# Department of Computing

**CS220: Database Systems**

**Class: BSCS -9B**

**Lab 02: SQL Operators**

**Time: 2:00-5:00 pm**

**Lab Engineer: Miss Sadia Amir**

# CLO-2: Formulate SQL queries to retrieve information from a relational database.

**SUBMITTED BY:**

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# Introduction

Structured Query Language (SQL) was developed at IBM San Jose Research Laboratory as a part of System R project. It is a declarative query language for querying a relational database. It also includes features for defining the structure of the data, for inserting and modifying data in the database, and for specifying security constraints. It is relational complete (it supports all six core relational algebra operations). SQL commands can be classified into three groups DDL, DML & DCL.

# Objectives

After performing this lab students should be able to:

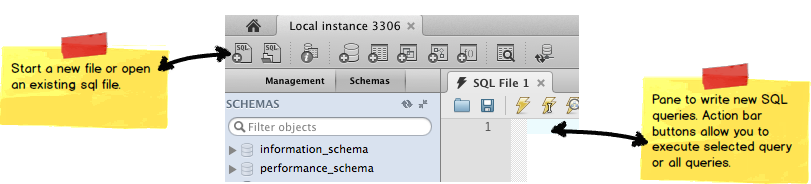
1. Design SQL queries to retrieve data using SELECT clause and various associated operators.
2. Design SQL queries with FROM & WHERE clause.
3. Execute SQL queries over MySQL using MySQL Workbench.

# Tools/Software Requirement

* MySQL Community Server 5.6
* MySQL Workbench 6.1
* Sakila Database

# Description

1. Open MySQL Workbench and open the default connection instance.
2. A new query window would open from where you can write and execute queries.



1. You can save the query file and can also add comments using # symbol.
2. On executing queries, results are displayed in the lower part of the screen.
3. Error or success messages are displayed in action output pane at the bottom.
4. Try running few SQL queries modeled during the lectures to get it going.
5. Continue playing with the Workbench and SQL queries till you are comfortable with the querying mechanism and have learnt the shortcuts to execute queries.

## SQL Basic Query Structure

### The SELECT clause

The most common use of the SQL commands is the selection of data from the tables located in a database. This can be achieved through SELECT command. We need to SELECT information FROM a table. Hence we have the most basic SQL query structure comprising of:

* SELECT
* FROM
* WHERE

The syntax for SELECT clause is as follows:

**SELECT "column\_name(s)" FROM "table\_name(s)";**

Always specify the name of the database in which a table/relation is present through which data is to be retrieved.

***e.g. Select column\_name***

***From Sakila.table\_name***

There are three ways we can retrieve data from a table:

* Retrieve one column
* Retrieve multiple columns
* Retrieve all columns (Use \*)

The select clause can contain arithmetic expressions involving the operation, +, –, \*, and /, and operating on constants or attributes of records (tuples).

### The FROM clause

The FROM clause can allow to select attributes from single table or multiple tables. When multiple tables are applied, it combines the records from the two or more tables listed and presents every possible combination of the listed attributes in SELECT clause.

This is not very useful until some filtering condition is applied. This is achieved through using the WHERE clause.

### The WHERE clause

We can use the WHERE clause to filter the result set based on certain conditions. The syntax for using WHERE in the SELECT statement is as follows:

**SELECT "column\_name(s)"  
FROM "table\_name(s)"  
WHERE "condition";**

"Condition" can include a single comparison clause (called simple condition) or multiple comparison clauses combined together using AND or OR operators (compound condition). Conditions can include other operators like IN, BETWEEN, DISTINCT etc shown in Table 1:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Description** | **Example** |
| = | Equal to | Author = 'Alcott' |
| <> | Not equal to (most DBMS also accept != instead of <>) | Dept <> 'Sales' |
| > | Greater than | Hire\_Date > '2012-01-31' |
| < | Less than | Bonus < 50000.00 |
| >= | Greater than or equal | Dependants >= 2 |
| <= | Less than or equal | Rate <= 0.05 |
| BETWEEN | Between an inclusive range | Cost BETWEEN 100.00 AND 500.00 |
| LIKE | Match a character pattern | First\_Name LIKE 'Will%' |

Table 1: List of Basic Operators available in SQL

## Ordering data

The order of rows returned in a query result is undefined. The ORDER BY clause can be used to sort the rows. This clause comes last in the SELECT statement. ASC at the end of the ORDER BY clause specifies ascending order where as DESC specifies descending order. ASC is the default order. The syntax for an ORDER BY statement is as follows:

**SELECT "column\_name"  
FROM "table\_name"  
[WHERE "condition"]  
ORDER BY "column\_name" [ASC, DESC];**

## The Wildcard operators

There are times when we want to match on a string pattern. To do that, we will need to employ the concept of wildcard. In SQL, there are two wildcards:

* % (percent sign) represents zero, one, or more characters.
* \_ (underscore) represents exactly one character.

Wildcards are used with the LIKE keyword in SQL.

Below are some wildcard examples:

* 'A\_Z': All string that starts with 'A', another character, and end with 'Z'. For example, 'ABZ' and 'A2Z' would both satisfy the condition, while 'AKKZ' would not (because there are two characters between A and Z instead of one).
* 'ABC%': All strings that start with 'ABC'. For example, 'ABCD' and 'ABCABC' would both satisfy the condition.
* '%XYZ': All strings that end with 'XYZ'. For example, 'WXYZ' and 'ZZXYZ' would both satisfy the condition.
* '%AN%': All strings that contain the pattern 'AN' anywhere. For example, 'LOS ANGELES' and 'SAN FRANCISCO' would both satisfy the condition.
* '\_AN%': All strings that contain a character, then 'AN', followed by anything else. For example, 'SAN FRANCISCO' would satisfy the condition, while 'LOS ANGELES' would not satisfy the condition.

# Lab Task

## Using Sakila Database

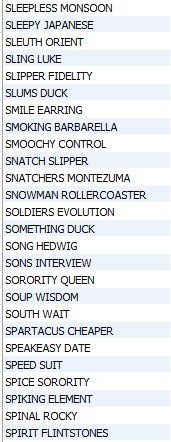
Formulate SQL queries for the following needs and execute them on Sakila database.

1. **Retrieve names of movies starting with S.**

**CODE**

SELECT title FROM sakila.film WHERE title LIKE 's%';

**OUTPUT**



1. **Select release year of movies starting with M?**

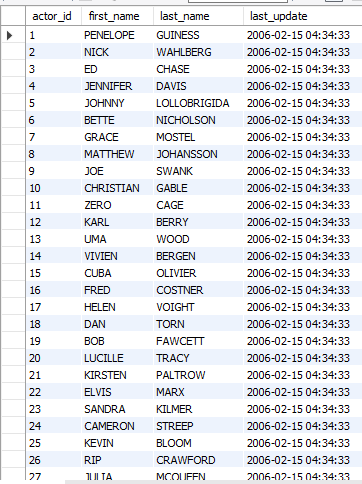
**CODE**

SELECT release\_year FROM sakila.film WHERE release\_year LIKE 'M%';

**OUTPUT**



1. **Retrieve data of all actors whose names are not ending on T.**



1. **List one or more languages in which any movie is available.**

**CODE:** SELECT name from sakila.language,sakila.film WHERE language.language\_id=film.language\_id;

**Output:**



1. **What category does the movie ADAPTATION HOLES belong to?**

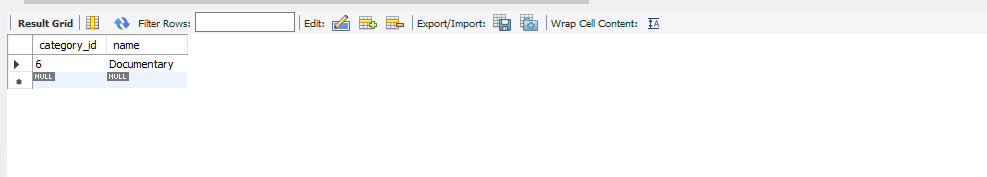
**CODE**

SELECT film\_id,title FROM sakila.film WHERE title='ADAPTATION HOLES';

SELECT category\_id ,film\_id FROM film\_category WHERE film\_id='3';

SELECT category\_id ,name FROM category WHERE category\_id='12';

**OUTPUT**



1. **Retrieve first and last name of actors who played in ALONE TRIP.**

**CODE**

SELECT film\_id,title FROM sakila.film WHERE title='ALONE TRIP';

SELECT film\_id,actor\_id FROM sakila.film\_actor WHERE film\_id='17';

SELECT first\_name,last\_name FROM sakila.actor WHERE actor\_id='3'||'12'||'13'||'82'||'100'||'160'||'167'||'187';

**OUTPUT**

# 

# Deliverable

Submit a PDF document including the SQL queries to answer above-mentioned information needs as well as snapshot of their outcome when executed over MySQL using the Workbench.