

# Template de Mapa Mental

Aluno: João Victor Ferrareis Ribeiro

**RAMO: DDL**

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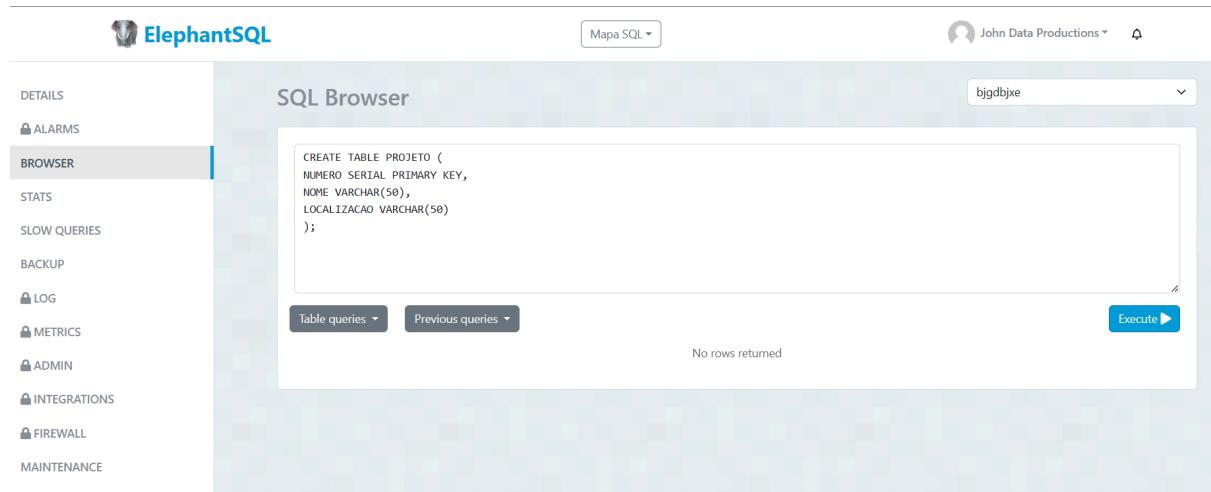
**INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE**

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**CÓDIGO:**

```
CREATE TABLE PROJETO (
    NUMERO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    NOME VARCHAR(50),
    LOCALIZACAO VARCHAR(50)
);
```

**IMAGEM:**



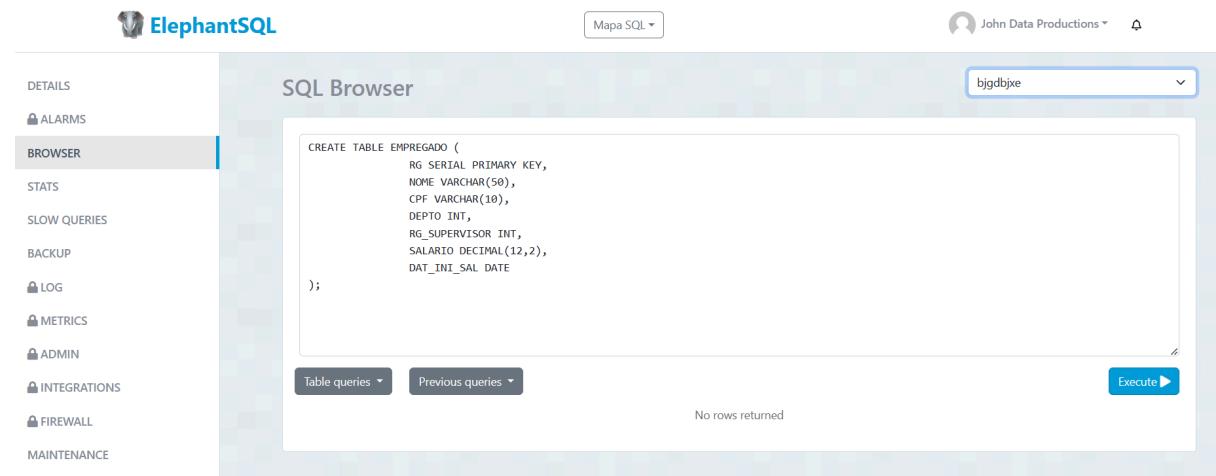
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPREGADO (
    RG SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    NOME VARCHAR(50),
    CPF VARCHAR(10),
    DEPTO INT,
    RG_SUPERVISOR INT,
    SALARIO DECIMAL(12,2),
    DAT_INI_SAL DATE
);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the ElephantSQL SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a code editor with the following SQL query:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPREGADO (
    RG SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    NOME VARCHAR(50),
    CPF VARCHAR(10),
    DEPTO INT,
    RG_SUPERVISOR INT,
    SALARIO DECIMAL(12,2),
    DAT_INI_SAL DATE
);
```

Below the code editor are buttons for 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries', and a large 'Execute' button. The status bar at the bottom right says 'No rows returned'. The top right corner shows the user 'John Data Productions' and a connection status icon.

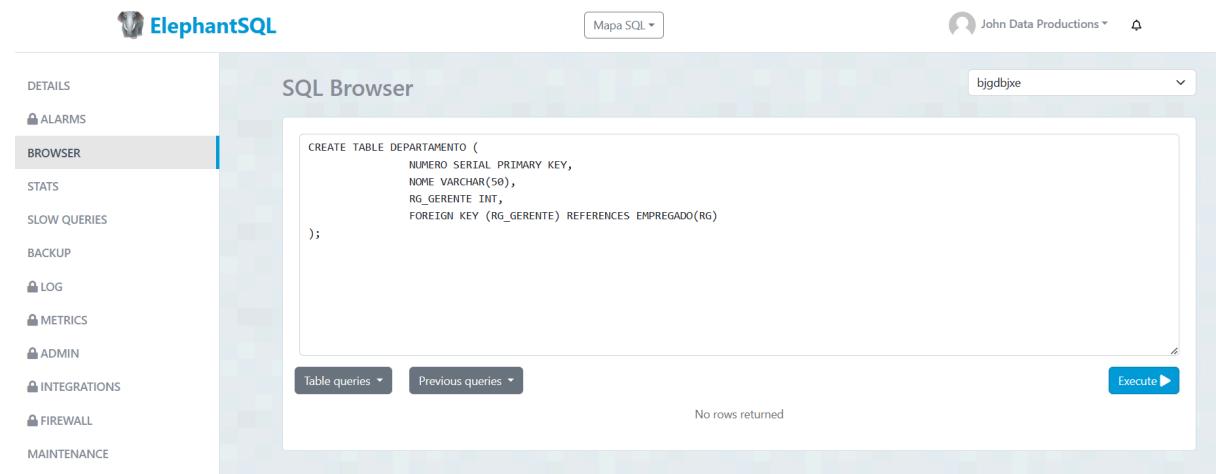
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPARTAMENTO (
    NUMERO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    NOME VARCHAR(50),
    RG_GERENTE INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (RG_GERENTE) REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG)
);
```

### IMAGEM:



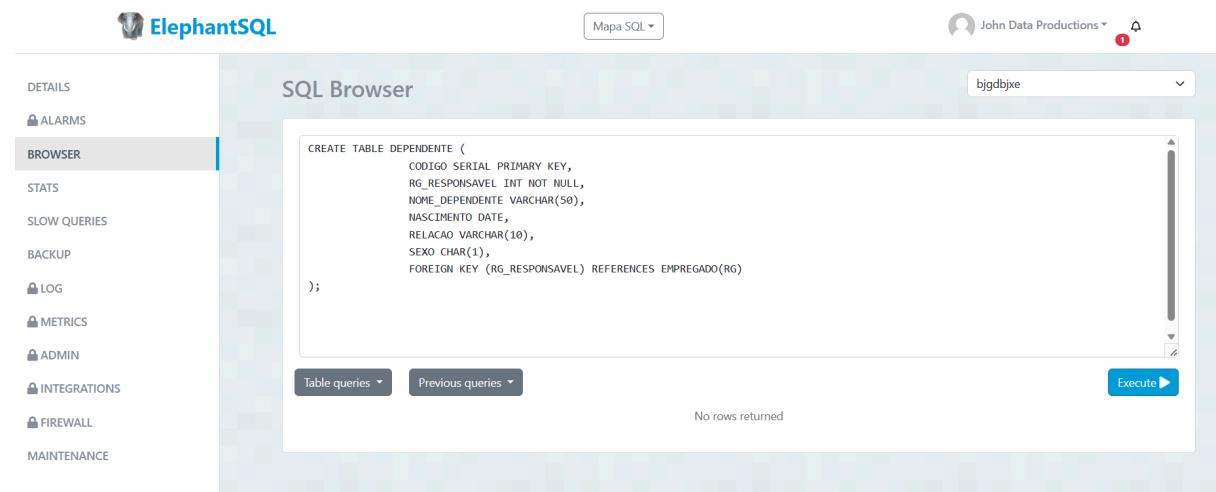
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE DEPENDENTE (
    CODIGO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    RG_RESPONSAVEL INT NOT NULL,
    NOME_DEPENDENTE VARCHAR(50),
    NASCIMENTO DATE,
    RELACAO VARCHAR(10),
    SEXO CHAR(1),
    FOREIGN KEY (RG_RESPONSAVEL) REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG)
);
```

#### IMAGEM:



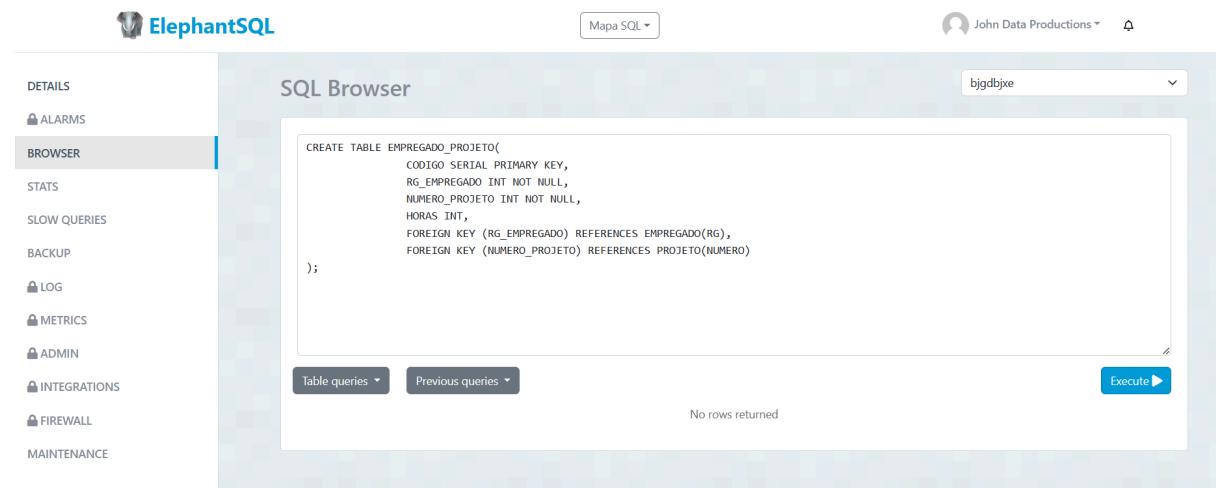
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPREGADO_PROJETO(
    CODIGO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    RG_EMPREGADO INT NOT NULL,
    NUMERO_PROJETO INT NOT NULL,
    HORAS INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (RG_EMPREGADO) REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG),
    FOREIGN KEY (NUMERO_PROJETO) REFERENCES PROJETO(NUMERO)
);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the ElephantSQL SQL Browser interface. On the left, a sidebar menu includes options like DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a code editor with the following SQL query:

```
CREATE TABLE EMPREGADO_PROJETO(
    CODIGO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    RG_EMPREGADO INT NOT NULL,
    NUMERO_PROJETO INT NOT NULL,
    HORAS INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (RG_EMPREGADO) REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG),
    FOREIGN KEY (NUMERO_PROJETO) REFERENCES PROJETO(NUMERO)
);
```

Below the code editor, there are buttons for 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries', and an 'Execute' button. The status bar at the bottom right indicates 'No rows returned'. The top right corner shows the connection name 'bjgdbjxe' and the user 'John Data Productions'.

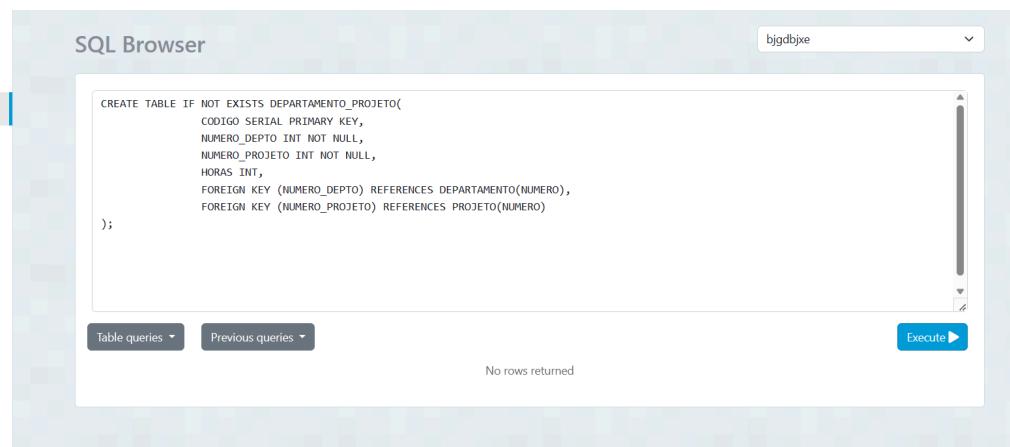
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO(
    CODIGO SERIAL PRIMARY KEY,
    NUMERO_DEPTO INT NOT NULL,
    NUMERO_PROJETO INT NOT NULL,
    HORAS INT,
    FOREIGN KEY (NUMERO_DEPTO)
        REFERENCES DEPARTAMENTO(NUMERO),
    FOREIGN KEY (NUMERO_PROJETO) REFERENCES PROJETO(NUMERO)
);
```

#### IMAGEM:



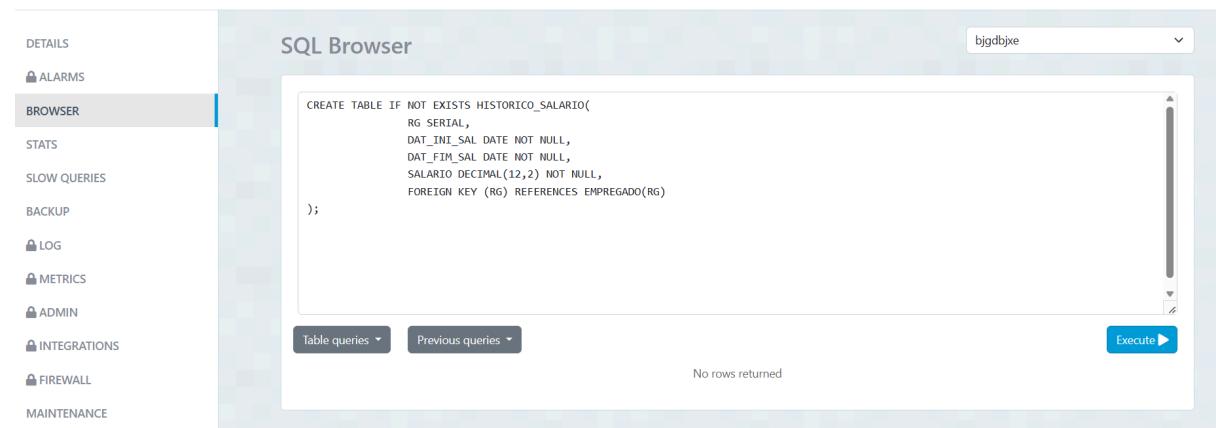
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS HISTORICO_SALARIO(
    RG SERIAL,
    DAT_INI_SAL DATE NOT NULL,
    DAT_FIM_SAL DATE NOT NULL,
    SALARIO DECIMAL(12,2) NOT NULL,
    FOREIGN KEY (RG) REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG)
);
```

#### IMAGEM:



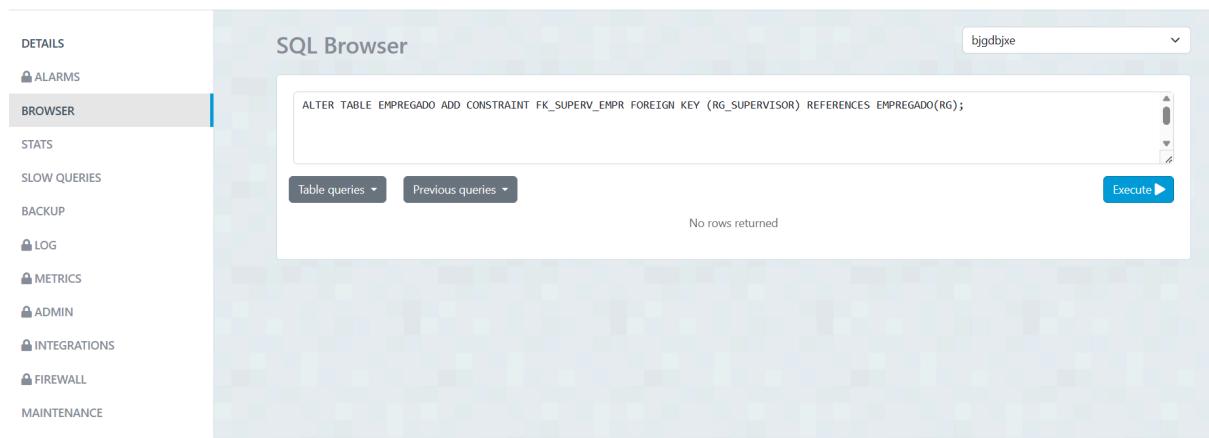
## RAMO: DDL

### INSTRUÇÃO: ALTER TABLE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPREGADO
ADD CONSTRAINT FK_SUPERV_EMPL FOREIGN KEY (RG_SUPERVISOR)
REFERENCES EMPREGADO(RG);
```

#### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DDL

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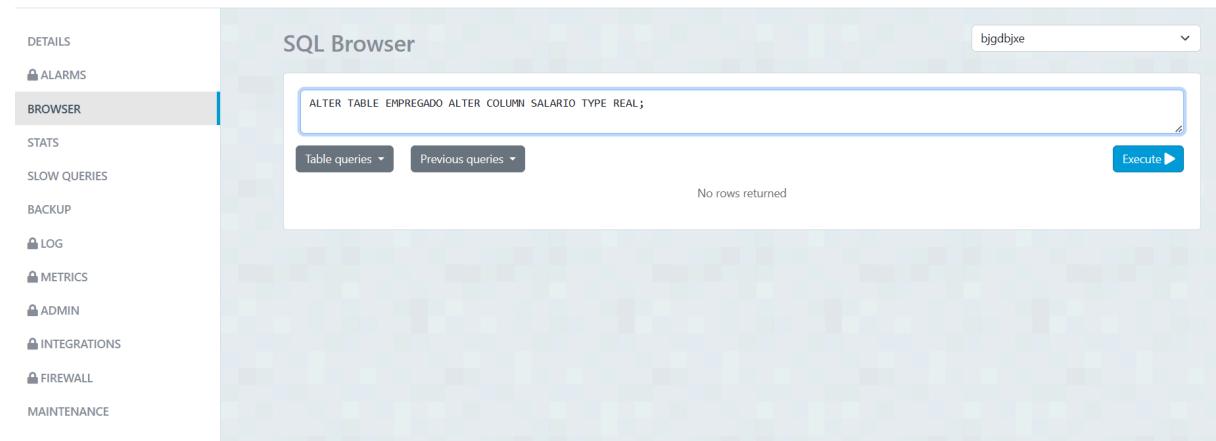
### INSTRUÇÃO: ALTER TABLE

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#### CÓDIGO:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPREGADO ALTER COLUMN SALARIO TYPE REAL;
```

#### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DDL

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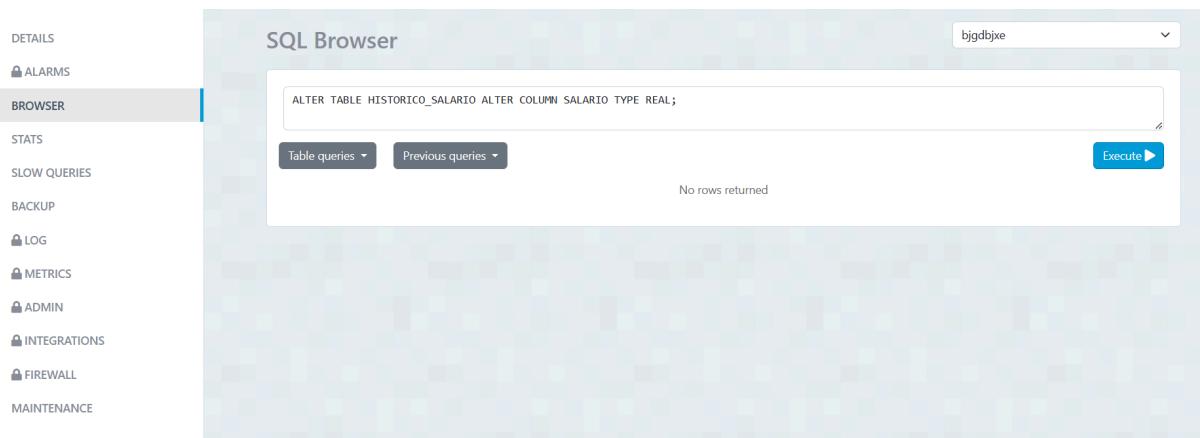
### INSTRUÇÃO: ALTER TABLE

---

#### CÓDIGO:

```
ALTER TABLE HISTORICO_SALARIO ALTER COLUMN SALARIO TYPE REAL;
```

#### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DDL

---

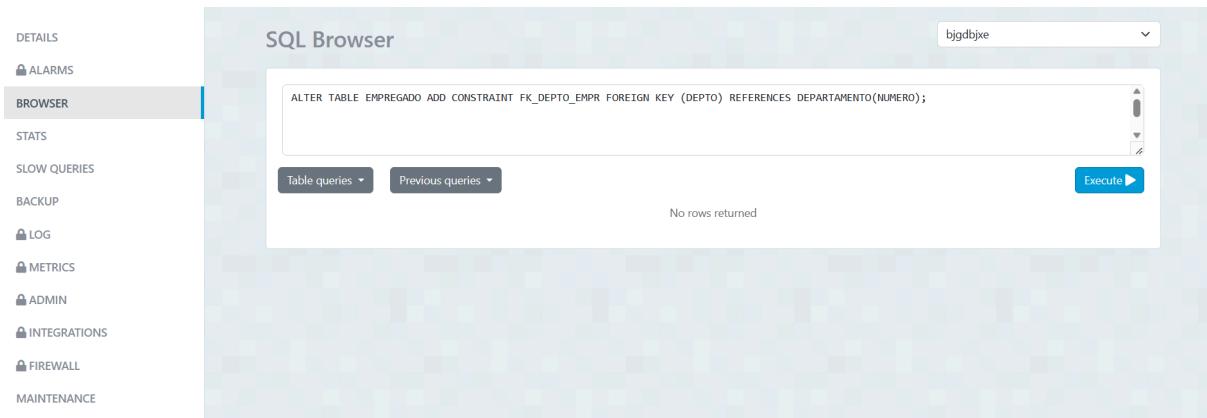
### INSTRUÇÃO: ALTER TABLE

---

### CÓDIGO:

```
ALTER TABLE EMPREGADO ADD CONSTRAINT FK_DEPTO_EMPR FOREIGN KEY  
(DEPTO) REFERENCES DEPARTAMENTO(NUMERO);
```

### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DDL

---

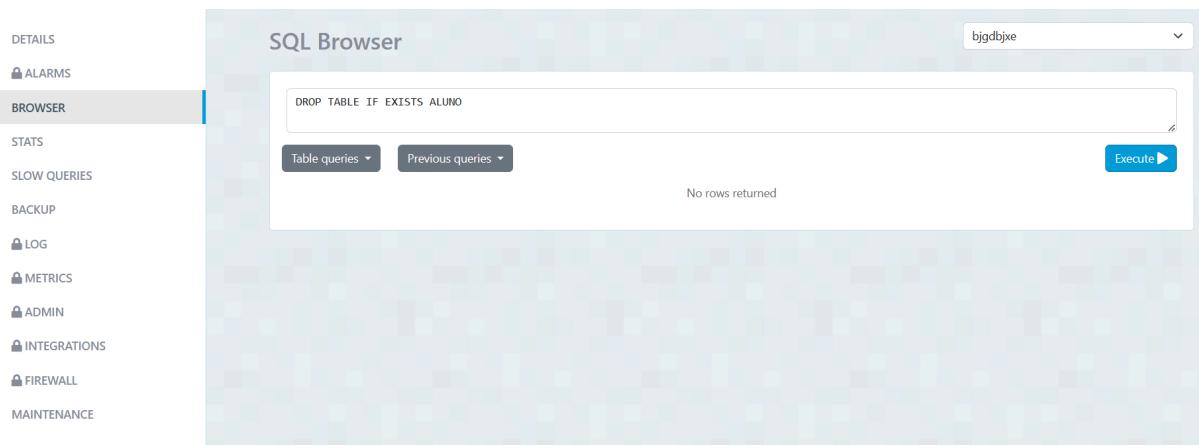
### INSTRUÇÃO: DROP TABLE

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#### CÓDIGO:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ALUNO;
```

#### IMAGEM:



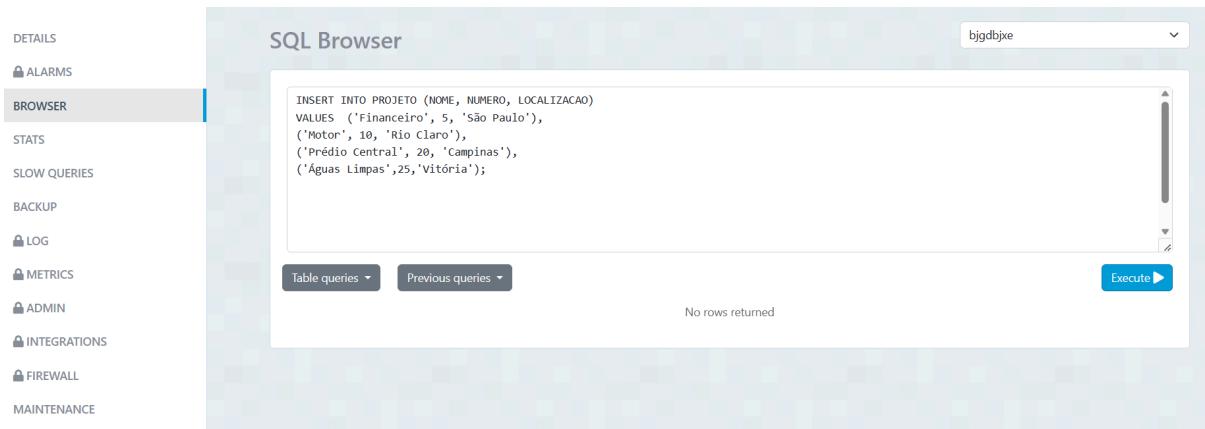
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO PROJETO (NOME, NUMERO, LOCALIZACAO)
VALUES      ('Financeiro', 5, 'São Paulo'),
            ('Motor', 10, 'Rio Claro'),
            ('Prédio Central', 20, 'Campinas'),
            ('Águas Limpas',25,'Vitória');
```

#### IMAGEM:



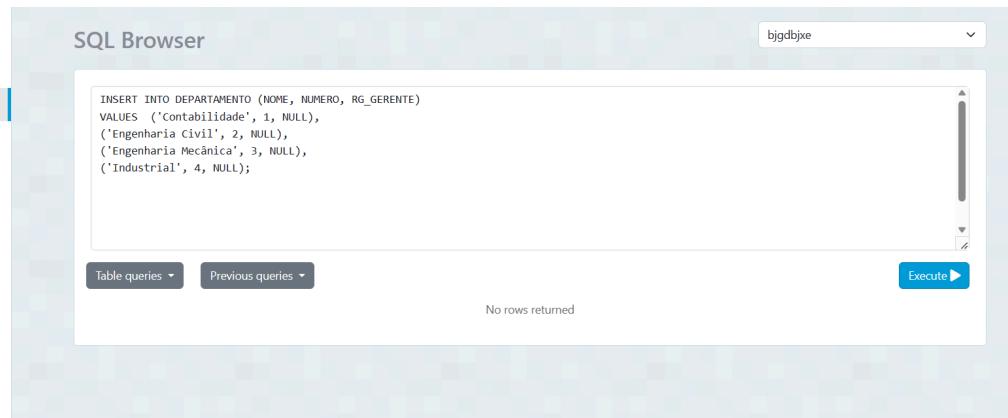
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTAMENTO (NOME, NUMERO, RG_GERENTE)
VALUES      ('Contabilidade', 1, NULL),
            ('Engenharia Civil', 2, NULL),
            ('Engenharia Mecânica', 3, NULL),
            ('Industrial', 4, NULL);
```

#### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DML

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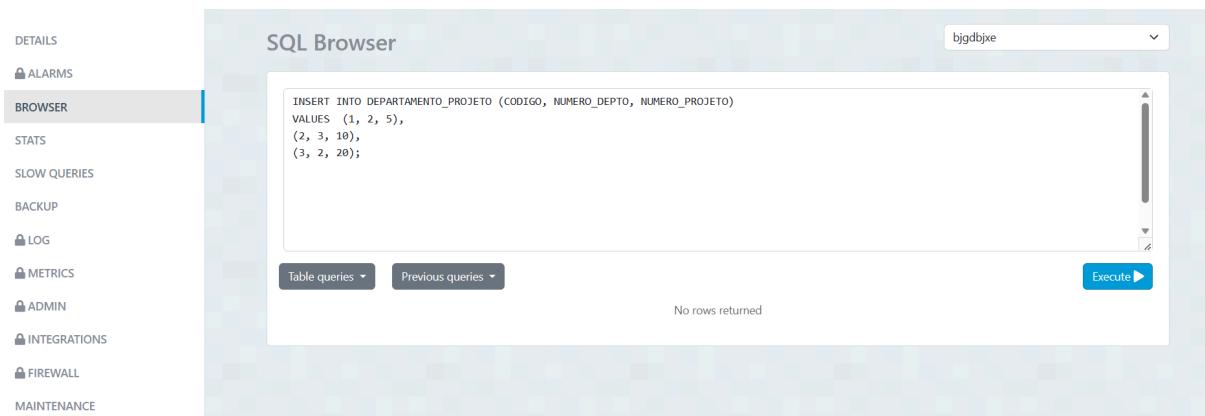
### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

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#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO (CODIGO, NUMERO_DEPTO,  
NUMERO_PROJETO)  
VALUES      (1, 2, 5),  
            (2, 3, 10),  
            (3, 2, 20);
```

#### IMAGEM:



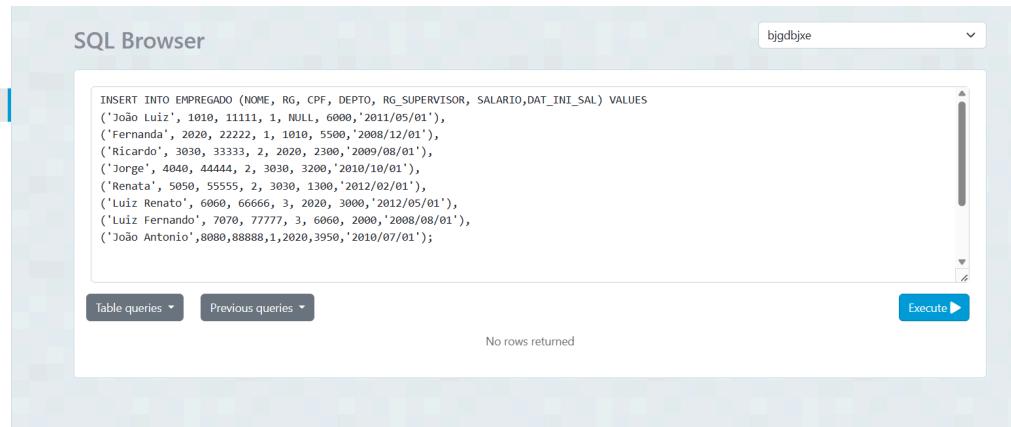
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO EMPREGADO (NOME, RG, CPF, DEPTO, RG_SUPERVISOR,  
SALARIO,DAT_INI_SAL) VALUES  
    ('João Luiz', 1010, 11111, 1, NULL, 6000,'2011/05/01'),  
    ('Fernanda', 2020, 22222, 1, 1010, 5500,'2008/12/01'),  
    ('Ricardo', 3030, 33333, 2, 2020, 2300,'2009/08/01'),  
    ('Jorge', 4040, 44444, 2, 3030, 3200,'2010/10/01'),  
    ('Renata', 5050, 55555, 2, 3030, 1300,'2012/02/01'),  
    ('Luiz Renato', 6060, 66666, 3, 2020, 3000,'2012/05/01'),  
    ('Luiz Fernando', 7070, 77777, 3, 6060, 2000,'2008/08/01'),  
    ('João Antonio',8080,88888,1,2020,3950,'2010/07/01');
```

#### IMAGEM:



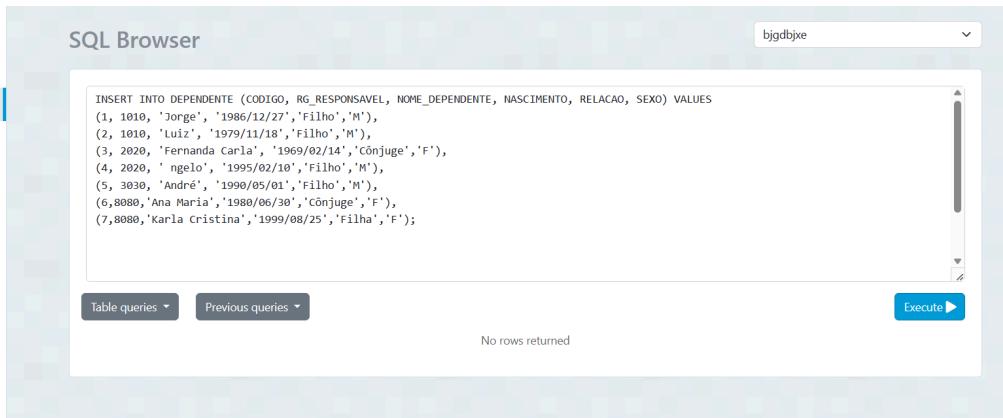
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO DEPENDENTE (CODIGO, RG_RESPONSABEL,
NOME_DEPENDENTE, NASCIMENTO, RELACAO, SEXO) VALUES
(1, 1010, 'Jorge', '1986/12/27', 'Filho', 'M'),
(2, 1010, 'Luiz', '1979/11/18', 'Filho', 'M'),
(3, 2020, 'Fernanda Carla', '1969/02/14', 'Cônjugue', 'F'),
(4, 2020, 'Ângelo', '1995/02/10', 'Filho', 'M'),
(5, 3030, 'André', '1990/05/01', 'Filho', 'M'),
(6, 8080, 'Ana Maria', '1980/06/30', 'Cônjugue', 'F'),
(7, 8080, 'Karla Cristina', '1999/08/25', 'Filha', 'F');
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains the following SQL code:

```
INSERT INTO DEPENDENTE (CODIGO, RG_RESPONSABEL, NOME_DEPENDENTE, NASCIMENTO, RELACAO, SEXO) VALUES
(1, 1010, 'Jorge', '1986/12/27', 'Filho', 'M'),
(2, 1010, 'Luiz', '1979/11/18', 'Filho', 'M'),
(3, 2020, 'Fernanda Carla', '1969/02/14', 'Cônjugue', 'F'),
(4, 2020, 'Ângelo', '1995/02/10', 'Filho', 'M'),
(5, 3030, 'André', '1990/05/01', 'Filho', 'M'),
(6, 8080, 'Ana Maria', '1980/06/30', 'Cônjugue', 'F'),
(7, 8080, 'Karla Cristina', '1999/08/25', 'Filha', 'F');
```

Below the code, there are buttons for 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries', and a large 'Execute' button with a play icon. The status bar at the bottom right says 'No rows returned'.

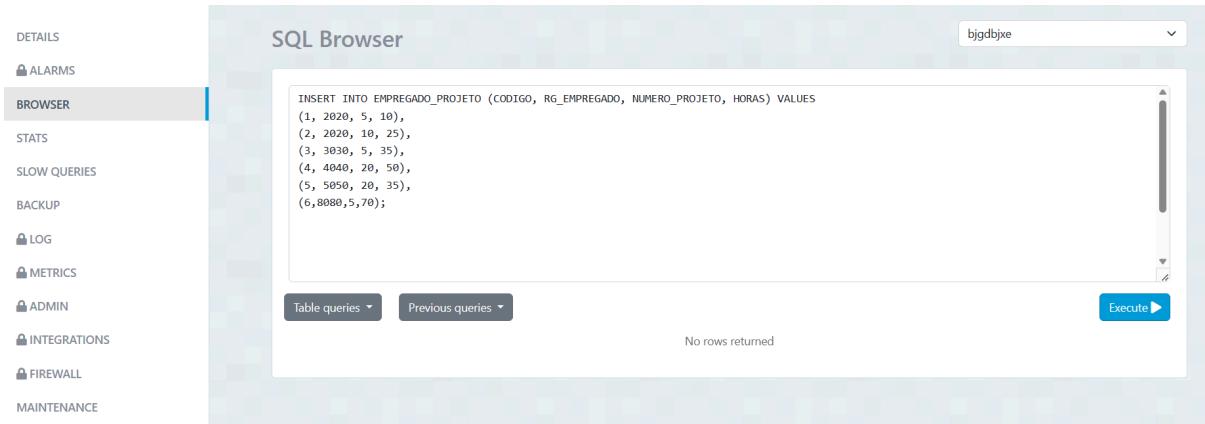
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO EMPREGADO_PROJETO (CODIGO, RG_EMPREGADO,  
NUMERO_PROJETO, HORAS) VALUES  
    (1, 2020, 5, 10),  
    (2, 2020, 10, 25),  
    (3, 3030, 5, 35),  
    (4, 4040, 20, 50),  
    (5, 5050, 20, 35),  
    (6, 8080, 5, 70);
```

#### IMAGEM:



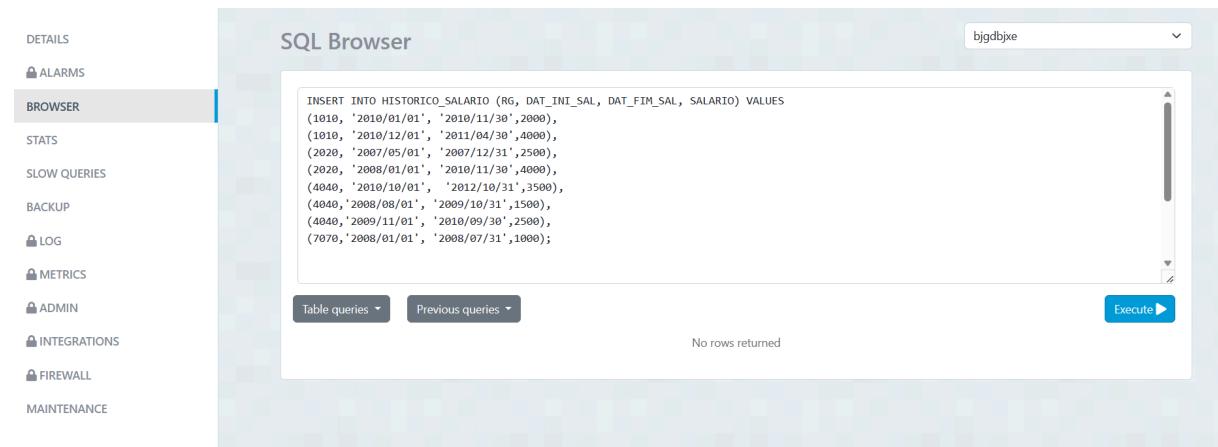
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: INSERT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
INSERT INTO HISTORICO_SALARIO (RG, DAT_INI_SAL, DAT_FIM_SAL,  
SALARIO) VALUES  
    (1010, '2010/01/01', '2010/11/30',2000),  
    (1010, '2010/12/01', '2011/04/30',4000),  
    (2020, '2007/05/01', '2007/12/31',2500),  
    (2020, '2008/01/01', '2010/11/30',4000),  
    (4040, '2010/10/01', '2012/10/31',3500),  
    (4040, '2008/08/01', '2009/10/31',1500),  
    (4040, '2009/11/01', '2010/09/30',2500),  
    (7070, '2008/01/01', '2008/07/31',1000);
```

#### IMAGEM:



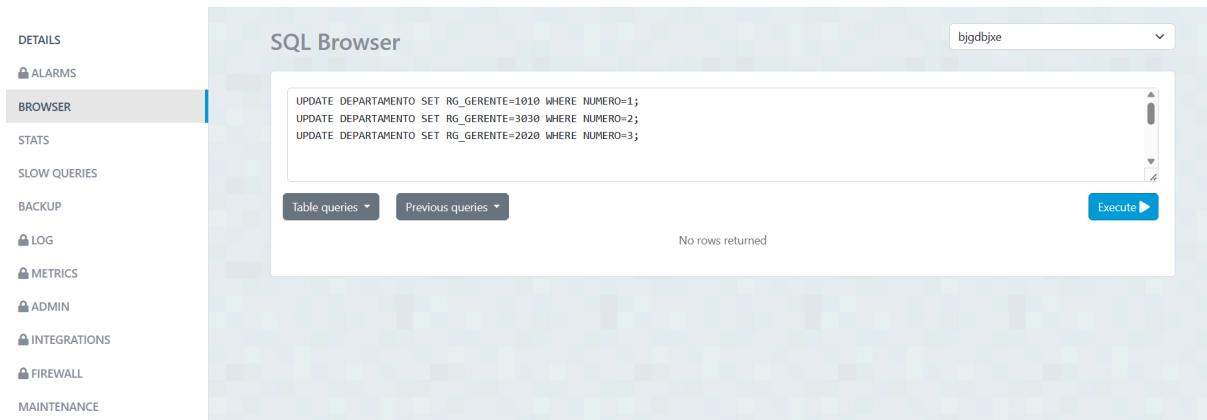
## RAMO: DML

### INSTRUÇÃO: UPDATE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
UPDATE DEPARTAMENTO SET RG_GERENTE=1010 WHERE NUMERO=1;
UPDATE DEPARTAMENTO SET RG_GERENTE=3030 WHERE NUMERO=2;
UPDATE DEPARTAMENTO SET RG_GERENTE=2020 WHERE NUMERO=3;
```

#### IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DML

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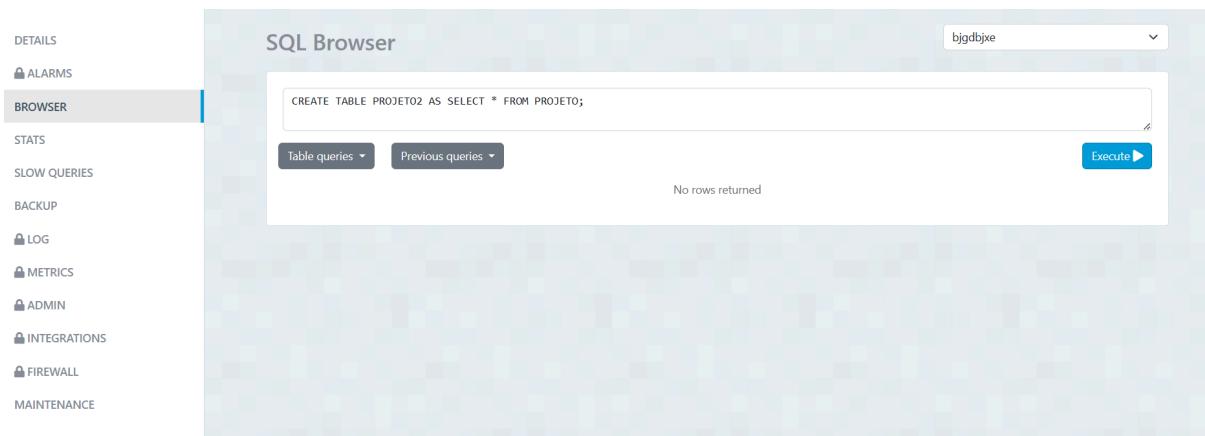
### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE ... AS ...

---

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE TABLE PROJETO2 AS SELECT * FROM PROJETO;
```

#### IMAGEM:



RAMO: DML

---

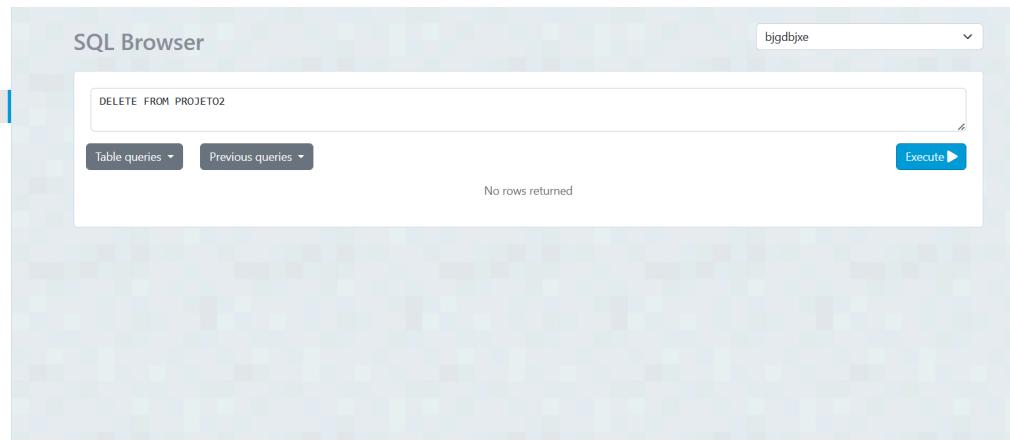
INSTRUÇÃO: DELETE

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CÓDIGO:

DELETE FROM PROJETO02;

IMAGEM:



## RAMO: DDL

---

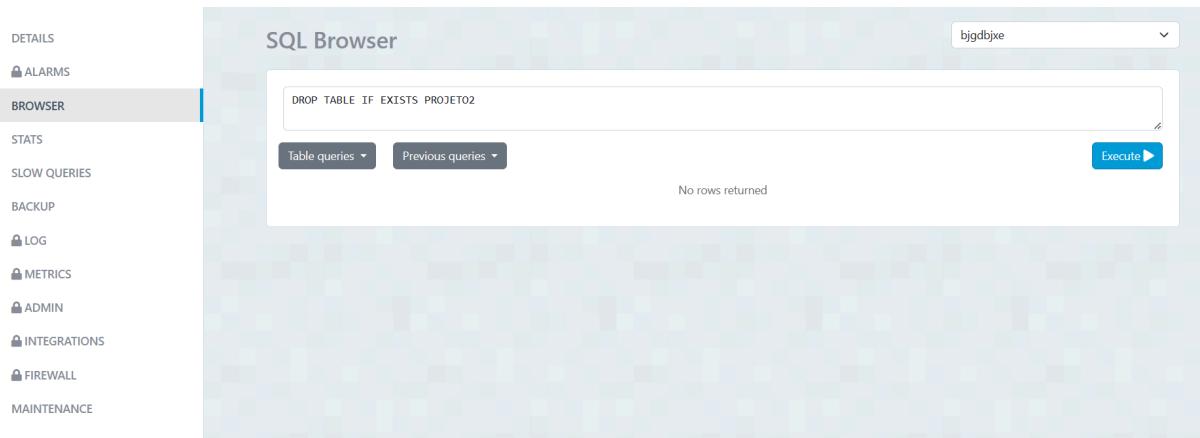
### INSTRUÇÃO: DROP TABLE

---

#### CÓDIGO:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS PROJETO2;
```

#### IMAGEM:



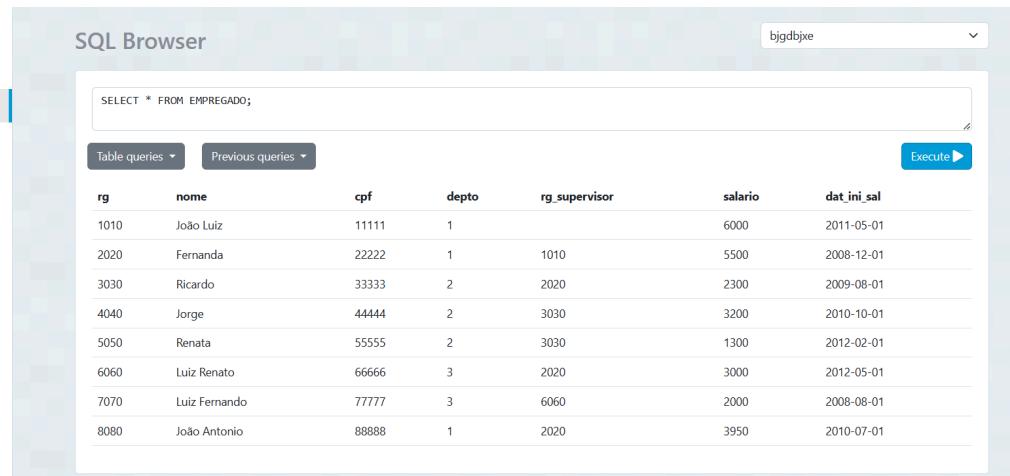
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT SIMPLES

### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT *  
FROM EMPREGADO;
```

### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various database management options: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in grey), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following content:

```
SELECT * FROM EMPREGADO;
```

Below the query editor are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of the buttons is a 'Execute' button with a right-pointing arrow. The results of the query are displayed in a table:

rg	nome	cpf	depto	rg_supervisor	salario	dat_ini_sal
1010	João Luiz	11111	1		6000	2011-05-01
2020	Fernanda	22222	1	1010	5500	2008-12-01
3030	Ricardo	33333	2	2020	2300	2009-08-01
4040	Jorge	44444	2	3030	3200	2010-10-01
5050	Renata	55555	2	3030	1300	2012-02-01
6060	Luiz Renato	66666	3	2020	3000	2012-05-01
7070	Luiz Fernando	77777	3	6060	2000	2008-08-01
8080	João Antonio	88888	1	2020	3950	2010-07-01

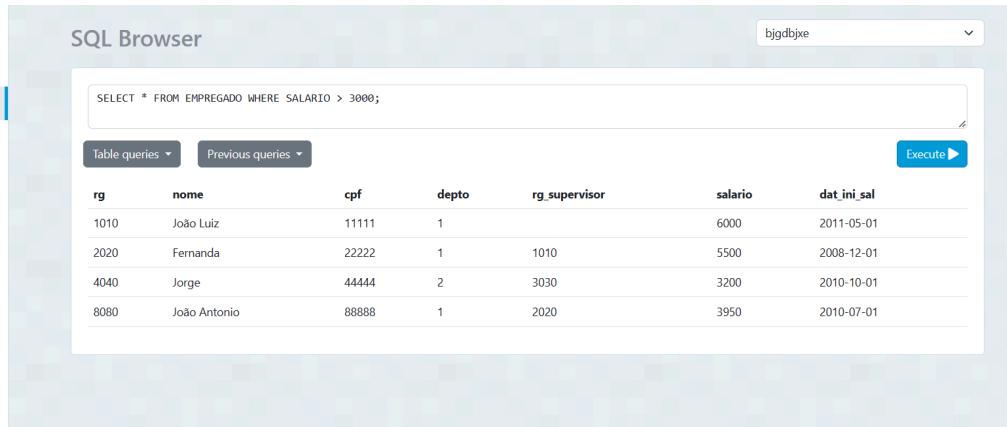
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM WHERE

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT *
FROM EMPREGADO WHERE
SALARIO > 3000;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various database management options: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in blue), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following content:

```
SELECT * FROM EMPREGADO WHERE SALARIO > 3000;
```

Below the query editor, there are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of the buttons is a blue 'Execute' button with a white play icon. The results of the query are displayed in a table:

rg	nome	cpf	depto	rg.supervisor	salario	dat_ini_sal
1010	João Luiz	11111	1		6000	2011-05-01
2020	Fernanda	22222	1	1010	5500	2008-12-01
4040	Jorge	44444	2	3030	3200	2010-10-01
8080	João Antonio	88888	1	2020	3950	2010-07-01

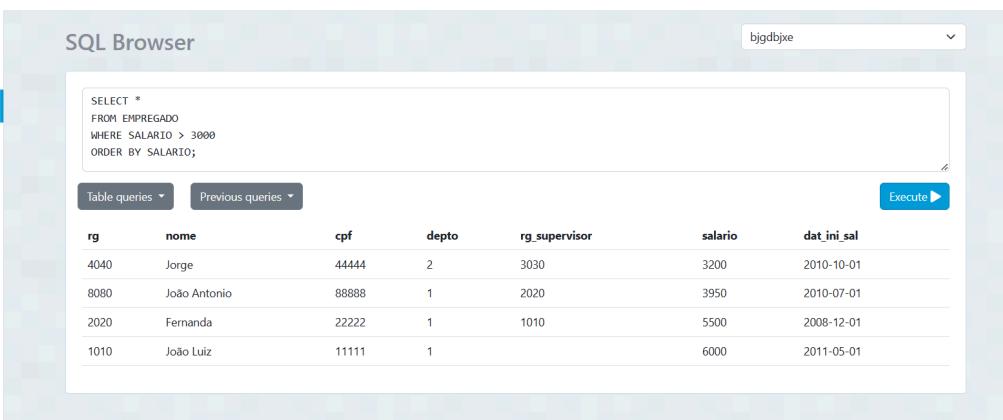
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM ORDER BY

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT *
  FROM EMPREGADO
 WHERE SALARIO > 3000
 ORDER BY SALARIO;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in grey), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and shows a query window with the following content:

```
SELECT *
  FROM EMPREGADO
 WHERE SALARIO > 3000
 ORDER BY SALARIO;
```

Below the query window are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of these buttons is a 'Execute' button with a right-pointing arrow. The results of the query are displayed in a table:

rg	nome	cpf	depto	rg_supervisor	salario	dat_ini_sal
4040	Jorge	44444	2	3030	3200	2010-10-01
8080	João Antonio	88888	1	2020	3950	2010-07-01
2020	Fernanda	22222	1	1010	5500	2008-12-01
1010	João Luiz	11111	1		6000	2011-05-01

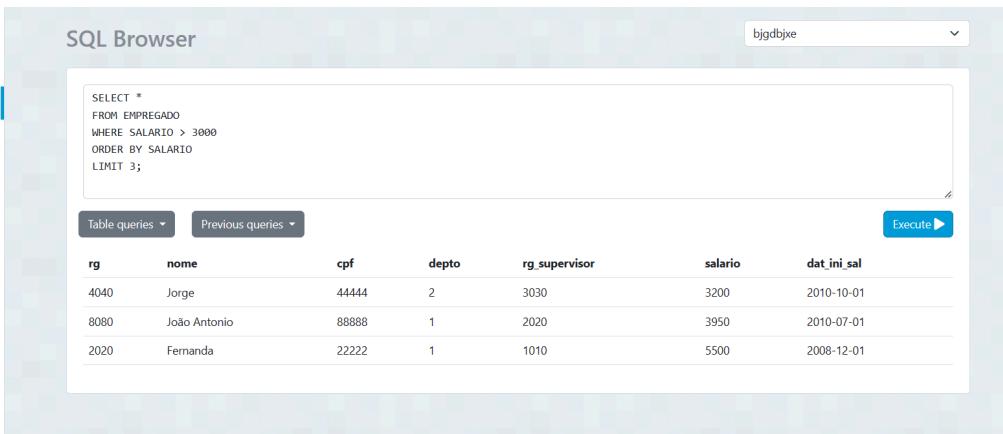
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM LIMIT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT *
  FROM EMPREGADO
 WHERE SALARIO > 3000
 ORDER BY SALARIO
 LIMIT 3;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the SQL Browser interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various monitoring and management options: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in grey), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following SQL code:

```
SELECT *
  FROM EMPREGADO
 WHERE SALARIO > 3000
 ORDER BY SALARIO
 LIMIT 3;
```

Below the query editor, there are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of these buttons is a blue 'Execute' button with a white play icon. The results of the query are displayed in a table:

rg	nome	cpf	depto	rg.supervisor	salario	dat_ini_sal
4040	Jorge	44444	2	3030	3200	2010-10-01
8080	João Antonio	88888	1	2020	3950	2010-07-01
2020	Fernanda	22222	1	1010	5500	2008-12-01

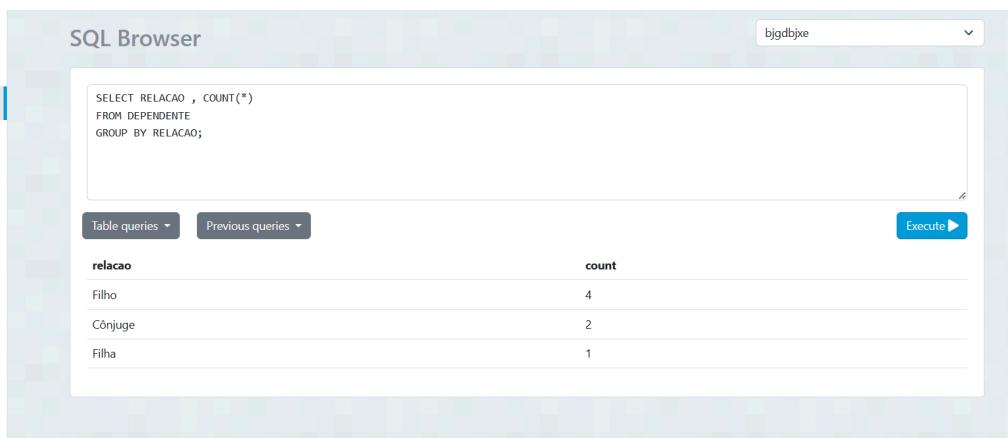
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM AGRUPAMENTO

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT RELACAO , COUNT(*)  
FROM DEPENDENTE  
GROUP BY RELACAO;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in grey), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled "SQL Browser" and has a connection dropdown set to "bjgdbjxe". The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
SELECT RELACAO , COUNT(*)  
FROM DEPENDENTE  
GROUP BY RELACAO;
```

Below the query editor are two buttons: "Table queries" and "Previous queries". To the right of the editor is a "Execute" button with a right-pointing arrow. The results are displayed in a table:

relacao	count
Filho	4
Cônjugue	2
Filha	1

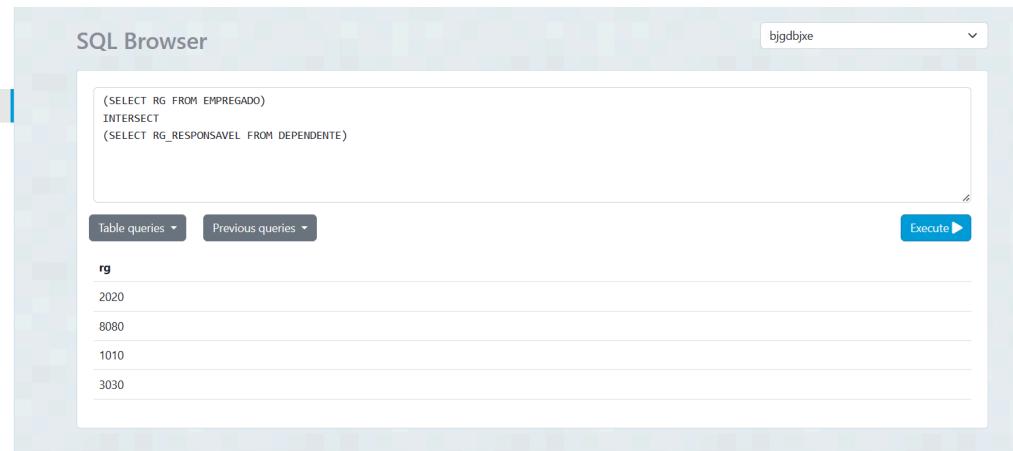
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM INTERSECT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
(SELECT RG FROM EMPREGADO)
INTERSECT
(SELECT RG_RESPONSABEL FROM DEPENDENTE);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in blue), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and has a search bar at the top right with the text 'bjgdbjxe'. Below the search bar is a code editor containing the following SQL query:

```
(SELECT RG FROM EMPREGADO)
INTERSECT
(SELECT RG_RESPONSABEL FROM DEPENDENTE)
```

Below the code editor are two buttons: 'Table queries ▾' and 'Previous queries ▾'. To the right of these buttons is a blue 'Execute ▶' button. The results of the query are displayed in a table with a single column labeled 'rg'. The data in the 'rg' column is:

rg
2020
8080
1010
3030

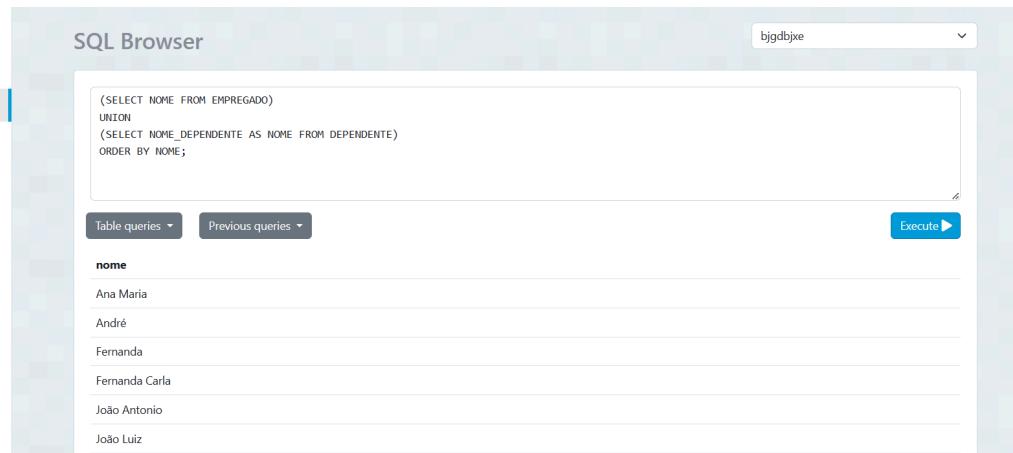
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM UNION

#### CÓDIGO:

```
(SELECT NOME FROM EMPREGADO)
UNION
(SELECT NOME_DEPENDENTE AS NOME FROM DEPENDENTE)
ORDER BY NOME;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the AWS SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following SQL code:

```
(SELECT NOME FROM EMPREGADO)
UNION
(SELECT NOME_DEPENDENTE AS NOME FROM DEPENDENTE)
ORDER BY NOME;
```

Below the query editor, there are two buttons: 'Table queries ▾' and 'Previous queries ▾'. To the right of these buttons is a blue 'Execute' button with a white play icon. The results of the query are displayed in a table with a single column labeled 'nome'. The data in the table is:

nome
Ana Maria
André
Fernanda
Fernanda Carla
João Antonio
João Luiz

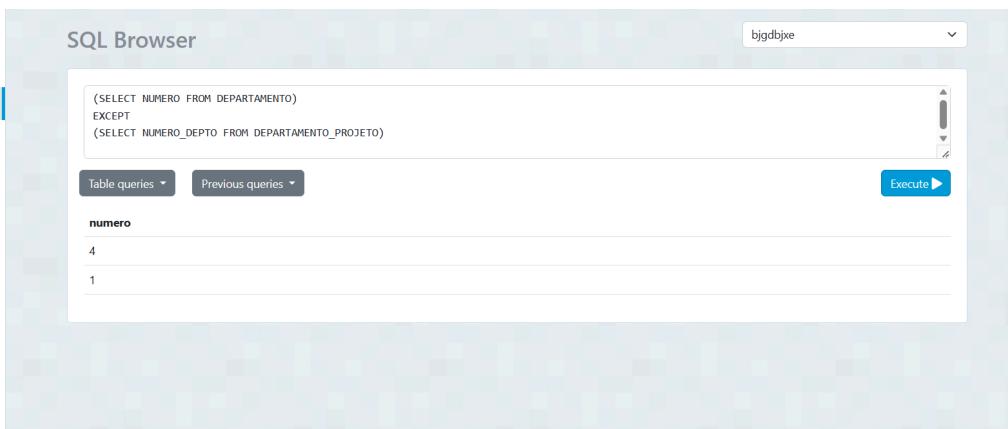
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM EXCEPT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
(SELECT NUMERO FROM DEPARTAMENTO)
EXCEPT
(SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains the following query:

```
(SELECT NUMERO FROM DEPARTAMENTO)
EXCEPT
(SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO)
```

Below the query, there are two buttons: 'Table queries ▾' and 'Previous queries ▾'. To the right is a blue 'Execute ▶' button. The results section shows a table with a single column 'numero' containing the values '4' and '1'.

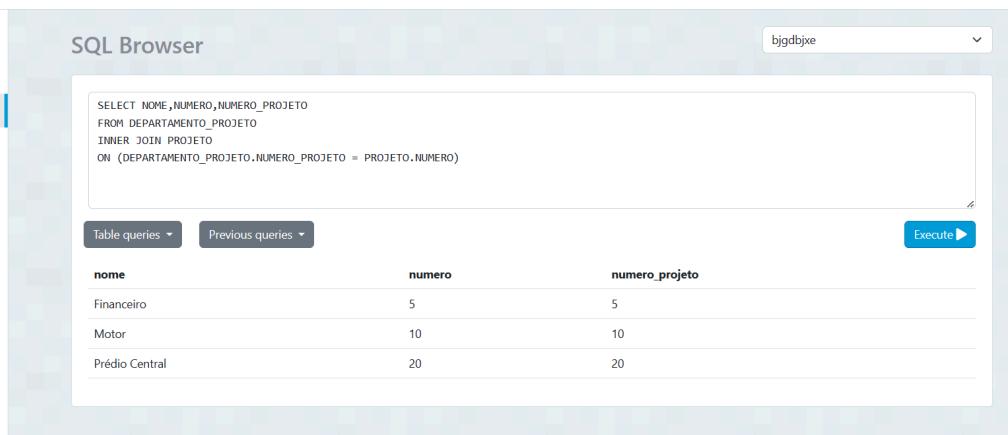
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM JUNÇÃO INNER

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT NOME,NUMERO,NUMERO_PROJETO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO
INNER JOIN PROJETO
ON (DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO.NUMERO_PROJETO = PROJETO.NUMERO);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in grey), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and shows a connection named 'bjgdbjxe'. The query window contains the following SQL code:

```
SELECT NOME,NUMERO,NUMERO_PROJETO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO
INNER JOIN PROJETO
ON (DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO.NUMERO_PROJETO = PROJETO.NUMERO)
```

Below the query window, there are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of the query window is a blue 'Execute' button with a right-pointing arrow. The results are displayed in a table:

nome	numero	numero_projeto
Financeiro	5	5
Motor	10	10
Prédio Central	20	20

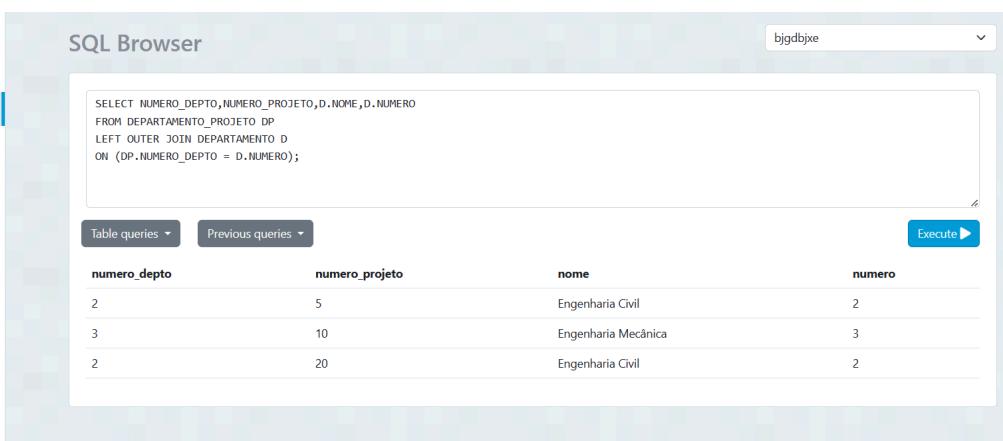
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM JUNÇÃO LEFT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO,NUMERO_PROJETO,D.NOME,D.NUMERO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO D
ON (DP.NUMERO_DEPTO = D.NUMERO);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following SQL code:

```
SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO,NUMERO_PROJETO,D.NOME,D.NUMERO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
LEFT OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO D
ON (DP.NUMERO_DEPTO = D.NUMERO);
```

Below the query editor is a table with the results:

numero_depto	numero_projeto	nome	numero
2	5	Engenharia Civil	2
3	10	Engenharia Mecânica	3
2	20	Engenharia Civil	2

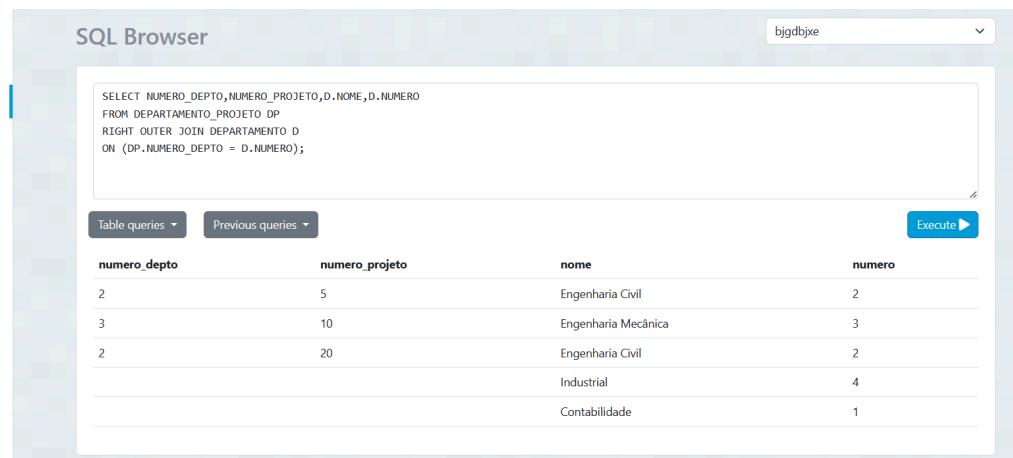
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM JUNÇÃO RIGHT

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO,NUMERO_PROJETO,D.NOME,D.NUMERO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO D
ON (DP.NUMERO_DEPTO = D.NUMERO);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. On the left, a sidebar lists various database management options: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER, STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor window. The query is:

```
SELECT NUMERO_DEPTO,NUMERO_PROJETO,D.NOME,D.NUMERO
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
RIGHT OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO D
ON (DP.NUMERO_DEPTO = D.NUMERO);
```

Below the query, there are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of the query is a search bar with the value 'bjgdbjxe'. At the bottom right of the query window is a blue 'Execute' button with a right-pointing arrow. The results are displayed in a table:

numero_depto	numero_projeto	nome	numero
2	5	Engenharia Civil	2
3	10	Engenharia Mecânica	3
2	20	Engenharia Civil	2
		Industrial	4
		Contabilidade	1

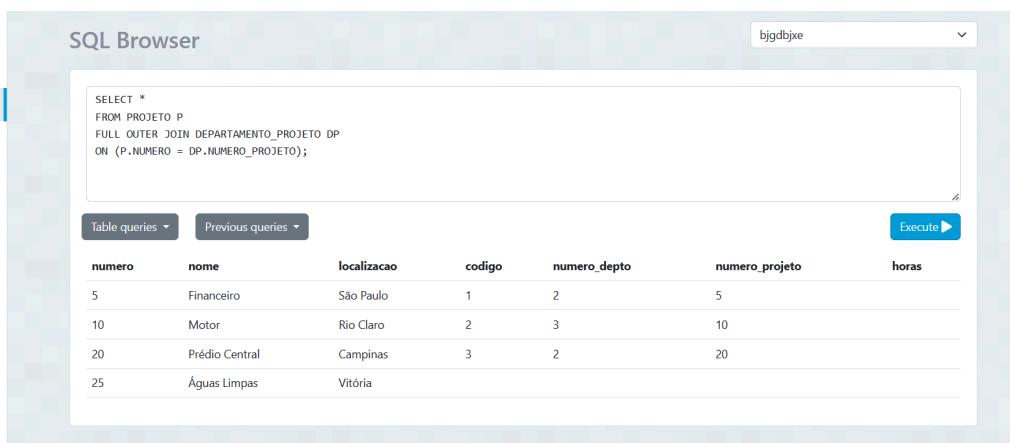
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COM JUNÇÃO FULL

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT * FROM PROJETO P
FULL OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
ON (P.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_PROJETO);
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the AWS CloudWatch Metrics SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other tabs like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query editor with the following SQL:

```
SELECT *
FROM PROJETO P
FULL OUTER JOIN DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO DP
ON (P.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_PROJETO);
```

Below the query editor are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right is a blue 'Execute' button with a play icon. The results are displayed in a table:

numero	nome	localizacao	codigo	numero_dept	numero_projeto	horas
5	Financeiro	São Paulo	1	2	5	
10	Motor	Rio Claro	2	3	10	
20	Prédio Central	Campinas	3	2	20	
25	Águas Limpas	Vitória				

## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT COMBINANDO INSTRUÇÕES

#### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT D.NOME AS "Nome do departamento", E.NOME AS "Nome do gerente", P.NOME AS "Nome do projeto"
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO AS DP
RIGHT JOIN DEPARTAMENTO AS D ON (D.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_DEPTO)
INNER JOIN EMPREGADO AS E ON (D.RG_GERENTE = E.RG)
INNER JOIN PROJETO AS P ON (P.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_PROJETO)
WHERE E.RG < 7070
GROUP BY D.NOME, E.NOME, P.NOME
HAVING COUNT(D.NOME) = 1
ORDER BY D.NOME ASC
LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;
```

#### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar has a 'BROWSER' tab selected, along with other options like 'DETAILS', 'ALARMS', 'STATS', 'SLOW QUERIES', 'BACKUP', 'LOG', 'METRICS', 'ADMIN', 'INTEGRATIONS', 'FIREWALL', and 'MAINTENANCE'. The main area is titled 'SQL Browser' and contains a query window with the following SQL code:

```
SELECT D.NOME AS "Nome do departamento", E.NOME AS "Nome do gerente", P.NOME AS "Nome do projeto"
FROM DEPARTAMENTO_PROJETO AS DP
RIGHT JOIN DEPARTAMENTO AS D ON (D.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_DEPTO)
INNER JOIN EMPREGADO AS E ON (D.RG_GERENTE = E.RG)
INNER JOIN PROJETO AS P ON (P.NUMERO = DP.NUMERO_PROJETO)
WHERE E.RG < 7070
GROUP BY D.NOME, E.NOME, P.NOME
HAVING COUNT(D.NOME) = 1
ORDER BY D.NOME ASC
LIMIT 1 OFFSET 1;
```

Below the query window, there are two buttons: 'Table queries' and 'Previous queries'. To the right of the query window is an 'Execute' button with a play icon. The results section shows a table with three columns: 'Nome do departamento', 'Nome do gerente', and 'Nome do projeto'. The data in the table is:

Nome do departamento	Nome do gerente	Nome do projeto
Engenharia Civil	Ricardo	Financeiro

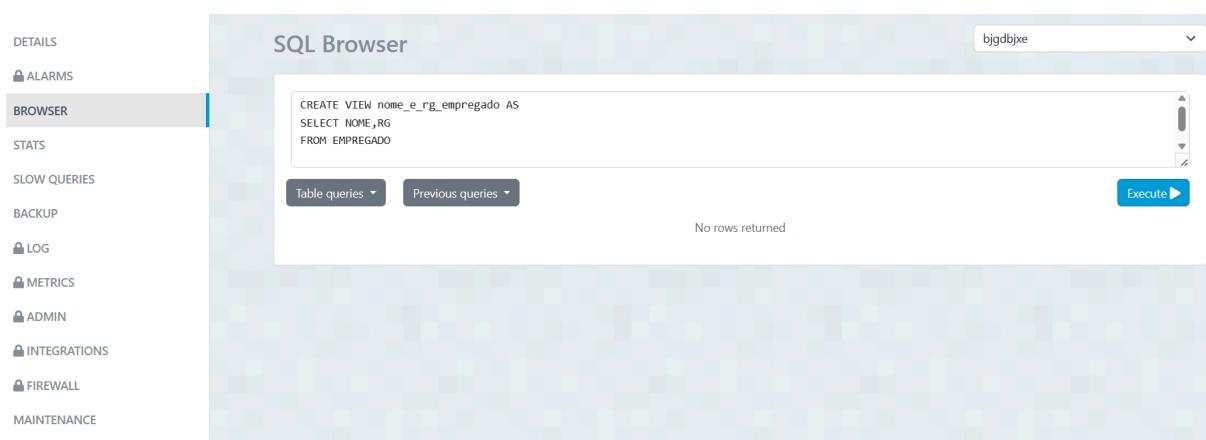
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: CREATE VIEW

#### CÓDIGO:

```
CREATE VIEW nome_e_rg_empregado AS
SELECT NOME, RG
FROM EMPREGADO;
```

#### IMAGEM:



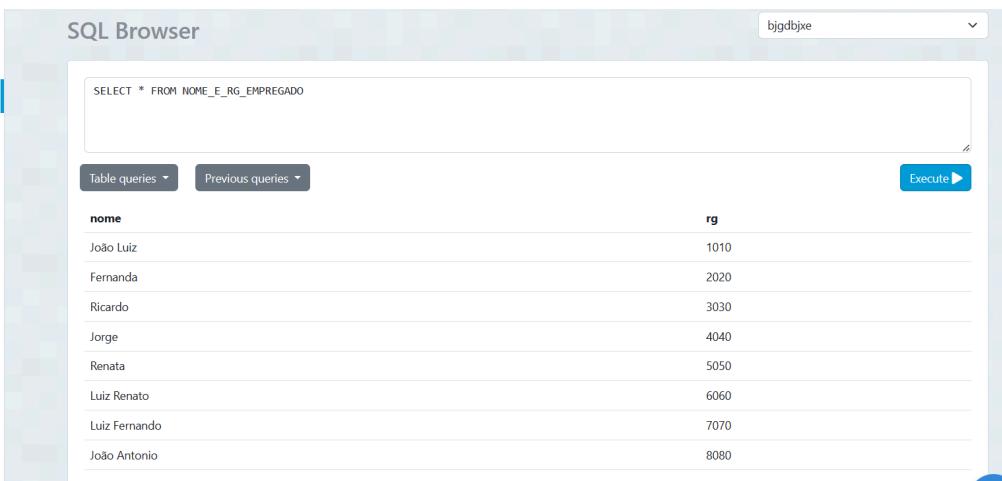
## RAMO: DQL

### INSTRUÇÃO: SELECT VIEW

### CÓDIGO:

```
SELECT *
FROM NOME_E_RG_EMPREGADO;
```

### IMAGEM:



The screenshot shows the Oracle SQL Browser interface. The left sidebar contains navigation links: DETAILS, ALARMS, BROWSER (which is selected and highlighted in blue), STATS, SLOW QUERIES, BACKUP, LOG, METRICS, ADMIN, INTEGRATIONS, FIREWALL, and MAINTENANCE. The main area is titled "SQL Browser" and shows a connection name "bjgdbjxe". Below the title is a text input field containing the query: "SELECT \* FROM NOME\_E\_RG\_EMPREGADO". To the right of the input field are two buttons: "Table queries" and "Previous queries", and a large blue "Execute" button with a right-pointing arrow. The results of the query are displayed in a table below. The table has two columns: "nome" and "rg". The data is as follows:

nome	rg
João Luiz	1010
Fernanda	2020
Ricardo	3030
Jorge	4040
Renata	5050
Luiz Renato	6060
Luiz Fernando	7070
João Antonio	8080

## RAMO: DQL

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### INSTRUÇÃO: DROP VIEW

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#### CÓDIGO:

```
DROP VIEW NOME_E_RG_EMPREGADO;
```

#### IMAGEM:

