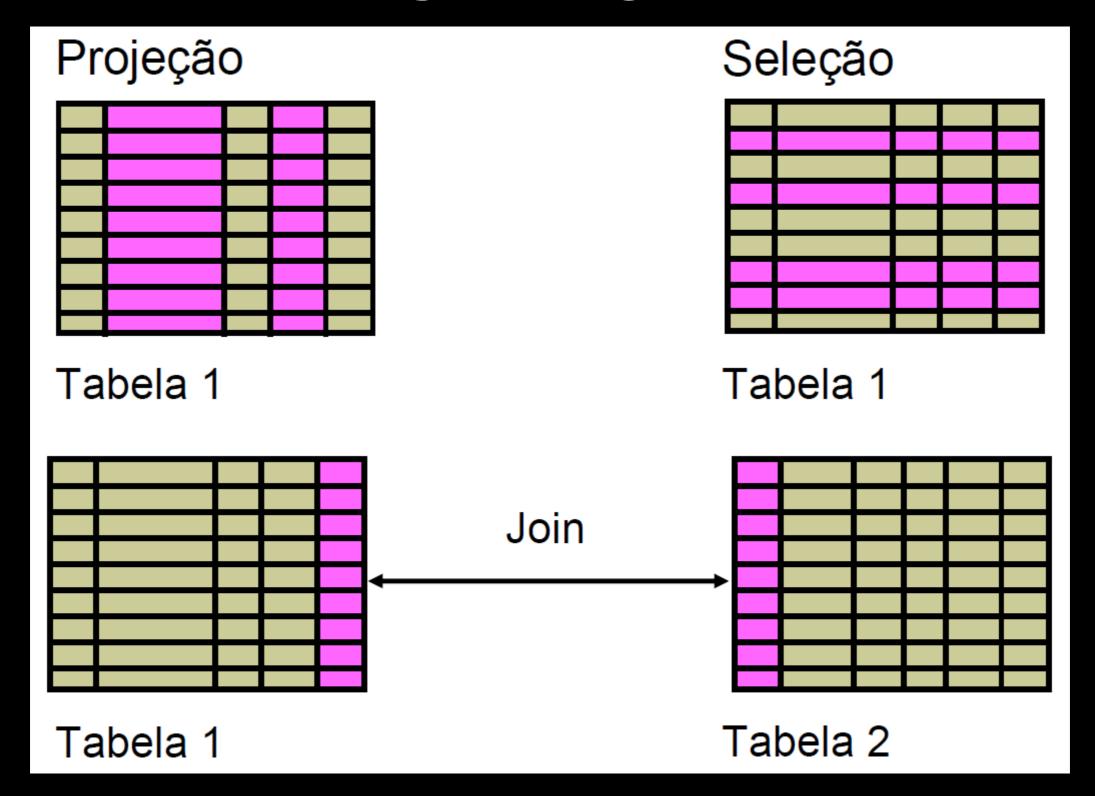
#### Banco de Dados

# AULA 5 – CONSULTAS SQL

# Recursos das instruções SQL SELECT



#### Apelidos para as colunas

```
SELECT firstname AS name, commission comm FROM employee;
```

```
SELECT firstname "Name", salary*12 AS "Annual Salary"
```

FROM employee

#### Strings

```
SELECT e.lastname || ' is a ' || j.name
AS "Employee Details"

FROM employee e, job j

WHERE employee.job_id = job.id;
```

#### Caracteres e datas

```
SELECT lastname, job id, department id
FROM employee
WHERE lastname = 'Souza';
SELECT lastname
FROM employee
WHERE hire = '2012-12-15';
```

## Operadores de comparação

Operador	Significado
=	Igual a
>	Maior que
>=	Maior que ou igual a
<	Menor que
<=	Menor que ou igual a
<b>&lt;&gt;</b>	Diferente de
BETWEENAND	Entre dois valores (inclusive)
IN(set)	Corresponde a qualquer lista de
LIKE	Corresponde a um padrão de
IS NULL	É um valor nulo

#### Operadores de comparação

```
SELECT lastname, salary
FROM employee
WHERE salary <= 3000;</pre>
```

```
SELECT lastname, salary
FROM employee
WHERE salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500;
```

#### Operadores de comparação

```
FROM employee
WHERE salary IN (1000, 2000, 3000);
SELECT lastname, manager id
FROM employee
WHERE manager id IS NULL;
```

SELECT lastname, salary

### Operadores lógicos

Operador	Significado
AND	Retornará TRUE se <i>ambas as</i> condições componentes forem verdadeiras
OR	Retornará TRUE se <i>uma das</i> condições componentes for verdadeira
NOT	Retornará TRUE se a condição for falsa

#### Operadores lógicos

```
SELECT lastname, job_id, salary
FROM employee
WHERE (job_id = 5
OR job_id = 7)
AND salary > 2000;
```

#### Classificação

```
SELECT lastname, job id, department id, hire "Hire
Date"
FROM employee
ORDER BY "Hire Date" ASC;
SELECT lastname, job id, department id, hire
FROM employee
ORDER BY 4 DESC;
```

#### Leitura recomendada

 SILBERSCHATZ, Abraham. Sistemas de bancos de dados. 3. ed. São Paulo: Makron Books, 1999. Páginas 25 a 51, 69 a 74.

#### Exercícios

Ver Lista 3