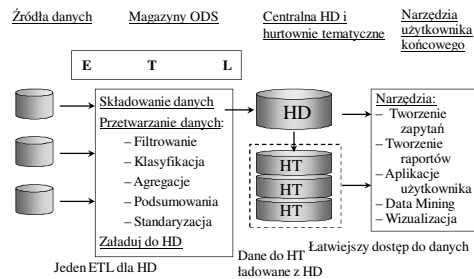


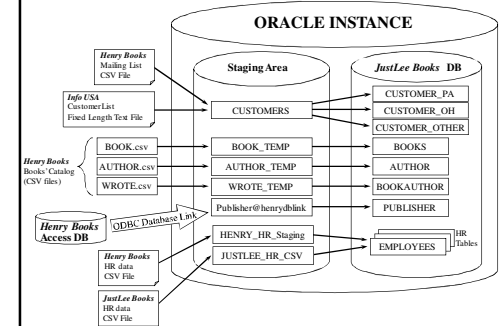
## Working with External/Internal Data

Materiały udostępnione przez prof. Janusza Szczupulę,  
Carnegie Mellon University, Pittsburgh, USA

## Zależne hurtownie tematyczne i magazyny ODS



## Integration Plan



## Introduction

◆ Oracle provides tools for working with external data for:

- Importing data from text files
- Accessing external text files as if they were “normal” tables
- Linking Oracle database with other datasets

◆ In principle this requires:

- Extracting data from multiple external sources and moving the data into temporary tables (in a staging area)
- Transforming the new data based on user requirements
- Inserting “cleaned up” data into the main database tables

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## A merger scenario

◆ *JustLee Books*, a book store chain purchased a small privately owned company, *Henry Books*

◆ Now they need to integrate the data from *Henry Books* into their existing database system

◆ The integration must consider:

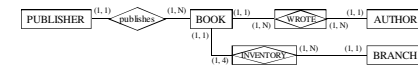
- Customers data
- Books' Catalog (*Books and Authors*)
- Publisher data

◆ Extending current DB to include HR information

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## Source of data

◆ *Henry Books* inventory database<sup>1</sup>:



**PUBLISHER** (Publisher\_Code, Publisher\_Name, Publisher\_City)  
**BOOK** (Book\_Code, Title, Price, Type, Paperback, Publisher\_Code#)  
**WROTE** (Author\_Num#, Book\_Code#, Sequence)  
**AUTHOR** (Author\_Num, Author\_Last, Author\_First)  
**BRANCH** (Branch\_num, Branch\_name, Branch\_location, Num\_employees)  
**INVENTORY** (Branch\_num#, Book\_code#, On\_hand)

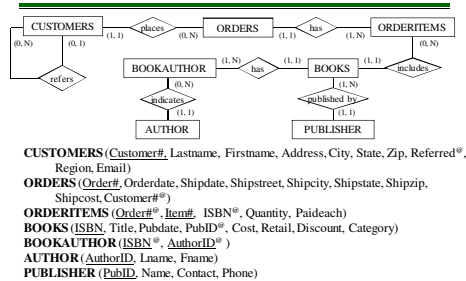
◆ Customer data:

- *Henry Books* mailing list: maintained independently in a text file
- Additional data: new customers' information

◆ HR data from both companies – available in text files

<sup>1</sup>Model adopted from “A Guide to SQL” by Philip Pratt, Course Technology, 2005

## Target – *JustLee Books* database



Model from "Oracle 11g: SQL" by Joan Castoel, Course Technology, 2010

## A merger scenario (cont.)

- Each source dataset is specific in terms of its:
  - Data structures
  - Level of integrity enforcement
  - Standards / Conventions
  - Data formats, etc.
- Nevertheless, the data must be integrated into the Oracle database maintained by *JustLee Books*
- At the same time, *JustLee Books* need to reevaluate their operation and to modify the existing database model in order to include new information as well as to implement new details.

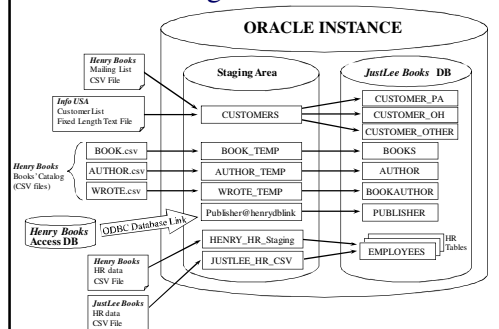
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## A merger scenario (cont.)

- JustLee Books* is interested in separating their customer data geographically:
  - This requires splitting customer data into separate customer tables based on their location: Pennsylvania (PA) customers, Ohio (OH) customers, "Other" customers
- The existing *CUSTOMERS* table with its current content is moved into staging area as an aggregation point for all customer data prior to creating the three customer tables.
  - With the combined data set and the new operational model, *JustLee* will no longer be tracking customer referrals

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## Integration Plan

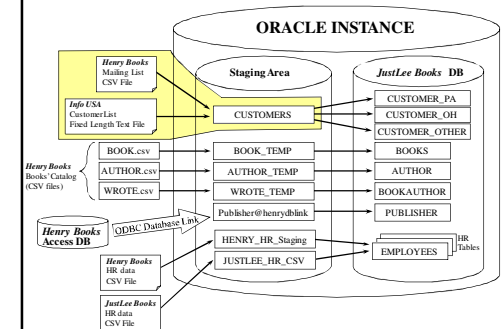


## Integration – Part I

### Focus on Customer information

- Source** – two lists:
  - Henry Books customer mailing list, and
  - New customer data from *InfoUSA.com*
- Format** – comma separated values (CSV) and fixed length format
- Target** – three Oracle tables containing three groups of customers based on the customer's state: PA, OH, and "Other"
- Method** – we append new customer data into a table in the *Oracle staging area*. Then we move "cleaned up" data to appropriate table(s) using DML statements.

## Part I: Customers' Data



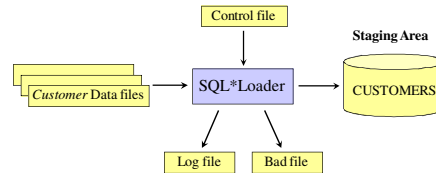
## Extracting Data with SQL\*Loader

### ◆ Oracle's SQL\*Loader:

- Reads from multiple input files
- Loads data into one or more database tables
- Handles files with fixed-length as well as variable-length records
- Supports a number of different data types
- Uses Oracle's SQL functions to manipulate data
- Includes functionality for dealing with "whitespace", delimiters, and Null values

Source: <http://oreilly.com/catalog/errata/errata.html>

## SQL\*Loader (cont.)



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## SQL\*Loader (cont.)

- ◆ **Data files** – include records to be inserted or appended into existing table(s)
  - Each record must match the structure of the table where it is to be inserted
  - Able to load multiple data files into multiple tables
- ◆ **Control file** – includes commands to be executed and appropriate parameters that define the process
- ◆ **Log file** – captures the server feedback
- ◆ **Bad file** – stores rejected records

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## Mailing List data file – CSV

Content of the 'HenryCustList.csv' file was extracted from *Henry Books'* proprietary contact management system:

```

Henry Books Mailing List
Exported from Henry Books' System in October 2011

Customer Number, Address, Type, City, State, Zip, Name
"500", "123 Main St., Apt 2", "Corporate", "Pittsburgh", "PA", "15222", Johnson-Fred
"505", "7477 Elm St.", "Individual", "Monroeville", "PA", "15146", Bellows-Jim
"510", "23 Oak Ln", "Corporate", "Pittsburgh", "PA", "15210", Hawk-Anne
"515", "767 View Dr", "Individual", "Rockville", "MD", "20847", Ellis-Jen
"520", "3766 Blue Way", "Individual", "Arlington", "VA", "22201", Bruny-Phil
"525", "11 Redbird Rd", "Corporate", "Alexandria", "VA", "22301", Downing-Juanita
"530", "1 Fawn Circle", "Individual", "Wheeling", "WV", "26003", Lowe-Prada
"535", "45 Green Way", "Corporate", "Oakland", "PA", "15213", Wald-Beatrice
"540", "767 Fly Way", "Individual", "Youngstown", "OH", "44501", Gruno-Pina
"545", "987 Count Dr", "Individual", "Cleveland", "OH", "44101", Fisk-Ben
"550", "7676 Egan Point", "Pittsburgh", "PA", "11122", 
  
```

Missing values:

## Mailing List data file – CSV

- ◆ **Formatting**
  - Some fields surrounded by double-quotes, others are not
- ◆ **Mismatched Data**
  - Third item in each row is *Customer Type* and is not needed for the Customers table
  - Customer name field includes first and last name separated by tilde "~" character
- ◆ **Exceptions**
  - Address in first data row is too long for the column in the database table (*customer number = 500*)
  - Last record is incomplete (*customer number = 550*)

## Mailing List control file – CSV

- ◆ Control file (*henry.ctl*) defines the loading process:

```

LOAD DATA
  INFILE 'c:\DataLoad\HenryCustList.csv'
  BADFILE 'c:\DataLoad\BadFile1.txt'
  APPEND
  INTO TABLE customers
  FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY '"'
  (Customer#,
   Address,
   CustType FILLER,
   City,
   State,
   Zip,
   LastName TERMINATED BY '~',
   FirstName )
  
```

## Mailing List control file – CSV

1. Set filename of source file and location/name of file to write rejected records to  
`INFILE 'c:\DataLoad\HenryCustList.csv'`  
`BADFILE 'c:\DataLoad\BadFile1.txt'`
2. Define delimiter information  
`FIELDS TERMINATED BY ',' OPTIONALLY ENCLOSED BY ''''`
3. Indicate field that is to be skipped during import  
`CustType FILLER,`
4. Define different delimiter for a particular field  
`LastName TERMINATED BY '~',`

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## SQL\*Loader – Control file

### ◇ Possible Commands:

- Insert – inserts records into a table only if the target table is empty
- Append – appends record to a table regardless of whether the target table is empty or not
- Replace – empties the table and then adds records
- Truncate – truncates table before starting the load

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## SQL\*Loader command – CSV

- ◇ The loader command is executed from the “Command Line” (i.e., **cmd.exe**):

```
sqlldr control = c:\dataload\Henry.ct1  
log = c:\dataload\log1.txt  
userid = casteel/tiger  
skip = 4
```

**Skip 4** option – skips the first 4 lines in the data file (which includes comments and names of the columns)

**Log** – designates the location of the log output file from the data load

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## Mailing List log file – CSV

- ◇ Header of the log file
  - Number of rows to load
  - Number or rows skipped at top of file
  - Errors allowed for successful run
  - Table into which the records will be loaded and method used (*Truncate, Replace, Append, or Insert*)
- ◇ Imported Columns
  - Lists columns' names, columns' positions, terminating character, and the data type
- ◇ Errors
  - Lists rejected records and reason for rejection – these rows are added to the “BAD” file
- ◇ Summary
  - Lists number of rows loaded
  - Number of rows with errors

## Mailing List log file – CSV

### ◇ Partial output of the log file, *log1.txt*:

```
Number to load: ALL  
Number to skip: 4  
Errors allowed: 50
```

```
Table CUSTOMERS, loaded from every logical record.  
Insert option in effect for this table: APPEND
```

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
CUSTOMER#	FIRST	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
ADDRESS	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
CUSTTYPE	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
(FILLER FIELD)					
CITY	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
STATE	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
ZIP	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER
LASTNAME	NEXT	*	~	O(	CHARACTER
FIRSTNAME	NEXT	*	,	O(	CHARACTER

## Mailing List log file (cont.)

```
Record 11: Rejected - Error on table CUSTOMERS, column ZIP.  
Column not found before end of logical record (use TRAILING  
NULLCOLS)  
Record 1: Rejected - Error on table CUSTOMERS, column ADDRESS.  
ORA-12899: value too large for column  
"JUSTLEE"."CUSTOMERS"."ADDRESS" (actual: 22, maximum: 20)
```

```
Table CUSTOMERS:  
9 Rows successfully loaded.  
2 Rows not loaded due to data errors.  
0 Rows not loaded because all WHEN clauses were failed.  
0 Rows not loaded because all fields were null.
```

```
Total logical records skipped: 4  
Total logical records read: 11  
Total logical records rejected: 2
```

## Result

◆The CUSTOMERS table after the loading information from Henry Books:

```
SQL> SELECT customer#, lastname, firstname,
2      firstname, address, city, state, zip
3 FROM Customers;
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
1001	MORALES	BONITA	P.O. BOX 651	EASTPOINT	FL	32328
1002	THOMPSON	RYAN	P.O. BOX 9835	SAVITA MONICA	CA	90404
1003	SMITH	LEILA	P.O. BOX 66	TALLAHASSEE	FL	32306
1004	PIERSON	THOMAS	69821 SOUTH AVE	BOISE	ID	83707
1005	GERARD	CINDY	P.O. BOX 851	SEATTLE	WA	98115
1006	CRUZ	MERHA	82 DIRT ROAD	ALBANY	NY	12211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	Ballows	Jim	7477 Elm St	Monroeville	PA	15146
510	Hawk	Anne	23 Oak Ln	Pittsburgh	PA	15210
515	Ellie	Jan	767 View Dr	Rockville	MD	20847
520	Benny	Phil	3766 Blue Way	Arlington	VA	22201
525	Downing	Juanita	11 Redbird Rd	Alexandria	VA	22301
530	Love	Prada	1 Pam Circle	Whetting	WV	26003
535	Wald	Beatrice	45 Green Way	Oakland	PA	15213
540	Gruno	Pina	767 Fly Way	Youngtown	OH	44501
545	Flak	Ran	987 Cousc Dr	Cleveland	OH	44101

29 rows selected

## Mailing List bad file – CSV

◆“Bad File” from SQL\*Loader:

- Includes records from source file that were rejected
- Allows these records to be corrected and later imported using SQL\*Loader
- Indicates corrections need to made these records suitable for successful import

Missing Customer Type & Name:

"550", "7676 Egan Point", "Pittsburgh", "PA", "11122"

"500", "123 Main Street, Apt 2", "Corporate", "Pittsburgh", "PA", "15222", Johnson-Fred

Address too long

## InfoUSA data file – fixed width

◆Content of the 'info\_usa.txt' file:

ID	Region	LastName	FirstName	MI	Address	City	St	Zip
800	East	Fleming	Bena	J	13 46th St.	Millvale	pa	15209
801	North	Wilkenson	Thad	L	11822 Rte. 19	Pittsburgh	pa	15221
802	West	Saunders	Olga		441 Reynolds St	Pittsburgh	pa	15221
803	West	Rialto	Pierce	Q	67 West 17th Ave	Columbus	oh	43085
804	North	O'Connell	Sommars		88 Circle Dr	Columbus	oh	43085
805	South	Powell	Drayton	P	601 North Ave	Wilkins	pa	15146
806	East	Inud	Floyd		25 Summer Rd	Cranberry	oh	16066
807	East	Tylon	Gretchen	N	146 18th St.	Cleveland	oh	44102
808	East	Eldridge	Florence	W	8585 Eighth Ave	Detroit	mi	48202
809	West	Gundie	Wendy	C	90 Jump St	Indianapolis	in	46217
810	South	Drake	William		45 Degree Rd	Pittsburgh	pa	15217

Columns not needed

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UPPER case required

## InfoUSA control file – fixed width

- ◆We need to append new customer records to the CUSTOMERS table in the staging area without losing any information already existing in the table
- ◆The info\_usa.txt file includes columns not needed for target data model: MI (middle initial) & Region
  - In delimited data: FILLER FIELDS are used
  - For fixed width data we ignore those positions
- ◆The “State” column values must be stored in uppercase characters
  - We can introduce UPPER function in control file

## InfoUSA control file – fixed width

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE 'c:\DataLoad\info_usa.txt'
BADFILE 'c:\DataLoad\BadFile2.txt'
APPEND
INTO TABLE Customers
(Customer# position(01:03),
Lastname position(13:25),
Firstname position(26:36),
Address position(40:57),
City position(58:70),
State position(71:73) "UPPER(:State)",
Zip position(74:79) )
```

## SQL\*Loader command – fixed width

◆The loader command executed from the “Command Line”:

```
sqlldr control = c:\DataLoad\infoUSA.ct1
log = c:\DataLoad\log2.txt
userid = casteel/tiger
skip = 1
```

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## InfoUSA log file – fixed width

◆ Partial output of the log file, *log2.txt*.

Control File: c:\DataLoad\infoUSA.ctf  
Data File: c:\DataLoad\info\_usa.txt

Number to load: ALL  
Number to skip: 1  
Errors allowed: 50

Table CUSTOMERS, loaded from every logical record.  
Insert option in effect for this table: APPEND

Column Name	Position	Len	Term	Encl	Datatype
CUSTOMER#	1:3	3			CHARACTER
LASTNAME	13:25	13			CHARACTER
FIRSTNAME	26:36	11			CHARACTER
ADDRESS	40:57	18			CHARACTER
CITY	58:70	13			CHARACTER
STATE	71:73	3			CHARACTER
SQL string for column :	"UPPER (:State)"				
ZIP	74:79	6			CHARACTER

Table CUSTOMERS:  
11 Rows successfully loaded.  
0 Rows not loaded due to data errors.

## Result

◆ The *CUSTOMERS* table after the appending additional customers' information from *Info USA*:

```
SQL> SELECT customer#, lastname, firstname,
2      firstname, address, city, state, zip
3 FROM Customers;
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
1001	MORALES	RONITA	P.O. BOX 651	EASTPOINT	FL	32328
1002	THOMPSON	RYAN	P.O. BOX 9835	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404
1003	SMITH	LEILA	P.O. BOX 66	TALLAHASSEE	FL	32306
1004	PIERSON	THOMAS	69821 SOUTH AVE	BOISE	ID	83707
1005	GIRARD	CINDY	P.O. BOX 851	SEATTLE	WA	98115
1006	CHUE	MERESA	82 CUST ROAD	ALBANY	NY	12211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	Ballows	Jim	7477 Elm St	Monroeville	PA	15146
510	Bank	Anne	23 Oak Ln	Pittsburgh	PA	15210
545	Fisk	Ran	987 Count Dr	Cleveland	OH	44101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	Fleming	Rena	13 48th St.	Millvale	PA	15209
801	Wilkinson	Thad	11822 Rce. 19	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
802	Sanders	Olga	441 Reynolds St	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
803	Rialto	Pierce	67 West 17th Ave	Columbus	OH	43085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40 rows selected.

*JustLee Books*  
*Henry Books*  
*InfoUSA*

## Additional SQL\*Loader Capabilities

- ◆ Accessing multiple input files in one process
  - ◆ Loading data into multiple table using WHEN
  - ◆ Using functions within the control file
    - Any SQL expression that is valid in the VALUES clause of an INSERT statement can be used within SQL\*Loader
- e.g.:
- ◆ UPPER (used in our example above)
  - ◆ TO\_DATE
  - ◆ DECODE
  - ◆ etc.

Source: <http://psoug.org/reference/sqlloader.html>

## Loading from Multiple Files

LOAD DATA

INFILE '[file1]'

INFILE '[file2]'

APPEND

INTO TABLE [table\_name]

FIELDS TERMINATED BY ","  
(FIELD1, FIELD2, FIELD3, . . .)

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## Loading into Multiple Table

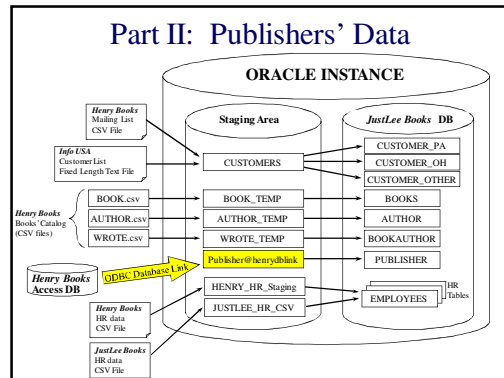
SQL\*Loader can load data into multiple tables using simple criteria based on values. e.g., to load customer data into two *Customers'* tables we could use the following:

```
LOAD DATA
INFILE 'c:\Load\CustList2.txt'
BADFILE 'c:\Load\BadFile2.txt'
APPEND
INTO TABLE customer_pa
WHEN state = 'pa'
  (Customer# position(01:03), LastName position(13:25),
   FirstName position(26:36), Address position(40:57),
   City position(58:70), State position(71:73) "UPPER (:STATE)",
   Zip position(74:79) )
INTO TABLE customer_oh
WHEN state = 'oh'
  (Customer# position(01:03), LastName position(13:25),
   FirstName position(26:36), Address position(40:57),
   City position(58:70), State position(71:73) "UPPER (:STATE)",
   Zip position(74:79) )
```

## Integration – Part II

### Focus on Publisher information

- ◆ Source – publisher information from *Henry Books*
- ◆ Format – a table in an MS Access database
- ◆ Target – PUBLISHER table in *JustLee Books*
- ◆ Method – we use Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) to access MS Access table with Publisher data. Then, we merge the MS Access table with PUBLISHER table in *JustLee Books* database.

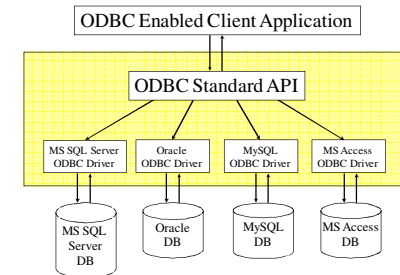


## Linking databases – ODBC

- ◆ For data stored in other DBMSs, MS Excel or any other ODBC accessible data source, we can use ODBC connectivity to access the data
- ◆ ODBC is a layer that exposes database functionality
- ◆ ODBC is a specification for a database API, it is a standard, it is not a tool in and of itself

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## Where does ODBC reside?



## Linking databases – ODBC (cont.)

- ◆ With ODBC drivers and ODBC enabled applications, we can connect to and interact with multiple, disparate data sources
- ◆ Example of ODBC enabled data sources:
  - Oracle Database
  - MS SQL Server
  - MS Excel
  - MS Access
  - MySQL
  - etc.

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## Accessing external data

- ◆ Oracle “Database Link” object
  - A database link is a pointer for a one-way communication path from an Oracle DB to an external DB
  - This allows external tables to appear as Oracle tables
  - The path is one way in the sense that it does not allow the external DB access to access the Oracle tables
  - Oracle is the **client** application accessing tables in an external MS Access DB
- ◆ JustLee Books will use an Oracle Database Link object to connect to *PUBLISHER* table in MS Access
  - The PUBLISHER table will appear as a read-only table in Oracle Instance

Source: [http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359\\_01/server.111/b28310/ds\\_concepts002.htm](http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359_01/server.111/b28310/ds_concepts002.htm)

## Linking Oracle DB to Access DB

- ◆ Steps:
  1. Create ODBC DSN
  2. Edit *inithsodbc.ora*
  3. Edit *listener.ora*
  4. Edit *tnsnames.ora*
  5. Test new TNS entry
  6. Create database link in DB

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Source: <http://www.orafaq.com/node/60>

## Henry Books Access DB

PUBLISHER_CODE	PUBLISHER_NAME	CITY
51	Arden House	Sack City WI
52	Arden Publishing	New York
53	Basic Books	Boulder CO
54	Beckley Publishing	Boston
55	Black Bay Books	New York
56	Course Technology	Boston
57	Course Technology	New York
58	Farmer Street & Giroux	New York
59	HarperCollins Publishers	New York
60	Jove Publications	New York
61	Jerry P. Tarcher	Los Angeles
62	Lib Books	New York
63	Penguin USA	New York
64	Putnam Publishing Group	New York
65	Random House	New York
66	Scribner	New York
67	Schoken Books	New York
68	Simon & Schuster	New York
69	Simon & Schuster	New York
70	Scholastic Trade	New York
71	Tor Books	New York
72	Thames and Hudson	New York
73	Yochonson Books	New York
74	Vintage Books	New York
75	W.W. Norton	New York
76	W.W. Norton	New York
77	Westview Press	Boulder CO
78	Westview Press	Boulder CO
79	American Publishing	Los Angeles

## Linking Oracle DB to Access DB (cont.)

- ◆ Create and test new Database Link
- ◆ Results are the same 30 rows, directly from the MS Access DB

```
SQL> CREATE DATABASE LINK henrydbLink USING 'henrydb';
Database link created.

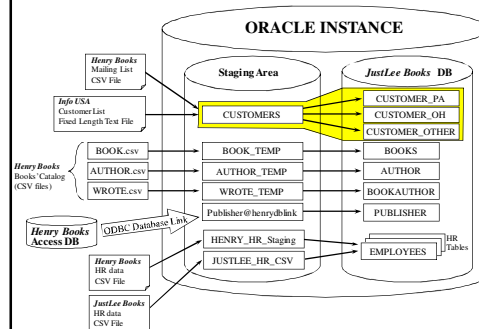
SQL> SELECT * FROM publishers@henrydbLink;
PUB PUBLISHER_NAME CITY
---
50 Arden House Sack City WI
51 Arden Publishing New York
52 Basic Books Boulder CO
53 Beckley Publishing Boston
54 Black Bay Books New York
55 Course Technology Boston
56 Course Technology New York
57 Farmer Street & Giroux New York
58 HarperCollins Publishers New York
59 Jove Publications New York
60 Jerry P. Tarcher Los Angeles
61 Lib Books New York
62 McGraw-Hill New York
63 Penguin USA New York
64 Putnam Publishing Group New York
65 Random House New York
66 Scribner New York
67 Schoken Books New York
68 Simon & Schuster New York
69 Simon & Schuster New York
70 Scholastic Trade New York
71 Tor Books New York
72 Thames and Hudson New York
73 Yochonson Books New York
74 Vintage Books New York
75 W.W. Norton New York
76 W.W. Norton New York
77 Westview Press Boulder CO
78 Westview Press Boulder CO
79 American Publishing Los Angeles
```

## Conclusion

- ◆ All steps to this point involved accessing data from unrelated independent sources and integrating that data with *JustLee Books* data – in staging area
- ◆ After importing data into the staging area, further data cleansing is needed
  - Validating domain values
  - Enforcing data integrity – PK/FK values
  - Avoiding duplicating data or losing existing data
  - Ensuring consistent data format
    - ◆ Rd vs. Road, Ave vs. Avenue, etc.
  - Ensuring that data is valid
    - ◆ Verifying that Zip Codes and City/States are valid
- ◆ Best to clean data while in the staging area rather than to load inconsistent data into final tables

## Working with Internal Data

## Part I: New Customers' Tables



## CUSTOMERS table

```
SQL> SELECT customer#, lastname, firstname,
2      firstname, address, city, state, zip
3 FROM Customers;
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
1001	MORALES	RONITA	P.O. BOX 631	EASTPOINT	FL	32328
1002	THOMPSON	RYAN	P.O. BOX 9835	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404
1003	SMITH	LEILA	P.O. BOX 66	TALLAHASSEE	FL	32306
1004	PIERCE	THOMAS	69621 SOUTH AVE	BOISE	ID	83707
1005	GIBARD	CINCY	P.O. BOX 851	SEATTLE	WA	98115
1006	CRUZ	MESHA	82 DIRT ROAD	ALBANY	NY	12211
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
505	Bellows	Jim	7477 Elm St	Monroeville	PA	15146
510	Hawk	Anne	23 Oak Ln	Pittsburgh	PA	15210
545	Fisk	Ben	987 Count Dr	Cleveland	OH	44101
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
800	Pena	Fleming	13 46th St.	Millvale	PA	15209
801	Thad	Wilkinson	11822 Rte. 19	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
802	Olga	Saunders	441 Reynolds St	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
803	Pierce	Rialto	67 West 17th Ave	Columbus	OH	43085
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

40 rows selected.

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## CUSTOMERS table – sorted

```
SQL> SELECT customer#, lastname, firstname,
2      firstname, address, city, state, zip
3      FROM Customers;
4      ORDER BY state;
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
1002	THOMPSON	RYAN	P.O. BOX 9835	SANTA MONICA	CA	90404
1009	PEREZ	JORGE	P.O. BOX 8564	BURBANK	CA	91510
1016	DONN	MICHELL	9851231 LONG ROAD	BURBANK	CA	91508
1001	MORALES	BONITA	P.O. BOX 651	EASTPOINT	FL	32328
1003	SMITH	LEILA	P.O. BOX 66	TALLAHASSEE	FL	32306
...						
540	Gruno	Pina	767 Fly Way	Youngstown	OH	44501
804	Bombara	O'Connell	88 Circle Dr	Columbus	OH	43085
806	Floyd	Inad	25 Sumner Rd	Cranberry	OH	43066
807	Gretchen	Tylon	146 18th St.	Cleveland	OH	44102
803	Piercoe	Rialto	67 West 17th Ave	Columbus	OH	43085
545	Fisk	Ren	987 Count Dr	Cleveland	OH	44101
505	Bellows	Jim	7477 Elm St	Monroeville	PA	15146
810	Williams	Drake	45 Degrae Rd	Pittsburgh	PA	15217
805	Drayton	Powell	601 North Ave	Wilkins	PA	15146
802	Oiga	Saunders	441 Reynolds St	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
801	Thad	Wilkinson	1182 Rca. 19	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
...						

40 rows selected. 95-813, Intermediate DBM

## Multitable INSERT overview

◆ Multitable **INSERT** statements can be used to transfer data to one or more target tables

◆ In this case, we are moving records from the CUSTOMERS table in the staging area into 3 new geographically-based tables based on the customer's state value:

- CUSTOMER\_PA
- CUSTOMER\_OH
- CUSTOMER\_OTHER

◆ We can do this with a single SQL Insert statement

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## Multitable INSERT (cont.)

◆ The generic syntax of a multitable **INSERT** statement:

```
INSERT [ALL] | [FIRST]
[conditional_insert_clause]
[into_clause values_clause]
subquery
```

conditional\_insert\_clause:

```
[WHEN condition1 THEN] [into_clause values_clause]
[WHEN condition2 THEN] [into_clause values_clause]
[ELSE] [into_clause values_clause]
```

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## Multitable INSERT (cont.)

◆ Unconditional multitable **INSERT**:

- Multiple **into\_clause values\_clause** followed by a subquery that defines the source of data
- The Oracle server executes each **into\_clause values\_clause** once for each row retrieved by the subquery

◆ Conditional multitable **INSERT**:

- Includes **conditional\_insert\_clause(s)**
- The Oracle server evaluates each **WHEN** clause to determine whether or not to execute each **into\_clause values\_clause**

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## Conditional INSERT ALL

◆ If we specify **ALL**, the Oracle server evaluates each **WHEN** clause independently of the other **WHEN** clauses

◆ For each **WHEN** condition, if it evaluates to true, the Oracle server executes the corresponding **INTO** clause then continues to the following condition

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## Conditional INSERT FIRST

◆ If we specify **FIRST**, the Oracle server evaluates each **WHEN** clause in the order in which it appears in the statement

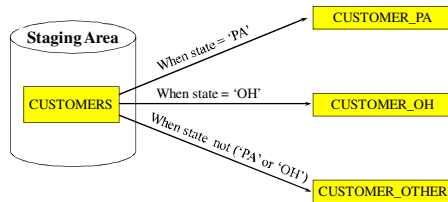
- For the first **WHEN** clause that evaluates to true, Oracle executes the corresponding **INTO** clause
- Skips all subsequent **WHEN** clauses for the given row
- If no **WHEN** clause evaluates to true then
  - ◆ If we specified an **ELSE** clause, Oracle executes the **INTO** clause list associated with the **ELSE** clause
  - ◆ If we did not specify an **ELSE** clause, the Oracle server takes no action for that row

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## Customers data transfer

Selecting FROM  
Staging Area

Inserting INTO  
target Tables



## Customers data transfer (cont.)

◆ We copy customer records from the temporary table into 3 base tables according to the customers' state:

```

SQL> INSERT FIRST
2  WHEN state = 'PA'
3  THEN INTO customer_pa
4  (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
5  VALUES (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
6  --<--
7  WHEN state = 'OH'
8  THEN INTO customer_oh
9  (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
10 VALUES (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
11 --<--
12 ELSE INTO customer_other
13 (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
14 VALUES (customer#, lastname, firstname, address, city, state, zip)
15 --<--
16 SELECT *
17 FROM customers;
20 rows created.
  
```

## Result of the INSERT

◆ Rows in CUSTOMER\_PA:

```

SQL> SELECT *
2  FROM Customer_PA;
  
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
505	Bellows	Jim	7477 Elm St	Monroeville	PA	15146
510	Bask	Anne	23 Oak Ln	Pittsburgh	PA	15210
515	Wald	Beatrice	45 Green Way	Oakland	PA	15213
800	Rena	Fleming	13 46th St.	Millvale	PA	15209
801	Thad	Wilkenson	11822 Rte. 19	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
802	Olga	Saunders	441 Reynolds St	Pittsburgh	PA	15221
805	Drayton	Fowell	601 North Ave	Wilkins	PA	15146
810	William	Duake	45 Degree Rd	Pittsburgh	PA	15217

8 rows selected.

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## Result of the INSERT (cont.)

◆ Rows in CUSTOMER\_OH:

```

SQL> SELECT *
2  FROM Customer_OH;
  
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
540	Gruno	Pina	767 Fly Way	Youngstown	OH	44501
545	Fisk	Ben	987 Count Dr	Cleveland	OH	44101
803	Pierce	Rialto	67 West 17th Ave	Columbus	OH	43285
804	Sommers	O'Connell	88 Circle Dr	Columbus	OH	43085
806	Floyd	Imud	25 Summer Rd	Cranberry	OH	16066
807	Gretchen	Tylon	146 18th St.	Cleveland	OH	44102

6 rows selected.

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## Result of the INSERT (cont.)

◆ Rows in CUSTOMER\_OTHER:

```

SQL> SELECT *
2  FROM Customer_OTHER;
  
```

CUSTOMER#	LASTNAME	FIRSTNAME	ADDRESS	CITY	ST	ZIP
515	Ellis	Jan	767 View Dr	Rockville	MD	20847
520	Bruny	Phil	3766 Blue Way	Arlington	VA	22201
525	Downing	Juanita	11 Redbird Rd	Alexandria	VA	22301
530	Lowe	Freda	1 Fern Circle	Wheeling	WV	26003
808	Florence	Eldridge	8585 Eighth Ave	Detroit	MI	48202
809	Wendy	Gundie	90 Jump St	Indianapolis	IN	46217

6 rows selected.

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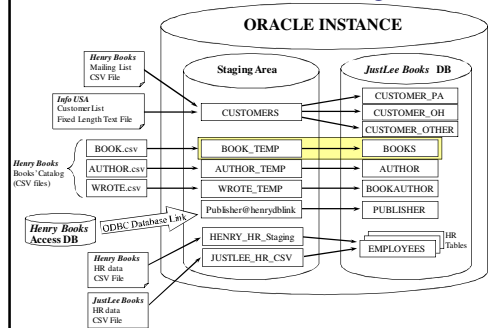
## Data Transfer – Part II

Focus on Book Catalog

- ◆ Source – “External Table” with Book inventory information from *Henry Books*
- ◆ Target – BOOKS table in *JustLee Books*
- ◆ Method:
  - Access the BOOK\_TEMP external table to get additional book data
  - Use conditional insert to append new BOOK records into *JustLeeBooks*’ BOOKS table
  - Additional processing of records based on *Henry Books* TYPE attribute: for HOR books, set *retail price* = *price* + 10%; for FIC books, set *retail price* = *price* + 15%; and for all other books set *retail price* = *price* + 7%

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## Part II: Book Catalog



## BOOKS Table

```
SQL> SELECT isbn, title, pubdate, pubid, cost, retail, category
2 FROM books;
```

ISBN	TITLE	PUBDATE	PUBID	COST	RETAIL	CATEGORY
1059831198	BOYBUILD IN 10 MINUTES A DAY	21-JAN-01	4	18.75	30.95	FITNESS
0401140733	REVENGE OF MICKEY	14-DEC-01	1	14.2	22	FAMILY LIFE
4981341710	BUILDING A CAR WITH TOOTHPICKS	18-MAR-02	2	37.8	59.95	CHILDREN
8843172113	DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION	04-JUN-99	3	31.4	55.95	COMPUTER
3437212490	COOKING WITH MUSHROOMS	28-FEB-00	4	12.5	19.95	COOKING
3957136468	HOLY GRAIL OF ORACLE	31-DEC-01	3	47.25	75.95	COMPUTER
1515762492	HANDBOOKED COMPUTERS	21-JAN-01	3	21.8	25	COMPUTER
9959789321	E-BUSINESS THE EASY WAY	01-MAR-02	2	37.9	54.5	COMPUTER
2491748320	PAINLESS CHILD-REARING	17-JUL-00	5	48	89.95	FAMILY LIFE
0299282519	THE NEW WAY TO COOK	11-SEP-00	4	19	28.75	COOKING
8117949391	BIG BEAR AND LITTLE DOVE	08-NOV-01	5	5.32	8.95	CHILDREN
0132149871	HOW TO GET FASTER PIZZA	11-NOV-02	4	17.85	29.95	SELF HELP
0247581001	HOW TO MANAGE THE MANAGER	09-MAY-99	1	15.4	31.95	BUSINESS
2147428890	SHORTEST POEMS	01-MAY-01	5	21.85	39.95	LITERATURE

14 rows selected.

## Conditional INSERT overview

- ◆ The Conditional **INSERT** statements provide advantages over separate **INSERT** statements:
  - Multiple independent single table **INSERT** ... **SELECT** statements process the same source data multiple times and increase the processing workload.
  - Using the **FIRST** clause ensures that each record is only inserted through one **INSERT** statement
  - Using **ALL** clause allows one row to be inserted multiple times in different ways

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## Conditional INSERT overview (cont.)

- ◆ Inserts with different actions dependent on certain defined criteria
- ◆ Allows for distinct INSERT clauses for each criteria match
- ◆ Possible to insert same source row multiple times based with different INSERT clauses
- ◆ Similar to multi-table insert, but can be used for complex inserts into a single table as well

## Conditional INSERT

```
INSERT FIRST
WHEN type = 'HOR' THEN
  INTO books (ISBN, title, pubid, cost, retail, category)
  values
    (book_code, title, publisher_code, price, price * 1.10, type)
WHEN type = 'FIC' THEN
  INTO books (ISBN, title, pubid, cost, retail, category)
  values
    (book_code, title, publisher_code, price, price * 1.15, type)
ELSE
  INTO books (ISBN, title, pubid, cost, retail, category)
  values
    (book_code, title, publisher_code, price, price * 1.07, type)
SELECT * from BOOK_TEMP;
```

## BOOKS Table

```
SQL> SELECT isbn, title, pubdate, pubid, cost, retail, category
2 FROM books;
```

ISBN	TITLE	PUBDATE	PUBID	COST	RETAIL	CATEGORY
1059831198	BOYBUILD IN 10 MINUTES A DAY	21-JAN-01	4	18.75	30.95	FITNESS
0401140733	REVENGE OF MICKEY	14-DEC-01	1	14.2	22	FAMILY LIFE
4981341710	BUILDING A CAR WITH TOOTHPICKS	18-MAR-02	2	37.8	59.95	CHILDREN
8843172113	DATABASE IMPLEMENTATION	04-JUN-99	3	31.4	55.95	COMPUTER
3437212490	COOKING WITH MUSHROOMS	28-FEB-00	4	12.5	19.95	COOKING
3957136468	HOLY GRAIL OF ORACLE	31-DEC-01	3	47.25	75.95	COMPUTER
1515762492	HANDBOOKED COMPUTERS	21-JAN-01	3	21.8	25	COMPUTER
9959789321	E-BUSINESS THE EASY WAY	01-MAR-02	2	37.9	54.5	COMPUTER
2491748320	PAINLESS CHILD-REARING	17-JUL-00	5	48	89.95	FAMILY LIFE
0299282519	THE NEW WAY TO COOK	11-SEP-00	4	19	28.75	COOKING
8117949391	BIG BEAR AND LITTLE DOVE	08-NOV-01	5	5.32	8.95	CHILDREN
0132149871	HOW TO GET FASTER PIZZA	11-NOV-02	4	17.85	29.95	SELF HELP
0247581001	HOW TO MANAGE THE MANAGER	09-MAY-99	1	15.4	31.95	BUSINESS
2147428890	SHORTEST POEMS	01-MAY-01	5	21.85	39.95	LITERATURE
0189	Magic Terrors		56	7.99	8.79	BOR
1351	Drumbeat-chest: A Novel		68	19.6	21.56	BOR
0180	A Depression in the Sky		72	7.19	7.69	SFT
0200	The Stranger		75	9	9.56	FTC
0378	Veritas		69	24.5	26.22	ANT
0796	Second Wind		65	24.95	26.7	MEY
0808	The Edge		59	6.99	7.48	MEY
1382	Treasure Chests		71	24.46	26.17	ANT
138X	Beloved		64	12.95	13.66	FTC

23 rows selected.

## Restrictions on Conditional INSERT

- ◆ Can be performed only on tables – not on views, materialized views, or remote tables
- ◆ The SELECT subquery at the end of the insert statement cannot use a sequence
- ◆ All **into\_clauses** combined cannot specify more than 999 target columns

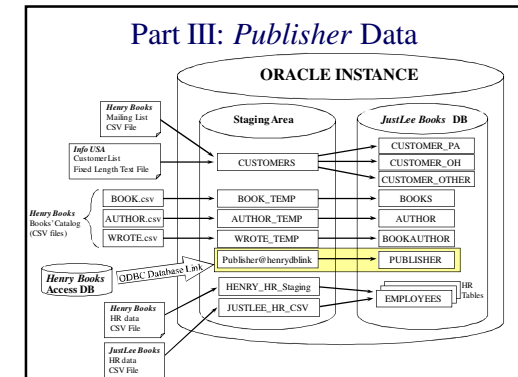
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## Data Transfer – Part III

### Focus on Publisher data from *Henry Books*

- ◆ **Source** – ODBC Link to *Henry Books*' Publisher data
- ◆ **Target** – *JustLee Books*' Publisher table
- ◆ **Method**:
  - Accessing data stored in MS Access database
  - Resolving overlapping data already in *JustLee Books*'s Publisher table

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## Data Transfer Issues/Process

- ◆ Some data from *Henry Books* corresponds to existing publishers' information in *JustLee Books* database
  - These records need to be updated with new attributes
- ◆ Remaining publisher records from *Henry Books* must be appended into *JustLee Books* Publisher table
- ◆ The Publisher data are combined using a single Merge statement

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## Merging data in Oracle

### Existing overlap:

```
SQL> SELECT *
  2 FROM publisher@henrydblink
  3 WHERE LOWER(publisher_name) IN
  4       (SELECT LOWER(name) FROM publisher);
```

PUB	PUBLISHER_NAME	CITY
78	Printing Is Us	Baltimore
79	American Publishing	Los Angeles

- ◆ *Henry Book*'s DB has an additional column (CITY) that we want to capture for the existing records
- ◆ We start by adding a new column into the *JustLee Books* table:
 

```
ALTER TABLE publisher ADD city VARCHAR2(50);
```
- ◆ Then we merge the publisher records from *Henry Books*

## Merging information

Merging ODBC linked *Henry Books* Publisher's table with *JustLee Books*' Publisher table in a single step:

```
MERGE INTO publisher j
USING publisher@henrydblink h
ON (LOWER(j.name) = LOWER(h.publisher_name))
WHEN MATCHED THEN
    UPDATE
    SET j.city = LOWER(h.city)
WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN
    INSERT (pubid, name, city)
    VALUES (h.publisher_code, h.publisher_name, h.city);
```

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## Merging information

**MERGE INTO publisher j:** the **publisher** table (in the *JustLee Books* DB) is to be the result table (alias j)

**USING publisher@henrydblink h:** the ODBC linked table **publisher** in the *Henry Books* Access DB provides the data to update and/or insert into the *JustLee Books* **publisher table** (alias h)

**ON (Lower(j.name) = Lower(h.publisher\_name)):** the rows of the two tables will be matched based on the publisher name column in each DB. The LOWER function is used to avoid case-sensitivity issues

**WHEN MATCHED THEN:** if a match is found, execute the **UPDATE** action to modify the rows in *JustLee Books* with "new" CITY data from the rows in *Henry Books*.

**WHEN NOT MATCHED THEN:** if no match is found (i.e., a publisher exists in *Henry Books* that is not in *JustLee Books*), then perform the **INSERT** action

## Publisher table after Merge

SQL> SELECT \* FROM publisher;

PUBID	NAME	CONTACT	PHONE	CITY
1	PRINTING IS US	TOMMIE SEYMOUR	000-714-8321	Baltimore
2	PUBLISH OUR WAY	JANE TOMLIN	010-410-0010	
3	AMERICAN PUBLISHING	DAVID DAVIDSON	800-555-1211	Los Angeles
4	READING MATERIALS INC.	RENEE SMITH	800-555-9743	
5	REED-W-RITE	SEBASTIAN JONES	800-555-8284	
50	Arkham House			Sauk City WI
51	Arcade Publishing			New York
52	Basic Books			Boulder CO
73	Thames and Hudson			New York
74	Touchstone Books			Westport CT
75	Vintage Books			New York
76	W.W. Norton			New York
77	Westview Press			Boulder CO

Note: As the *Henry Books'* book catalog is merged with *JustLee Books* database, we must be aware of the new publisher IDs for publishers that already existed in *JustLee Books*

## Data transfer without Merge

◆ We can do this in multiple steps:

1. Extend the *JustLee's* PUBLISHER table by adding CITY column
2. Update the matching records with the new CITY information
3. Add the remaining new records into the Publisher table in *JustLee* database

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## Data transfer without Merge (cont.)

1. Add a CITY column into Publisher table

```
ALTER TABLE publisher ADD city VARCHAR2(50);
```

2. Update existing records that exist in both data sets

```
UPDATE publisher j
SET city = (SELECT h.city
FROM publisher@henrydblink h
WHERE Lower(h.publisher_name) = Lower(j.name) )
WHERE Lower(name) IN (SELECT Lower(publisher_name)
FROM publisher@henrydblink)
```

3. Add new records from *Henry Books*

```
INSERT INTO publisher (pubid, name, city)
SELECT publisher_code, publisher_name, city
FROM publisher@henrydblink
WHERE Lower(publisher_name) NOT IN (SELECT Lower(name)
FROM publisher);
```

## Merge Delete

◆ Additional capability of the MERGE statement allows for deletion of records in target table

◆ Allows for completing multiple actions within a single command

```
MERGE INTO target_table t
USING source_table s
ON (t.primary_key = s.primary_key)
WHEN MATCHED THEN
UPDATE SET target.field1 = source.field1,
target.field2 = source.field2
DELETE WHERE target.field3 = 'value';
```

## Done so far

