of Oracle Database: Introduction to SQL and Oracle Database: Program with PL/SQL courses.

Wymagania wstępne

Required Prerequisites

Data processing

Familiarity with data processing concepts and techniques Suggested Prerequisites

Previous programming experience

Zagadnienia poruszane podczas szkolenia

Introduction to Oracle Database

List the features of Oracle Database 12c

- ❑ Discuss the basic design, theoretical, and physical aspects of a relational database
- ❑ Categorize the different types of SQL statements
- ❑ Describe the data set used by the course
- ❑ Log on to the database using SQL Developer environment
- ❑ Save queries to files and use script files in SQL Developer Working with Oracle Cloud Exadata Express Cloud Service
- ❑ Introduction to Oracle Database Exadata Express Cloud Service
- ❑ Accessing Cloud Database using SQL Workshop
- ❑ Connecting to Exadata Express using Database Clients Retrieve Data using the SQL SELECT Statement
- ❑ List the capabilities of SQL SELECT statements
- ❑ Generate a report of data from the output of a basic SELECT statement
- ❑ Select All Columns
- ❑ Select Specific Columns
- ❑ Use Column Heading Defaults
- ❑ Use Arithmetic Operators
- ❑ Understand Operator Precedence
- ❑ Learn the DESCRIBE command to display the table structure Learn to Restrict and Sort Data
- ❑ Write queries that contain a WHERE clause to limit the output retrieved
- ❑ List the comparison operators and logical operators that are used in a WHERE clause
- ❑ Describe the rules of precedence for comparison and logical operators
- ❑ Use character string literals in the WHERE clause
- ❑ Write queries that contain an ORDER BY clause to sort the output of a SELECT statement
- ❑ Sort output in descending and ascending order Usage of Single-Row Functions to Customize Output
- ❑ Describe the differences between single row and multiple row functions
- ❑ Manipulate strings with character function in the SELECT and WHERE clauses
- ❑ Manipulate numbers with the ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD functions
- ❑ Perform arithmetic with date data
- ❑ Manipulate dates with the DATE functions Invoke Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions
- ❑ Describe implicit and explicit data type conversion
- ❑ Use the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions
- ❑ Nest multiple functions
- ❑ Apply the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions to data
- ❑ Use conditional IF THEN ELSE logic in a SELECT statement Aggregate Data Using the Group Functions
- ❑ Use the aggregation functions to produce meaningful reports
- ❑ Divide the retrieved data in groups by using the GROUP BY clause
- ❑ Exclude groups of data by using the HAVING clause Display Data From Multiple Tables Using Joins
- ❑ Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table
- ❑ View data that generally does not meet a join condition by using outer joins
- ❑ Join a table to itself by using a self join Use Sub-queries to Solve Queries
- ❑ Describe the types of problem that sub-queries can solve
- ❑ Define sub-queries
- ❑

List the types of sub-queries

- ▣ Write single-row and multiple-row sub-queries The SET Operators
- ▣ Describe the SET operators
- ▣ Use a SET operator to combine multiple queries into a single query
- ▣ Control the order of rows returned Data Manipulation Statements
- ▣ Describe each DML statement
- ▣ Insert rows into a table
- ▣ Change rows in a table by the UPDATE statement
- ▣ Delete rows from a table with the DELETE statement
- ▣ Save and discard changes with the COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements
- ▣ Explain read consistency Use of DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables
- ▣ Categorize the main database objects
- ▣ Review the table structure
- ▣ List the data types available for columns
- ▣ Create a simple table
- ▣ Decipher how constraints can be created at table creation
- ▣ Describe how schema objects work Other Schema Object
- ▣ Create a simple and complex view
- ▣ Retrieve data from views
- ▣ Create, maintain, and use sequences
- ▣ Create and maintain indexes
- ▣ Create private and public synonyms Introduction to PL/SQL
- ▣ Overview of PL/SQL
- ▣ Identify the benefits of PL/SQL Subprograms
- ▣ Overview of the types of PL/SQL blocks
- ▣ Create a Simple Anonymous Block
- ▣ How to generate output from a PL/SQL Block? Declare PL/SQL Identifiers
- ▣ List the different Types of Identifiers in a PL/SQL subprogram
- ▣ Usage of the Declarative Section to Define Identifiers
- ▣ Use variables to store data
- ▣ Identify Scalar Data Types
- ▣ The %TYPE Attribute
- ▣ What are Bind Variables?
- ▣ Sequences in PL/SQL Expressions Write Anonymous PL/SQL blocks
- ▣ Describe Basic PL/SQL Block Syntax Guidelines
- ▣ Learn to Comment the Code
- ▣ Deployment of SQL Functions in PL/SQL
- ▣ How to convert Data Types?
- ▣ Describe Nested Blocks
- ▣ Identify the Operators in PL/SQL SQL statements in PL/SQL blocks
- ▣ Invoke SELECT Statements in PL/SQL
- ▣ Retrieve Data in PL/SQL
- ▣

SQL Cursor concept

- ❑ Avoid Errors by using Naming Conventions when using Retrieval and DML Statements
- ❑ Data Manipulation in the Server using PL/SQL
- ❑ Understand the SQL Cursor concept
- ❑ Use SQL Cursor Attributes to Obtain Feedback on DML
- ❑ Save and Discard Transactions Control Structures
- ❑ Conditional processing using IF Statements
- ❑ Conditional processing using CASE Statements
- ❑ Describe simple Loop Statement
- ❑ Describe While Loop Statement
- ❑ Describe For Loop Statement
- ❑ Use the Continue Statement Composite Data Types
- ❑ Use PL/SQL Records
- ❑ The %ROWTYPE Attribute
- ❑ Insert and Update with PL/SQL Records
- ❑ INDEX BY Tables
- ❑ Examine INDEX BY Table Methods
- ❑ Use INDEX BY Table of Records Explicit Cursors
- ❑ What are Explicit Cursors?
- ❑ Declare the Cursor
- ❑ Open the Cursor
- ❑ Fetch data from the Cursor
- ❑ Close the Cursor
- ❑ Cursor FOR loop
- ❑ The %NOTFOUND and %ROWCOUNT Attributes
- ❑ Describe the FOR UPDATE Clause and WHERE CURRENT Clause Exception Handling
- ❑ Understand Exceptions
- ❑ Handle Exceptions with PL/SQL
- ❑ Trap Predefined Oracle Server Errors
- ❑ Trap Non-Predefined Oracle Server Errors
- ❑ Trap User-Defined Exceptions
- ❑ Propagate Exceptions
- ❑ RAISE_APPLICATION_ERROR Procedure Stored Procedures
- ❑ Create a Modularized and Layered Subprogram Design
- ❑ Modularize Development With PL/SQL Blocks
- ❑ Understand the PL/SQL Execution Environment
- ❑ List the benefits of using PL/SQL Subprograms
- ❑ List the differences between Anonymous Blocks and Subprograms
- ❑ Create, Call, and Remove Stored Procedures
- ❑ Implement Procedures Parameters and Parameters Modes
- ❑ View Procedure Information

Informacje dodatkowe

Szkolenie ma formę wykładów połączonych z ćwiczeniami praktycznymi i jest prowadzony przez instruktora. Uczestnik szkolenia otrzymuje autoryzowany podręcznik.

Typy szkolenia

Oracle | Training On Demand

Oracle | Live Virtual Classes

Więcej informacji:

Zadzwoń 801 30 30 30 lub napisz szkolenia@assecods.pl