PC2 Chapter 7: The Oracle® Select Statement vs. Access®

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Learning Without Bounds
Select
  Field1,
  Field2,…
From
  Table(s)
Where
  Criteria1,
  Criteria2,…
Group by
  Field(s)
Having
  Grouped Criteria
Order by
  Field(s);
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 (ˈ)
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!**