



Select Statement Clauses - PL/SQL



```
Select
    Field1,
    Field2,...
From
     Table(s)
Where
     Criteria1,
     Criteria2,...
Group by
    Field(s)
Having
     Grouped Criteria
Order by
    Field(s);
```

Select Statement Rules for Oracle®



- 1. "Select" and "From" are required in every query
- 2. "Where", "Group by", "Having", and "Order by" are optional
- 3. Order of the clauses must be strictly observed
- 4. Semi-colon (;) always marks the end of the statement
- 5. Spacing and carriage returns are not important
- 6. Comments are allowed and encouraged. Use "--" to identify
- 7. In Oracle® the star character (*) is the wildcard only for all fields "%" is used for the text wildcard
- 8. Text strings use single quote delimiters (')
- 9. "As" keyword is optional for field aliases and NOT ALLOWED for table aliases

Major Differences Between Oracle® and Access® SQL



- Oracle® supports the natural join
- Oracle® provides a MUCH richer built-in set of functions
 - Many more aggregate functions
 - Analytic functions
- Oracle® provides a special empty table "Dual" from which you can select system information (especially useful for dates)
- Oracle® supports massive data sets millions of times larger than Access® can handle
- In Access®, you are the boss, in Oracle®, typically a database administrator (DBA) determines what you can and can't do/see – so be nice to your DBA!