Microsoft SQL Server 2019 Design & Develop



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- DDL(Data Definition Language)
 - CREATE
 - DROP
 - ALTER
 - RENAME
 - TRUNCATE



- DML(Data Manipulation Language)
 - INSERT
 - UPDATE
 - DELETE
 - MERGE
 - LOCK



- DQL(Data Query Language)
 - SELECT



- DCL(Data Control Language)
 - GRANT
 - REVOKE



- TCL(Transaction Control Language)
 - BEGIN TRAN
 - COMMIT
 - ROLLBACK
 - SAVEPOINT

Types of Programming



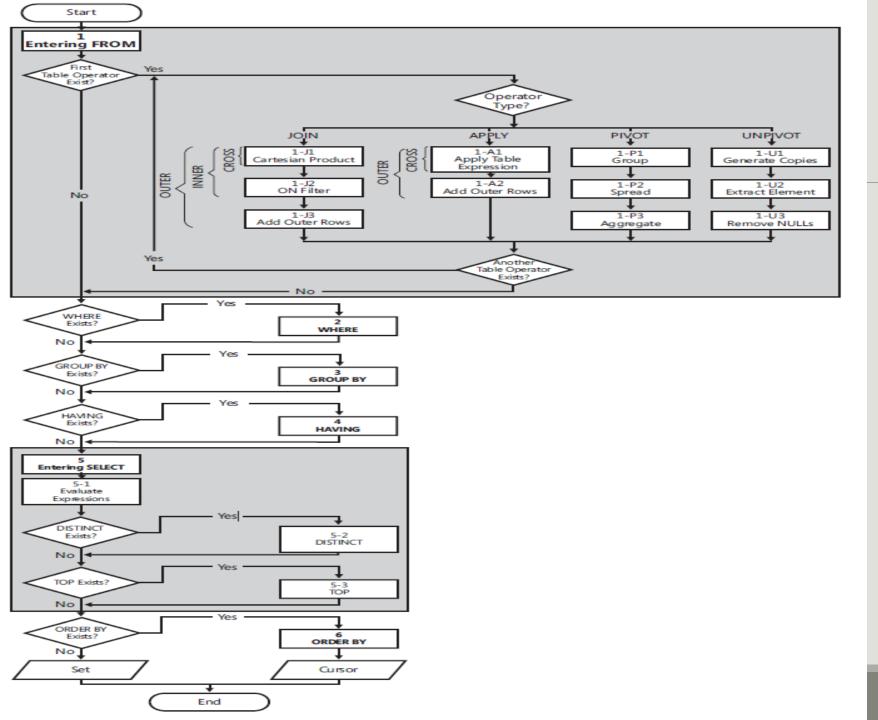
- Procedural (Imperative)
 - HOW
- Declarative
 - WHAT

Logical Query Processing



```
(5) SELECT (5-2) DISTINCT (7) TOP(<top_specification>)
       (5-1) <select list>
(1) FROM
       (1-J) <left table> <join type> JOIN <right table> ON <on predicate>
       (1-A) <left table> <apply type> APPLY <right input table> AS <alias>
       (1-P) <left table> PIVOT(<pivot specification>) AS <alias>
       (1-U) <left table> UNPIVOT(<unpivot specification>) AS <alias>
```

```
(2) WHERE
       <where predicate>
(3) GROUP BY
       <group by specification>
(4) HAVING
       <having predicate>
(6) ORDER BY
       <order by list>
(7) OFFSET
       <offset specification> ROWS FETCH NEXT < fetch specification> ROWS ONLY;
```





Logical Query Processing

(1) FROM



- Identify query's source tables (sets)
- Process table (set) operators
 - JOIN
 - APLLY
 - PIVOT
 - UNPIVOT

(5-1) <select_list>



- Evaluate Expressions
 - Column
 - Fixed value
 - SQL functions
 - Combination of one or more
 - Columns,
 - Fixed values
 - SQL functions

(5-1) <select_list>



- * (Asterisk)
- Aliasing
 - expression AS <alias>
 - expression <alias>
 - <alias> = expression

(2) WHERE



- Filter the rows from previous step
 - Based on <where_predicate>
- Only rows which evaluated to TRUE go to next step

(1-J) **JOIN**



Employee				
ID	Name	CityID		
1	Ali	3		
2	Omid	4		
3	Reza	5		

{	(1, Ali, 3),
	(2, Omid, 4),
	(3, Reza, 5)
}	

City			
ID	Name		
3	Tehran		
4	Shiraz		
5	Tabriz		

{	(3, Tehran), (4, Shiraz),
,	(5, Tabriz)
}	

Result					
ID	Name	CityID	CityName		
1	Ali	3	Tehran		
2	Omid	4	Shiraz		
3	Reza	5	Tabriz		

```
{
      (1, Ali, 3, Tehran),
      (2, Omid, 4, Shiraz),
      (3, Reza, 5, Tabriz)
}
```

(1-J1) Cartesian Product



E = { (1, Ali, 3), (2, Omid, 4), (3, Reza, 5)} C = { (3, Tehran), (4, Shiraz),(5, Tabriz)}			E * C = ?
	(3, Tehran)	→	((1, Ali, 3), (3, Tehran))
(1, Ali, 3)	(4, Shiraz)		((1, Ali, 3), (4, Shiraz))
	(5, Tabriz)	———	((1, Ali, 3), (5, Tabriz))
	(3, Tehran)		((2, Omid, 4), (3, Tehran))
(2, Omid, 4)	(4, Shiraz)	→	((2, Omid, 4), (4, Shiraz))
	(5, Tabriz)		((2, Omid, 4), (5, Tabriz))
	(3, Tehran)		((3, Reza, 5), (3, Tehran))
(3, Reza, 5)	(4, Shiraz)		((3, Reza, 5), (4, Shiraz))
	(5, Tabriz)		((3, Reza, 5), (5, Tabriz))

(1-J2) On Predicate



	Employee		Cit	·V	ON
ID	Name	CityID	ID	Name	Evaluation
1	Ali	3	3	Tehran	True
1	Ali	3	4	Shiraz	False
1	Ali	3	5	Tabriz	False
2	Omid	4	3	Tehran	False
2	Omid	4	4	Shiraz	True
2	Omid	4	5	Tabriz	False
3	Reza	5	3	Tehran	False
3	Reza	5	4	Shiraz	False
3	Reza	5	5	Tabriz	True



Employee			C	City
ID	Name	CityID	ID	Name
1	Ali	3	3	Tehran
2	Omid	4	4	Shiraz
3	Reza	5	5	Tabriz

(1-J3) Add Outer Rows



Employee				
ID Name CityID				
1	Ali	3		
2	Omid	4		

{	(1, Ali, 3), (2, Omid, 4)
}	

City			
ID	Name		
4	Shiraz		
5	Tabriz		

```
{ (4, Shiraz),
(5, Tabriz)
}
```

Result					
ID	Name	CityID	CityName		
1	Ali	3	NULL		
2	Omid	4	Shiraz		

```
{ (1, Ali, 3, NULL),
(2, Omid, 4, Shiraz)
}
```

(1-J3) Add Outer Rows



E = { (1, Ali, 3), (2, Omi C = { (4, Shiraz), (5, Ta			E * C = ?
(1, Ali, 3)	(4, Shiraz)		((1, Ali, 3), (4, Shiraz))
	(5, Tabriz)		((1, Ali, 3), (5, Tabriz))
(2, Omid, 4)	(4, Shiraz)		((2, Omid, 4), (4, Shiraz))
	(5, Tabriz)		((2, Omid, 4), (5, Tabriz))

(1-J3) Add Outer Rows



	Employee		Cit	:y	ON
ID	Name	CityID	ID	Name	Evaluation
1	Ali	3	4	Shiraz	False
1	Ali	3	5	Tabriz	False
2	Omid	4	4	Shiraz	True
2	Omid	4	5	Tabriz	False

Employee			OUTER ROW
ID	Name	CityID	Evaluation
1	Ali	3	True .
2	Omid	4	False

	OUTER ROW	
ID	Name	Evaluation
4	Shiraz	False
5	Tabriz	True

Employee		City		
ID	Name	CityID	ID	Name
2	Omid	4	4	Shiraz
1	Ali	3	NULL	NULL
NULL	NULL	NULL	5	Tabriz

JOINs



JOIN Type		Cartesian Product	On Predicate	Add Outer Rows
CROSS JOIN		ОК		
INNER JOIN		ОК	ОК	
OUTER JOIN	LEFT OUTER JOIN	OK	ОК	ОК
	RIGHT OUTER JOIN			
	FULL OUTER JOIN			

JOINs



JOIN Type		Old Style	Very Old Style	
CROSS JOIN			,	
INNER JOIN		JOIN	,	=
OUTER JOIN	LEFT OUTER JOIN	LEFT JOIN	,	*=
	RIGHT OUTER JOIN	RIGHT JOIN	,	=*
	FULL OUTER JOIN	FULL JOIN	,	*=*

مطالعه بيشتر



- دانلود و نصب دیتابیس Adventure Works
 - SELECT آموزش دستور
 - آموزش JOIN در SQL