1.264 Lecture 8

SQL: Basics, SELECT

SQL

- Structured query language (SQL) used for
 - Data definition (DDL): tables and views (virtual tables)
 - Data manipulation (DML): user or program can INSERT, DELETE, UPDATE or retrieve (SELECT) data
 - Access control: security
 - Data sharing: by concurrent users
 - Data integrity: referential integrity and transactions
- Not a complete language like Java, Visual Basic or C++
 - SQL is sub-language of about 30 statements
 - Usually embedded in another language or tool for database access
 - SQL has several inconsistencies; NULLs are problematic
 - Portable across operating systems and somewhat among vendors

Things that vary among SQL implementations

- Error codes
- Data types supported (dates/times, currency, string variations)
- System tables, about the structure of the database itself
- Interactive SQL
- Programming interface: no vendor follows the standard
- Dynamic SQL, used for report writers and query tools
- Implementer-defined variations within the standard
- Database initialization, opening and connection

SQL SELECT

- SELECT constructed of clauses to get columns and rows from one or more tables or views. Clauses must be in order:
 - SELECT columns
 - INTO new table
 - FROM table or view
 - WHERE specific rows or a join is created
 - GROUP BY grouping conditions (columns)
 - HAVING group-property (specific rows)
 - ORDER BY ordering criterion ASC | DESC

Exam	a	e ta	b	es

	[Or	derNbr	Cust	Ρ	rod	Q	ty	Amt		Disc
Orders			1 211	В	ulldozer	7		\$31	000.00	0.2	
			2 522	R	iveter	2		\$4.000.00		0.3	
				3 522	C	rane	1		\$500	000.00	0.4
		С	ustNbr	Compa	ny			Cu	stRep	CreditL	.imit
			211	Connor	Connor Co				89 \$50,000		,000.00
Customers			522	Amarat	AmaratungaEnterprise				89 \$40		,000.00
			890	Feni Fa	Feni Fabricators				53 \$1,000		,000.00
Salaal	Popo	R	epNbr	Name		RepOffice	e	Quo	ota	Sales	
Salesi	Reps		53	Bill Smit	th		1	\$10	0,000.00)	\$0.00
			89	Jen Jon	es		2	\$5	50,000.00) \$130	,000.00
Offices											
OfficeNbr	City		State	Region	Та	arget		Sale	S	Phone)
1	Denver		CO	West	\$3	3, <u>000,000.0</u>	0	\$13	0,000.00	970.58	6.3341
2	New Yo	ork	NY	East		<u>\$200,000.0</u>	0	\$30	0.000.00	212.94	2.5574
57	Dallas		ТХ	West		\$0.0	0		\$0.00	214.78	31.5342

Example schema



Using SQL Server and Management Studio Express

- Your SQL Server database engine should start by default when your system starts
 - Ask TAs for help if needed
- Start Management Studio Express (MSE) from Start->Programs
- Open Lecture7OrderDB.sql with MSE in Windows Explorer
 - Download the .sql file from the MIT Server
- Select 'Execute' from toolbar
 - Database should be created and data inserted for exercises during this class

SQL queries: SELECT

- Click 'New Query' in MSE; type these statements:
- List the sales reps
 - SELECT Name, Sales, Quota FROM SalesReps;
- Find the amount each rep is over or under quota
 - SELECT Name, Sales, Quota, (Sales-Quota) FROM SalesReps;
- Find the slackers
 - SELECT Name, Sales, Quota, (Sales-Quota) FROM SalesReps WHERE Sales < Quota;

RepNbr	Name	RepOffice	Quota	Sales
53	Bill Smith	1	\$100,000.00	\$0.00
89	Jen Jones	2	\$50,000.00	\$130,000.00

SQL queries: calculation, insert, delete, update

- Find the average sale
 - SELECT AVG(Amt) FROM Orders;
- Find the average sale for a customer
 - SELECT AVG(Amt) FROM Orders WHERE Cust = 211;
- Add an office
 - INSERT INTO Offices (OfficeNbr, City, State, Region, Target, Sales, Phone) VALUES ('55', 'Dallas','TX','West', 200000, 0, '214.333.2222');
- Delete a customer
 - DELETE FROM Customers WHERE Company = 'Connor Co';
 - (Syntax is valid but command will fail due to referential integrity)
- Raise a credit limit
 - UPDATE Customers

SET CreditLimit = 75000 WHERE Company = 'Amaratunga Enterprises';

SELECT: * and duplicates

- Select all columns (fields)
 SELECT * FROM Offices;
- Duplicate rows: query will get two instances of 'West'
 - SELECT Region FROM Offices;
- Eliminate duplicates:
 - SELECT DISTINCT Region FROM Offices;

NULLS

- NULL values evaluate to NOT TRUE in all cases.
 - Insert 'NewRep' with NULL (blank or empty) Quota
 - Write this statement yourself!
- The following two queries will not give all sales reps:
 - SELECT Name FROM SalesReps WHERE Sales > Quota;
 - SELECT Name FROM SalesReps WHERE Sales <= Quota;
 - A new rep with a NULL quota will not appear in either list
- Check for NULLS by:
 - SELECT Name FROM SalesReps WHERE Quota IS NULL;

SELECT Operators

<u>SELECT * FROM </u>

- WHERE Disc*Amt > 50000;
- WHERE Quota BETWEEN 50000 AND 100000; Range is inclusive (>=50000 and <=100000)
- WHERE State IN ('CO', 'UT', 'TX');
- WHERE RepNbr IS NOT NULL;
- WHERE Phone NOT LIKE '21%';
- SQL standard only has 2 wildcards
 - % any string of zero or more characters (* in Access)
 _ any single character (? in Access)
- Most databases have additional/different wildcards. SQL Server has:

[list]	match any single character in list, e.g., [a-f]
[^list]	match any single character not in list, e.g. [^h-m]

(Offices) (SalesReps) (Offices)

(SalesReps)

(Orders)

SELECT: COUNT, GROUP BY

	PartID	Vendor
	123	Α
	234	Α
S	345	В
	362	Α
	2345	С
	3464	Α
	4533	С

Number of parts from vendor A

Par

- SELECT COUNT(*) FROM Parts WHERE Vendor = 'A';
- Result: 4

Number of parts from each vendor

- SELECT Vendor, COUNT(*) AS PartsCount FROM Parts GROUP BY Vendor;
- Result:

Vendor	PartsCount
Α	4
В	1
С	2

Exercises

- What is the average credit limit of customers whose credit limit is less than \$1,000,000?
- How many sales offices are in the West region?
- Increase the price of bulldozers by 30% in all orders
- Delete any sales rep with a NULL quota

Exercises

- What is the average credit limit of customers whose credit limit is less than \$1,000,000?
 - SELECT AVG(CreditLimit) FROM Customers WHERE CreditLimit < 1000000;
- How many sales offices are in the West region?
 - SELECT Count(*) FROM Offices WHERE Region= 'West';
- Increase the price of bulldozers by 30% in all orders
 - UPDATE Orders SET Amt= Amt*1.3 WHERE Prod= 'Bulldozer';
- Delete any sales rep with a NULL quota
 - DELETE FROM SalesReps WHERE Quota IS NULL;