Szkolenie: Oracle
Oracle Database: SQL and PL/SQL Fundamentals

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<th>FORMA SZKOLENIA</th>
<th>MATERIAŁY SZKOLENIOWE</th>
<th>CENA</th>
<th>CZAS TRWANIA</th>
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<td>Stacjonarne</td>
<td>Cyfrowe</td>
<td>7450 PLN NETTO*</td>
<td>5 dni</td>
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<td>Stacjonarne</td>
<td>Tablet CTAB</td>
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* (+VAT zgodnie z obowiązującą stawką w dniu wystawienia faktury)

LOKALIZACJE

Kraków - ul. Tatarska 5, II piętro, godz. 9:00 - 16:00
Warszawa - ul. Bielska 17, godz. 9:00 - 16:00

DOSTĘPNE TERMINY

2019-09-02 | 5 dni | Warszawa
2019-10-14 | 5 dni | Kraków

Cel szkolenia:

This Oracle Database: SQL and PL/SQL Fundamentals training delivers the fundamentals of SQL and PL/SQL along with the benefits of the programming languages using Oracle Database technology. You’ll explore the concepts of relational databases.

Learn To:

- Write queries against single and multiple tables, manipulate data in tables and create database objects.
- Use single row functions to customize output.
- Invoke conversion functions and conditional expressions.
- Use group functions to report aggregated data.
- Create PL/SQL blocks of application code that can be shared by multiple forms, reports and data management applications.
- Develop anonymous PL/SQL blocks, stored procedures and functions.
- Declare identifiers and trap exceptions.
- Use DML statements to manage data.
- Use DDL statements to manage database objects.
○ Declare PL/SQL Variables.
○ Conditionally control code flow (loops, control structures).
○ Describe stored procedures and functions.
○ Retrieve row and column data from tables.

Plan szkolenia:

○ Introduction
  ○ Overview of Oracle Database 12c and related products
  ○ Overview of relational database management concepts and terminologies
  ○ Introduction to SQL and its development environments
  ○ The HR schema and the tables used in this course
  ○ Oracle Database documentation and additional resources

○ 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
  ○ Use arithmetic expressions and NULL values in the SELECT statement
  ○ Invoke Column aliases
  ○ Concatenation operator, literal character strings, alternative quote operator, and the DISTINCT keyword
  ○ Display the table structure using the DESCRIBE command

○ Restricted and Sorted Data
  ○ Write queries with a WHERE clause to limit the output retrieved
  ○ Describe the comparison operators and logical operators
  ○ Describe the rules of precedence for comparison and logical operators
  ○ Usage of character string literals in the WHERE clause
  ○ Write queries with an ORDER BY clause
  ○ Sort the output in descending and ascending order
  ○ Substitution Variables

○ Usage of Single-Row Functions to Customize Output
  ○ List the differences between single row and multiple row functions
  ○ Manipulate strings using character functions
  ○ Manipulate numbers with the ROUND, TRUNC, and MOD functions
  ○ Perform arithmetic with date data
  ○ Manipulate dates with the DATE functions

○ Conversion Functions and Conditional Expressions
  ○ Describe implicit and explicit data type conversion
- Describe the TO_CHAR, TO_NUMBER, and TO_DATE conversion functions
- Nesting multiple functions
- Apply the NVL, NULLIF, and COALESCE functions to data
- Usage of conditional IF THEN ELSE logic in a SELECT statement

- Aggregated Data Using the Group Functions
  - Usage of the aggregation functions in SELECT statements to produce meaningful reports
  - Describe the AVG, SUM, MIN, and MAX function
  - How to handle Null Values in a group function?
  - Divide the data in groups by using the GROUP BY clause
  - Exclude groups of date by using the HAVING clause

- Display Data From Multiple Tables
  - Write SELECT statements to access data from more than one table
  - Join Tables Using SQL:1999 Syntax
  - View data that does not meet a join condition by using outer joins
  - Join a table to itself by using a self join
  - Create Cross Joins

- Usage of Subqueries to Solve Queries
  - Use a Subquery to Solve a Problem
  - Single-Row Subqueries
  - Group Functions in a Subquery
  - Multiple-Row Subqueries
  - Use the ANY and ALL Operator in Multiple-Row Subqueries
  - Use the EXISTS Operator

- SET Operators
  - Describe the SET operators
  - Use a SET operator to combine multiple queries into a single query
  - Describe the UNION, UNION ALL, INTERSECT, and MINUS Operators
  - Use the ORDER BY Clause in Set Operations

- Data Manipulation
  - Add New Rows to a Table
  - Change the Data in a Table
  - Use the DELETE and TRUNCATE Statements
  - How to save and discard changes with the COMMIT and ROLLBACK statements
  - Implement Read Consistency
  - Describe the FOR UPDATE Clause

- DDL Statements to Create and Manage Tables
○ Categorize Database Objects
○ Create Tables
○ Describe the data types
○ Understand Constraints
○ Create a table using a subquery
○ How to alter a table?
○ How to drop a table?

○ Other Schema Objects
○ Create, modify, and retrieve data from a view
○ Perform Data manipulation language (DML) operations on a view
○ How to drop a view?
○ Create, use, and modify a sequence
○ Create and drop indexes
○ Create and drop synonyms

○ Introduction to PL/SQL
○ PL/SQL Overview
○ List the benefits of PL/SQL Subprograms
○ Overview of the Types of PL/SQL blocks
○ Create a Simple Anonymous Block
○ Generate the Output from a PL/SQL Block

○ PL/SQL Identifiers
○ List the different Types of Identifiers in a PL/SQL subprogram
○ Usage of the Declarative Section to Define Identifiers
○ Use of variables to store data
○ Scalar Data Types
○ %TYPE Attribute
○ Bind Variables
○ Sequences in PL/SQL Expressions

○ Write Executable Statements
○ Basic PL/SQL Block Syntax Guidelines
○ How to comment code?
○ SQL Functions in PL/SQL
○ Data Type Conversion
○ Nested Blocks
○ Operators in PL/SQL

○ Interaction with the Oracle Server
- SELECT Statements in PL/SQL to Retrieve data
- Data Manipulation in the Server Using PL/SQL
- The SQL Cursor concept
- Learn to use SQL Cursor Attributes to Obtain Feedback on DML
- How to save and discard transactions?

- Control Structures
  - Conditional processing Using IF Statements
  - Conditional processing Using CASE Statements
  - Simple Loop Statement
  - While Loop Statement
  - For Loop Statement
  - The Continue Statement

- Usage of Composite Data Types
  - PL/SQL Records
  - The %ROWTYPE Attribute
  - Insert and Update with PL/SQL Records
  - Associative Arrays (INDEX BY Tables)
  - INDEX BY Table Methods
  - INDEX BY Table of Records

- Explicit Cursors
  - Understand Explicit Cursors
  - Declare the Cursor
  - How to open the Cursor?
  - Fetching data from the Cursor
  - How to close the Cursor?
  - Cursor FOR loop
  - Explicit Cursor Attributes
  - FOR UPDATE Clause and WHERE CURRENT Clause

- Exception Handling
  - What are 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 and Functions
- What are Stored Procedures and Functions?
- Differentiate between anonymous blocks and subprograms
- Create a Simple Procedure
- Create a Simple Procedure with IN parameter
- Create a Simple Function
- Execute a Simple Procedure
- Execute a Simple Function

Wymagania:

Recommended Related Training Courses:
- Using Java - for PL/SQL and Database Developers
- Oracle Database: SQL Tuning for Developers

Poziom trudności

Certyfikaty:

Uczestnicy szkoleń otrzymają zaświadczenia o ukończeniu kursu sygnowane przez firmę Oracle.

Prowadzący:

Autoryzowany wykładowca Oracle.