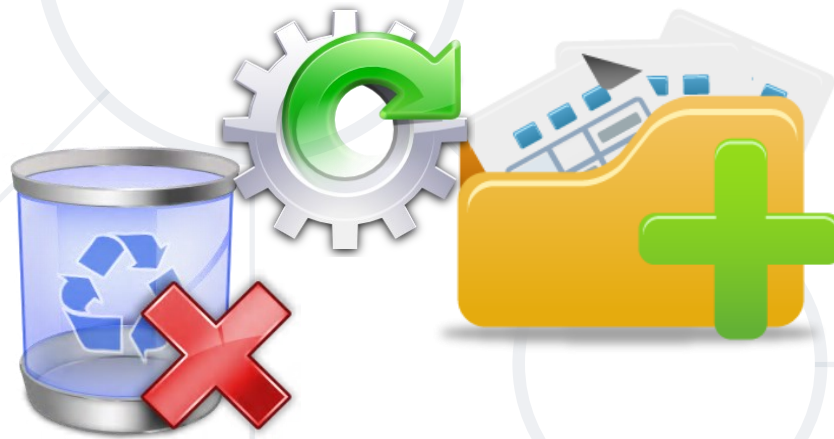


Basic CRUD in SQL Server

Create and Read Using SQL Queries



SoftUni Team
Technical Trainers



SoftUni



Software University

<https://softuni.bg>

1. Query Basics

- Table Creation

2. Retrieving Data

- SELECT
- Views





Basic SQL Queries

Data Definition Using T-SQL

What Are SQL and T-SQL?

- **Structured Query Language**

- Declarative language
- Close to regular English

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, JobTitle FROM Employees
```

- Supports definition, manipulation and access control of records

- **Transact-SQL (T-SQL)** – SQL Server's version of SQL

- Supports control flow (**if** statements, **loops**)
- Designed for writing **logic** inside the database

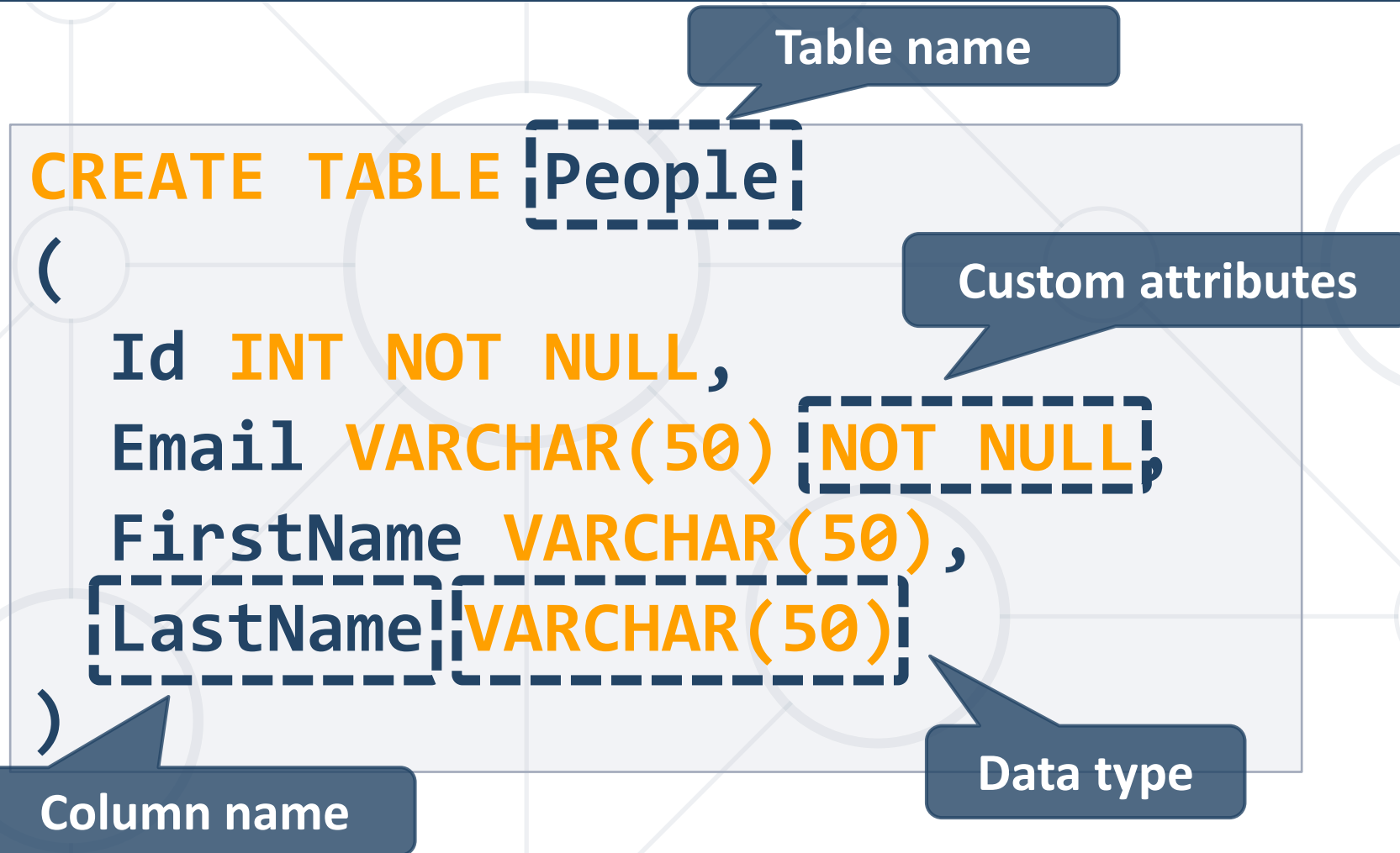
- We can communicate with the database engine using SQL
- Queries provide greater **control** and **flexibility**
- To create a database using SQL:

Database name

```
CREATE DATABASE Employees
```

- SQL keywords are traditionally **capitalized**

Table Creation in SQL



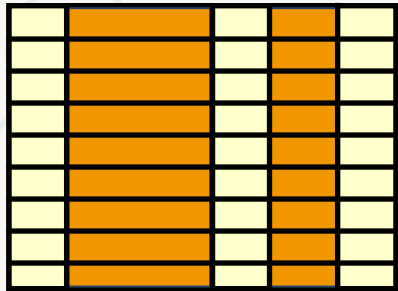


Using SQL SELECT

Capabilities of SQL SELECT

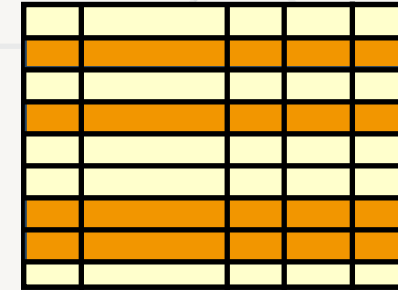
Projection

Take a subset of the columns



Selection

Take a subset of the rows



Join

Combine tables by some column

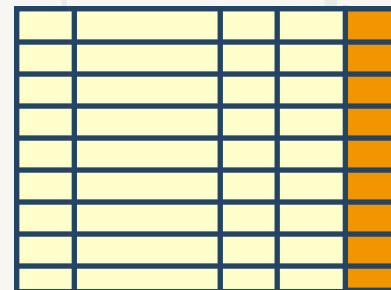


Table 1

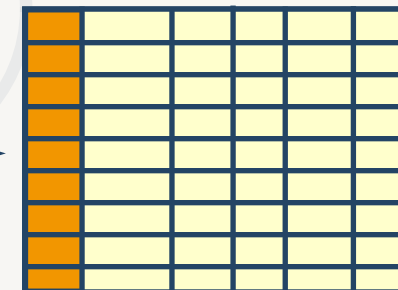


Table 2

SELECT – Example

- Selecting **all** columns from the "Departments" table

```
SELECT * FROM Departments
```

DepartmentID	Name	ManagerID
1	Engineering	12
2	Tool design	4
3	Sales	273
...

- Selecting **specific** columns

```
SELECT DepartmentId, Name  
FROM Departments
```



DepartmentID	Name
1	Engineering
2	Tool design
3	Sales
...	...

- **Aliases** rename a table or a column heading

Display Name

```
SELECT EmployeeID AS ID,  
       FirstName,  
       LastName  
FROM Employees
```



ID	FirstName	LastName
1	Guy	Gilbert
2	Kevin	Brown
...

- You can shorten fields or clarify abbreviations

```
SELECT c.Duration,  
       c.ACG AS 'Access Control Gateway'  
FROM Calls AS c
```

- You can **concatenate** column names using the **+** operator
 - **String literals** are enclosed in **single quotes**
 - Column names containing **special symbols** use **brackets**

```
SELECT FirstName + ' ' + LastName AS [Full Name],  
       EmployeeID AS [No.]  
FROM Employees
```

Full Name	No.
Guy Gilbert	1
Kevin Brown	2
...	...

Problem: Employee Summary

- Find information about all employees, listing their **full name**, **job title** and **salary**
 - Use **concatenation** to display first and last names as **one field**

Full Name	JobTitle	Salary
Guy Gilbert	Production Technician	12500.00
Kevin Brown	Marketing Assistant	13500.00
Roberto Tamburello	Engineering Manager	43300.00
Rob Walters	Senior Tool Designer	29800.00
Thierry D'Hers	Tool Designer	25000.00
David Bradley	Marketing Manager	37500.00
JoLynn Dobney	Production Supervisor	25000.00
Ruth Ellerbrock	Production Technician	13500.00

- Note: Query **SoftUni** database

Solution: Employee Summary

Concatenation

```
SELECT FirstName + ' ' + LastName  
AS [Full Name],  
JobTitle,  
Salary  
FROM Employees
```

Column Alias

Filtering the Selected Rows

- Use **DISTINCT** to eliminate **duplicate** results

```
SELECT DISTINCT DepartmentID  
FROM Employees
```

- Filter rows by specific **conditions** using the **WHERE** clause

```
SELECT LastName, DepartmentID  
FROM Employees  
WHERE DepartmentID = 1
```

- Other **logical operators** can be used for greater control

```
SELECT LastName, Salary FROM Employees  
WHERE Salary <= 20000
```

- Combine conditions using **NOT**, **OR**, **AND** and brackets

```
SELECT LastName FROM Employees  
WHERE NOT (ManagerID = 3 OR ManagerID = 4)
```

- Using **BETWEEN** operator to **specify a range**:

```
SELECT LastName, Salary FROM Employees  
WHERE Salary BETWEEN 20000 AND 22000
```

- Using **IN / NOT IN** to specify **a set of values**:

```
SELECT FirstName, LastName, ManagerID FROM  
Employees  
WHERE ManagerID IN (109, 3, 16)
```

Comparing with NULL

- **NULL** is a special value that means missing value
 - Not the same as **0** or a **blank space**
- Checking for **NULL** values



```
SELECT LastName, ManagerId FROM Employees  
WHERE ManagerId = NULL
```

This is always **false**!

```
SELECT LastName, ManagerId FROM Employees  
WHERE ManagerId IS NULL
```

```
SELECT LastName, ManagerId FROM Employees  
WHERE ManagerId IS NOT NULL
```


Sorting Result Sets

- Sort rows with the **ORDER BY** clause
 - ASC**: ascending order, default
 - DESC**: descending order

```
SELECT LastName, HireDate
FROM Employees
ORDER BY HireDate
```

```
SELECT LastName, HireDate
FROM Employees
ORDER BY HireDate DESC
```



LastName	HireDate
Gilbert	1998-07-31
Brown	1999-02-26
Tamburello	1999-12-12
...	...

LastName	HireDate
Valdez	2005-07-01
Tsoflias	2005-07-01
Abbas	2005-04-15
...	...

- Views are **named (saved) queries**
 - Simplify** complex queries
 - Limit access** to data for certain users
- Example: Get employee **names** and **salaries**, by department



```
CREATE VIEW v_EmployeesByDepartment AS
```

```
SELECT FirstName + ' ' + LastName AS [Full Name],  
       Salary  
FROM Employees
```

Executes query

```
SELECT * FROM v_EmployeesByDepartment
```

Problem: Highest Peak

- Create a **view** that selects all information about the **highest peak**
 - Name the view **v_HighestPeak**

```
SELECT * FROM v_HighestPeak
```



	Id	PeakName	Elevation	MountainId
1	68	Everest	8848	9

- Note: Query **Geography** database

Solution: Highest Peak

- **TOP(x)** selects the first x values

```
CREATE VIEW v_HighestPeak  
AS  
SELECT TOP (1) *  
FROM Peaks  
ORDER BY Elevation DESC
```



Sorting column

Greatest value first

- **T-SQL** is the language of **SQL Server**

```
SELECT *  
FROM Projects  
WHERE StartDate = '1/1/2006'
```

- **Views** allow us to **store queries** for easier use



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