

Filtering Text Data & Nulls

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people

.csv - Now try to import this data into workbench.

The screenshot shows the Oracle Database Workbench interface. A context menu is open for a table named 'people'. The 'Download' option is selected, and a submenu shows 'Comma-separated values (.csv)' highlighted. In the main pane, under the 'Tables' section of the 'film' schema, the 'Table Data Import Wizard' option is selected. Below this, a message states: 'Table Data Import allows you to easily import CSV, JSON datafiles. You can also create destination table on the fly.' A file path input field contains 'C:\Users\krish\Downloads\people - people.csv.csv' with a 'Browse...' button. The 'Import Data' step is shown with two checked options: 'Prepare Import' and 'Import data file'. The 'Data import' progress bar is at 0%. At the bottom, a message box displays: 'File C:\Users\krish\Downloads\people - people.csv.csv was imported in 82.599 s' and 'Table film.people - people.csv was created', with '8397 records imported' highlighted.

File Path: C:\Users\krish\Downloads\people - people.csv.csv [Browse...](#)

Import Data

The following tasks will now be performed. Please monitor the execution.

Prepare Import
 Import data file

Data import

File C:\Users\krish\Downloads\people - people.csv.csv was imported in 82.599 s
Table film.people - people.csv was created
8397 records imported

```
DESC people;  
SHOW * FROM people;
```

```
ERROR 1045 (42000): Unknown database - people  
mysql> DESC people;  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
| id | int | YES | | NULL | |  
| Name | text | YES | | NULL | |  
| Date of Birth | text | YES | | NULL | |  
| Date of Death | text | YES | | NULL | |  
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

"varchar(256)"

- 1 • USE FILM;
- 2 • DESC people;
- 3 • SELECT * FROM people;

	id	Name	Date of Birth	Date of Death
▶	1	Cent	1975-07-06	
	2	AMichaelBaldwin	1963-04-04	
	3	ARavenCruz		
	4	AJBuckley	1978-02-09	
	5	AJDeLucia		
	6	AJLanger	1974-05-22	
	7	Aaliyah	1979-01-16	2001-08-25
	8	AaronAshmore	1979-10-07	

LIKE, NOT LIKE and IN operators:-

How Alexa Works

My phone recommends auto filling while writing

Google searches recommends

Like

%

Honest

%

wildcard - % stands for 0 or multiple characters.

~~Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone %~~

choc~~o~~late

_ wildcard is used it replace one character.

Gkster

Colors
Red
Purple
Yellow
Orange
Pink
Blue

IN

%o_ %k

Book	Cricket
Hook	Brook
Clock	Ship
Boat	Orange
Badminton	Mango

Select * from Books where title like "%potter%"

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
Harry Potter

%oing

Fixing, matching, smiling, boxing, gambling, loving, driving, racing, daring, hanging, lifting, doing, dating, teaching, eating.

Kid% - Kidnapping, kidnap, kidding, kids, kidney, etc.

%on% - front, someone, gone, summon, done, onion, cannon, common

1. **Percent Wildcard (%)**: The percent wildcard represents zero, one, or multiple characters in the text. When used of characters. Here's how it works:

- `%` matches zero, one, or multiple characters.
- `adel%` matches any text that ends with "adel".
- `ade1%` matches any text that starts with "adel".
- `%adel%` matches any text that contains "adel" anywhere within it.

For example, if you have a table of names and you want to find all names that start with "Adel", you can use `LIKE` and any other name that starts with "Adel".

2. **Underscore Wildcard (_)**: The underscore wildcard represents a single character in the text. It matches exactly .

- `_` matches any single character.
- `_a` matches any two-character sequence that ends with "a", such as "ba", "ca", etc.
- `a_` matches any two-character sequence that starts with "a", such as "ab", "ac", etc.
- `_a_` matches any three-character sequence where "a" is the middle character, such as "bab", "cac", etc.

For example, if you want to find all names that have "a" as the second letter, you can use `LIKE '_a%'`.

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM people WHERE name LIKE "Ade%"  
-> ;  
+-----+  
| name |  
+-----+  
| AdelKaram |  
| AdelaideKane |  
| AdenYoung |  
+-----+
```

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM people WHERE name LIKE "%Ade";  
+-----+  
| name |  
+-----+  
| ArielGade |  
| CelinaJade |  
| DavidSlade |  
| EmilyMeade |  
| FernandaAndrade |  
| JeanHuguesAnglade |  
| JizelleJade |  
| RichardAyoade |  
| TravisAaronWade |  
+-----+
```

```
mysql> SELECT name FROM people where name like "%Ade%";
```

name
AdelKaram
AdelaideKane
AdenYoung
AlissaDean
AlyciaDebnamCarey
AmandaDetmer
AnadelaReguera
AnnaMadeley
ArielGade
BernadettePeters
BolajiBadejo
CaraDelevingne
CelinaJade
CharlesAdelman
DanaDelany
DavidSlade
DaynaDevon
DiedrichBader
DreadeMatteo
EmilyMeade
EmmadeCaunes
FernandaAndrade
IndiadeBeaufort
JadeKindarMartin
JadenKlein
JeanHuguesAnglade
JessicaDeGouw
JizelleJade
KaDeeStrickland
LorettaDevine
MadeleineAlbright

"%Ade%"

%Ade%

%a
%a%
a%
-a
-a-
-a

%a-
-a%

%o% -- mango

can replace 0 character

- can be replaced by 1 character.

```
SELECT name FROM people where name like "%s%";
```

XavierBeauvois

```
mysql> SELECT name
    -> FROM people
    -> WHERE name LIKE 'Ev_';
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| Eve  |
+-----+
```

```
mysql> SELECT name
    -> FROM people
    -> WHERE name NOT LIKE 'A%'
```

name
Cent
LexAngulo
Lex dela Iglesia
ngela Molina
BJNovak
BabakNajafi
BabarAhmed
BahareSeddiqi
Baile

"" == " [You can search for the pattern with single quote or double quote. No difference]

```
mysql> SELECT Count(*) FROM people;
```

Count(*)
8397

Aggregation Functions

```

mysql> SELECT name
-> FROM people
-> WHERE name LIKE '%r';
+-----+
| name |
+-----+
| AJLanger
| AaronSchneider
| AaronSeltzer
| AbigailSpencer
| AdamBoyer
| AdamButcher
| AdamRayner
| AdamSandler
+-----+
882 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

Not Like
8397 - 882 = 7515

*IN operator - Replacing multiple "OR".
[Choosing the result as per limited options.]*

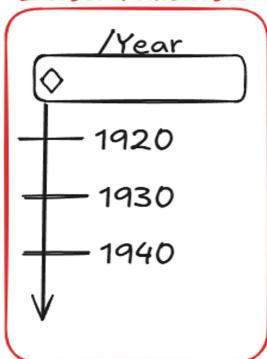
select name from people where name not like "%a";

```

mysql> select name from people where name like "%a";
Empty set (0.01 sec)

```

Data Validation



cell - Calendar



Empty Set.
Now if I write "NOT LIKE"
That means we are negating the empty
set resulting into all data.

```

mysql> SELECT title , year
-> FROM films
-> WHERE year IN (1920, 1930, 1940);
+-----+-----+
| title | year |
+-----+-----+
| Over the Hill to the Poorhouse | 1920
| Hell's Angels | 1930
| Boom Town | 1940
| Fantasia | 1940
| Pinocchio | 1940
| Rebecca | 1940
| The Blue Bird | 1940
+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

NOT IN -- negate

```
mysql> SELECT title , country
-> FROM films
-> WHERE country IN ('Germany', 'France');
+-----+-----+
| title | country |
+-----+-----+
| Metropolis | Germany |
| Pandora's Box | Germany |
| The Train | France |
| Une Femme MariÃƒÂ©e | France |
| Pierrot le Fou | France |
| Barbarella | France |
| Mississippi Mermaid | France |
| Subway | France |
| JFK | France |
| Killing Zoe | France |
| Les visiteurs | France |
| Assassins | France |
| Jefferson in Paris | France |

```

```
mysql> SELECT title , country , year
-> FROM films
-> WHERE title like "%s" AND Year NOT IN (1920);
+-----+-----+-----+
| title | country | year |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Intolerance: Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages | USA | 1916 |
| Metropolis | Germany | 1927 |
| Hell's Angels | USA | 1930 |
| A Farewell to Arms | USA | 1932 |
| Modern Times | USA | 1936 |
| Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs | USA | 1937 |
| The Best Years of Our Lives | USA | 1946 |
| Quo Vadis | USA | 1951 |
| The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms | USA | 1953 |
| Pocketful of Miracles | USA | 1961 |
| The Misfits | USA | 1961 |
| Tom Jones | UK | 1963 |
| A Fistful of Dollars | Italy | 1964 |
| Mary Poppins | USA | 1964 |
| A Man for All Seasons | UK | 1966 |
| Yours, Mine and Ours | USA | 1968 |

```

<> != [NOT Equal]

=! -- This is wrong

```
mysql> select title,country,year from films where title like "%s" and year not like "1920";
+-----+-----+-----+
| title | country | year |
+-----+-----+-----+
| Intolerance: Love's Struggle Throughout the Ages | USA | 1916 |
| Metropolis | Germany | 1927 |
| Hell's Angels | USA | 1930 |
| A Farewell to Arms | USA | 1932 |
| Modern Times | USA | 1936 |
| Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs | USA | 1937 |
| The Best Years of Our Lives | USA | 1946 |
| Quo Vadis | USA | 1951 |
| The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms | USA | 1953 |
| Pocketful of Miracles | USA | 1961 |
| The Misfits | USA | 1961 |
| Tom Jones | UK | 1963 |
| A Fistful of Dollars | Italy | 1964 |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

Handling NULL values

Understanding NULL values is crucial for working with databases as they often

In SQL, a missing or unknown value is represented by the keyword "NULL." So, unknown.

Imagine you are working with a database, and some information is missing. The unknown. Knowing how to handle these missing values is essential because the `NULL` and `IS NOT NULL` operators with the `WHERE` clause to work with NULL values.

Example: We can find names without a recorded birthdate in our table.

```
SELECT name
FROM people
WHERE Birth_date IS NULL;
```

```
mysql> ALTER TABLE people CHANGE COLUMN 'Date of Birth' 'birth_date' text;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.05 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> DESC people;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| id | int | YES | | NULL | |
| Name | text | YES | | NULL | |
| birth_date | text | YES | | NULL | |
| Date of Death | text | YES | | NULL | |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```