System Designs & Databases ICA

T-SQL Server – T-SQL Queries to support

European Top Leagues

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Table of Contents

[T-SQL Server Practitioner Details 3](#_Toc195260404)

[Performance rating 3](#_Toc195260405)

[INTRO 3](#_Toc195260406)

[WHY YOU SHOULD LEARN T-SQL 3](#_Toc195260407)

[T-SQL Server Database Overview 3](#_Toc195260408)

[T-SQL Server DATABASE FOR DEMOS 3](#_Toc195260409)

[T-SQL Server DATABASE DIAGRAMS 3](#_Toc195260410)

[T-SQL Supporting Queries 3](#_Toc195260411)

[T-SQL Part One: SQL Server Coding Basics (T-SQL03 to TSQL08) 4](#_Toc195260412)

[MODULE 3: Writing SELECT Queries with single table 4](#_Toc195260413)

[DEMO 1: Writing Simple SELECT query 4](#_Toc195260414)

[DEMO 2: Eliminating Duplicates with DISTINCT 5](#_Toc195260415)

[DEMO 3: Using Column and Table Aliases 7](#_Toc195260416)

[DEMO 4: Writing SIMPLE Case Expressions 7](#_Toc195260417)

[MODULE 4: Joining and querying multiple tables 8](#_Toc195260418)

[DEMO 1: How to provide data from 2 related tables with a Join 8](#_Toc195260419)

[DEMO 2: How to query with inner joins 9](#_Toc195260420)

[DEMO 3: How to query with outer joins 10](#_Toc195260421)

[DEMO 4: How to query with cross joins and self joins 11](#_Toc195260422)

[MODULE 5: Sorting and filtering data 12](#_Toc195260423)

[DEMO 1: How to Sort Data 13](#_Toc195260424)

[DEMO 2: How to Filter Data with Predicates 14](#_Toc195260425)

[DEMO 3: How to Filter Data with TOP and OFFSET-FETCH 15](#_Toc195260426)

[DEMO 4: How to work with Unknown Values 16](#_Toc195260427)

[MODULE 6: Working with data types 17](#_Toc195260428)

[DEMO 1: Working with Data Type examples 17](#_Toc195260429)

[DEMO 2: Working with Character Data 17](#_Toc195260430)

[DEMO 3: Working with Date and Time Data 17](#_Toc195260431)

[MODULE 7: Using DML To modify data 17](#_Toc195260432)

[DEMO 1: Adding Data to Tables 17](#_Toc195260433)

[DEMO 2: Modifying and Removing Data 18](#_Toc195260434)

[DEMO 3: Generating Automatic Column Values 18](#_Toc195260435)

[MODULE 8: Using Built-in functions 18](#_Toc195260436)

[DEMO 1: Writing Queries with Built-in Functions 18](#_Toc195260437)

[DEMO 2: Using Conversion Functions 18](#_Toc195260438)

[DEMO 3: Using Logical Functions 18](#_Toc195260439)

[DEMO 4: Using Funcitons to Work with NULL 18](#_Toc195260440)

# T-SQL Server Practitioner Details

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| **SQL Server - TSQL Practitioner Details:** | | | |
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## Performance rating

## INTRO

## WHY YOU SHOULD LEARN T-SQL

You should learn SQL because it is the standard language for managing and manipulating databases.

# T-SQL Server Database Overview

## T-SQL Server DATABASE FOR DEMOS

European Top Leagues

## T-SQL Server DATABASE DIAGRAMS

## T-SQL Supporting Queries

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --SELECT \* queries from the different tables in the EuroLeagues database.  --Used to select all data from every column and row from a specific table in the EuroLeagues database.  SELECT \* FROM country;  SELECT \* FROM league;  SELECT \* FROM match;  SELECT \* FROM player;  SELECT \* FROM player\_attributes;  SELECT \* FROM team;  SELECT \* FROM team\_attributes; |
| --Check the data types of all columns in the different tables stored in the EuroLeagues database.  --Replace the TABLE\_NAME string with the table that is needed for check.  SELECT COLUMN\_NAME, DATA\_TYPE, CHARACTER\_MAXIMUM\_LENGTH  FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS  WHERE TABLE\_NAME = 'team'; |
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# T-SQL Part One: SQL Server Coding Basics (T-SQL03 to TSQL08)

## MODULE 3: Writing SELECT Queries with single table

### DEMO 1: Writing Simple SELECT query

Two Examples per Demo

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| USE EuroLeagues  ALTER AUTHORIZATION ON DATABASE:: EuroLeagues TO sa  GO  --SELECT \* queries from the different tables in the EuroLeagues database.  --Explanation: Used to select all data from every column and row from a specific table in the EuroLeagues database.  SELECT \* FROM league; |
| --User Story: Select the total number of goals scored from the EuroLeagues.match table.  --Explanation: Simple SELECT query that creates a calculated column, calling the sum function on the home\_team\_goal and away\_team\_goal columns.  SELECT SUM(home\_team\_goal + away\_team\_goal)  FROM match; |
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### DEMO 2: Eliminating Duplicates with DISTINCT

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --User Story: Eliminate duplicate seasons from the EuroLeagues.match table and order them from earliest to latest.  --Explanation: This query uses a subquery and casts the season as a varchar type (it was initially stored as a text value), so that it can work directly with functions like LEFT().  --It extracts the starting years of the seasons (the first four characters), casts them to an int and orders them.  SELECT season  FROM(  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(season AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS season  FROM match  ) AS season  ORDER BY CAST(LEFT(season, 4) AS INT); |
| **Result of the subquery:**  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(season AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS season  FROM match |
| **Result of the entire query:** |
| --User Story: Select unique player names from the EuroLeagues.player table and stores them in a column called 'AllPlayerNames'.  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(player\_name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS AllPlayerNames  FROM player; |
| ... |

### DEMO 3: Using Column and Table Aliases

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo A3 Query Three  --Module 3: Using Column and Table Aliases Lesson  --User Story: Select the total number of goals scored from the EuroLeagues.match table and assign the column the 'TotalGoalsScored' alias.  SELECT SUM(home\_team\_goal + away\_team\_goal) AS TotalGoalsScored  FROM match; |
|  |
| --Demo A4 Query Two  --Module 3: Using Column and Table Aliases Lesson  --User Story: Select all columns from the EuroLeagues.team table using the alias 'MiddlesbroughFCInfo', where the team\_long\_name is Middlesbrough.  SELECT id, team\_api\_id, team\_fifa\_api\_id, team\_long\_name, team\_short\_name  FROM team AS MiddlesbroughFCInfo  WHERE CAST(team\_long\_name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) = 'Middlesbrough'; |
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### DEMO 4: Writing SIMPLE Case Expressions

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo A4 Query One  --Module 4: Writing Simple CASE expressions  --Demo A4 Query One  --Module 4: Writing Simple CASE expressions  --User Story: Categorise countries by league tier.  --The name of the countries is casted as a varchar so that it can work directly with functions.  SELECT CAST(name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS country\_names,  CASE  WHEN CAST(name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) IN ('England', 'Spain', 'France', 'Germany', 'Italy') THEN 'Top 5 League'  ELSE 'Not in Top 5'  END AS League\_Tier  FROM country; |
|  |
| --Demo A4 Query Two  --Module 4: Writing Simple CASE expressions  --User Story: Determine the result of a match using the match table.  SELECT id AS match\_id,  CASE  WHEN home\_team\_goal > away\_team\_goal THEN 'Home Team Won'  WHEN home\_team\_goal < away\_team\_goal THEN 'Away Team Won'  ELSE 'Draw'  END AS Result  FROM match; |
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## MODULE 4: Joining and querying multiple tables

Why use Joining and Querying Multiple Tables?

### DEMO 1: How to provide data from 2 related tables with a Join

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo B1 Query One  --Module 4: How to provide data from 2 related tables with a Join.  --User Story: Select the league names associated with each country.  SELECT c.name AS country\_name, l.name AS league\_name  FROM country AS c  JOIN league AS l  ON c.id = l.country\_id; |
|  |
| --Demo B1 Query Two  --Module 4: How to provide data from 2 related tables with a Join.  SELECT DISTINCT p.player\_api\_id, CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, pa.overall\_rating, pa.potential AS potential\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  ORDER BY p.player\_api\_id;  --Notice how there are many duplicate player names and ratings, this is because each player has had multiple ratings assigned to them across many career dates. |
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### DEMO 2: How to query with inner joins

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo B2 Query One  --Module 4: How to query with inner joins.  --User Story: Select all the different ratings of the best player (the best player has the highest overall and potential ratings)  --Lionel Messi.  SELECT p.player\_api\_id, CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, pa.overall\_rating, pa.potential AS potential\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  WHERE pa.overall\_rating = (SELECT MAX(pa.overall\_rating) FROM player\_attributes AS pa)  ORDER BY p.player\_api\_id |
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| --Demo B2 Query Two  --Module 4: How to query with outer joins  --User Story: Join the match table with the team table to get the home and away team names.  SELECT DISTINCT team\_api\_id, CAST(team\_long\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS team\_long\_name  FROM team  JOIN match  ON home\_team\_api\_id = team\_api\_id OR away\_team\_api\_id = team\_api\_id  ORDER BY team\_api\_id; |
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### DEMO 3: How to query with outer joins

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo B3 Query One  --Module 4: How to query with outer joins  --User Story: full outer join between team and team\_attributes to retrieve a distinct list of all teams, including those with or without associated attribute data.  SELECT DISTINCT t.team\_fifa\_api\_id, CAST(t.team\_long\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS team\_long\_name, CAST(t.team\_short\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS team\_short\_name  FROM team AS t  FULL OUTER JOIN team\_attributes AS ta  ON t.team\_fifa\_api\_id = ta.team\_fifa\_api\_id; |
|  |
| --Demo B3 Query Two  --Module 4: How to query with outer joins  --User Story: full outer join between match and team to retrieve a distinct list of all matches, ensuring that match data is included even if team details are duplicated or missing due to the join condition.  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(m.mdate AS varchar(MAX)) AS match\_date, m.match\_api\_id, m.home\_team\_api\_id, m.away\_team\_api\_id, m.home\_team\_goal, m.away\_team\_goal  FROM match AS m  FULL OUTER JOIN team AS t  ON m.home\_team\_api\_id = t.team\_api\_id OR m.away\_team\_api\_id = t.team\_api\_id; |
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### DEMO 4: How to query with cross joins and self joins

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo B4 Query One  --Module 4: How to query with cross and self joins  --Description: Retrieves distinct player names, their fifa API ids, overall ratings, and preferred foot by cross joining the player and player\_attributes tables together.  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, p.player\_fifa\_api\_id, pa.overall\_rating, CAST(pa.preferred\_foot AS varchar(MAX)) AS preferred\_foot  FROM player AS p  CROSS JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  WHERE p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id; |
|  |
| SELECT DISTINCT TOP 100  p1.player\_api\_id AS p1\_api\_id,  CAST(p1\_player.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_for\_comparison,  p1.finishing,  p1.shot\_power,  p2.player\_api\_id AS p2\_api\_id,  CAST(p2\_player.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS p2\_name,  p2.finishing,  p2.shot\_power  FROM player\_attributes p1  JOIN player\_attributes p2  ON p1.player\_api\_id = 2625 AND p1.player\_api\_id <> p2.player\_api\_id  JOIN player p1\_player ON p1.player\_api\_id = p1\_player.player\_api\_id  JOIN player p2\_player ON p2.player\_api\_id = p2\_player.player\_api\_id  ORDER BY p2.player\_api\_id; |
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## MODULE 5: Sorting and filtering data

### DEMO 1: How to Sort Data

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo B5 Query One  --Module 5: How to Sort Data  --Description: Select id and player names from the EuroLeagues.player table, ordering the id in ascending order.  --Simple SELECT query with ORDER by clause.  SELECT id, player\_name  FROM player  ORDER BY id ASC; |
| A screenshot of a black and white screen  AI-generated content may be incorrect. |
| --Demo B5 Query Two  --Module 5: How to Sort Data  --Description: Selects the player\_api\_id, name and height from the EuroLeagues.player table, ordering the players by height in descending order.  SELECT player\_api\_id, player\_name, height  FROM player  ORDER BY height DESC; |
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### DEMO 2: How to Filter Data with Predicates

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo C2 Query One  --Module 5: How to filter data with predicates.  --Description: Retrieves a list of distinct players that have an overall rating greater than 80. Each player only appears once with their highest rating.  SELECT DISTINCT pa.player\_fifa\_api\_id, CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, MAX(pa.overall\_rating) AS overall\_rating  FROM player\_attributes AS pa  JOIN player AS p  ON p.player\_fifa\_api\_id = pa.player\_fifa\_api\_id  WHERE overall\_rating > 80  GROUP BY pa.player\_fifa\_api\_id, CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)); |
|  |
| --Demo C2 Query Two  --Module 5: How to filter data with predicates.  --Description: The query retrieves all match details involving Middlesbrough, including the teams they played, the season (as well as its stage), the matchID and the goals scored.  SELECT  home\_team.team\_api\_id AS home\_team\_api\_id,  CAST(home\_team.team\_long\_name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS home\_team,  away\_team.team\_api\_id AS away\_team\_api\_id,  CAST(away\_team.team\_long\_name AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS away\_team,  CAST(m.season AS VARCHAR(MAX)) AS season,  m.stage,  m.match\_api\_id,  m.home\_team\_goal,  m.away\_team\_goal  FROM match AS m  JOIN team AS home\_team ON home\_team.team\_api\_id = m.home\_team\_api\_id  JOIN team AS away\_team ON away\_team.team\_api\_id = m.away\_team\_api\_id  WHERE  CAST(home\_team.team\_long\_name AS varchar(MAX)) = 'Middlesbrough'  OR CAST(away\_team.team\_long\_name AS varchar(MAX)) = 'Middlesbrough'; |
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### DEMO 3: How to Filter Data with TOP and OFFSET-FETCH

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo C3 Query One  --Module 5: How to filter data with TOP and OFFSET-FETCH.  --Description: Selects top 100 players and their api ids from the players table, joining with the player attributes table to get their overall ratings.  --Their overall ratings are ordered in descending order.  SELECT DISTINCT TOP 100 CAST(p.player\_name AS nvarchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, p.player\_api\_id, ISNULL(pa.overall\_rating, '0') AS overall\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  GROUP BY CAST(p.player\_name AS nvarchar(MAX)), p.player\_api\_id, pa.overall\_rating  ORDER BY overall\_rating DESC |
|  |
| --Demo C3 Query Two  --Module 5: How to filter data with TOP and OFFSET-FETCH  --Description: Selects the bottom 10 of the top 100 players with their api ids from the players table, joining with the players attributes table to get their overall ratings.  SELECT DISTINCT CAST(p.player\_name AS nvarchar(MAX)) AS player\_name, p.player\_api\_id, ISNULL(pa.overall\_rating, '0') AS overall\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  GROUP BY CAST(p.player\_name AS nvarchar(MAX)), p.player\_api\_id, pa.overall\_rating  ORDER BY overall\_rating DESC  OFFSET 90 ROWS  FETCH NEXT 10 ROWS ONLY; |
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### DEMO 4: How to work with Unknown Values

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo C4 Query One  --Module 5: How to work with unknown values  --Description: Selects the team\_fifa\_api\_id, the long name and short name of teams from the teams table.  --If the team\_fifa\_api\_id is null, the string 'No FIFA API ID' is replaced in place of the null value.  SELECT ISNULL(CAST(TRY\_CAST(team\_fifa\_api\_id AS INT) AS VARCHAR(255)), 'No FIFA API ID') AS fifa\_api\_id, team\_long\_name, team\_short\_name  FROM team; |
|  |
| --Demo C4 Query Two  --Module 5: How to work with unknown values  --Description: Returns a list of player names with missing overall ratings.  SELECT p.player\_name, pa.overall\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  WHERE pa.overall\_rating IS NULL; |
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## MODULE 6: Working with data types

### DEMO 1: Working with Data Type examples

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo D1 Query One  --Module 6: Working with data types examples  --Description: This query demonstrates working with data types by casting numeric and text fields using CAST and handling null values with ISNULL.  --The query selects distinct player names and their overall ratings, ordered in ascending order. If a rating is null, it displays 'N/A'.  SELECT DISTINCT  CAST(p.player\_name AS VARCHAR) AS player\_name,  ISNULL(CAST(pa.overall\_rating AS VARCHAR), 'N/A') + ' OVR' AS Overall\_Rating  FROM player\_attributes pa  JOIN player p ON pa.player\_api\_id = p.player\_api\_id  ORDER BY Overall\_Rating ASC; |
|  |
| --Demo D1 Query Two  --Module 6: Working with data types examples  --Description: This query demonstrates working with data types as it selects all columns in the database, ordered by table\_name  --and displays the data type and max character length of each.  SELECT TABLE\_NAME, COLUMN\_NAME, DATA\_TYPE, CHARACTER\_MAXIMUM\_LENGTH  FROM INFORMATION\_SCHEMA.COLUMNS  ORDER BY TABLE\_NAME; |
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### DEMO 2: Working with Character Data

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
| --Demo D2 Query One  --Module 6: Working with Character Data  --Original query I wanted to concatenate.  SELECT DISTINCT  CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)) AS player\_name,  MAX(pa.overall\_rating) AS overall\_rating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  GROUP BY CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX));  --Description: This query returns a list of unique players from the player table alongside their highest overall rating  --from the player\_attributes table, formatted as a single string.  SELECT DISTINCT  CONCAT(  CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)),  N' (overall\_rating: ',  CAST(MAX(pa.overall\_rating) AS NVARCHAR),  N')'  ) AS playerWithRating  FROM player AS p  JOIN player\_attributes AS pa  ON p.player\_api\_id = pa.player\_api\_id  GROUP BY CAST(p.player\_name AS varchar(MAX)); |
| **Original Query Output** |
|  |
| **Query Output with Concatenation** |
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### DEMO 3: Working with Date and Time Data

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| **TSQL Demo Code Evidence/Results in SSMS** |
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## MODULE 7: Using DML To modify data

Why use DML to modify data?

DML is an abbreviation for Data Manipulation Language. Represents a collection of programming languages explicitly used to make changes to the data

### DEMO 1: Adding Data to Tables

### DEMO 2: Modifying and Removing Data

### DEMO 3: Generating Automatic Column Values

## MODULE 8: Using Built-in functions

Why do programmers use built-in functions?

### DEMO 1: Writing Queries with Built-in Functions

### DEMO 2: Using Conversion Functions

### DEMO 3: Using Logical Functions

### DEMO 4: Using Funcitons to Work with NULL