



CHAPTER 4

BASIC DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE (RETRIEVING RECORDS)

4.1 THE SELECT STATEMENT

SELECT Statement ត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីទាញយកទិន្នន័យពីឃ្លាំងទិន្នន័យ។ កំណត់ត្រាដែលបានពីមូលដ្ឋានទិន្នន័យត្រូវបានគេសំដៅជាលទ្ធផល។ រាល់ SELECT Statement មានពាក្យគន្លឹះ SELECT និងពាក្យគន្លឹះ FROM ។

Syntax Select Statement:

SELECT ColumnName(s) FROM TableName(s)

Table Toys:

| | ToyID | ToyName | Price | Description |
|---|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| + | 1 | ToyTrain1 | \$11.00 | Red/blue battery powered train |
| + | 2 | ToyTrain2 | \$11.00 | Green/red/blue battery powered |
| + | 3 | ElectricTrain | \$15.00 | Red/white AC/DC powered train |
| + | 4 | LivingDoll1 | \$12.00 | Asian American Doll |
| + | 5 | LivingDoll2 | \$12.00 | African American Doll |
| + | 6 | DollHouse | \$17.00 | Grand Town House |
| + | 7 | Doll/TownHouse | \$15.00 | Town House |

EXAMPLE 1

ឧទាហរណ៍ថា យើងចង់បង្ហាញតម្លៃនៅក្នុងជួរឈរ ToyName & Price ពី Table Toys។ សូមមើលឧទាហរណ៍ខាងក្រោម៖

```
SELECT ToyName, Price FROM Toys
```

Output:

| | ToyName | Price |
|--|----------------|---------|
| | ToyTrain1 | \$11.00 |
| | ToyTrain2 | \$11.00 |
| | ElectricTrain | \$15.00 |
| | LivingDoll1 | \$12.00 |
| | LivingDoll2 | \$12.00 |
| | DollHouse | \$17.00 |
| | Doll/TownHouse | \$15.00 |

EXAMPLE 2

ឧទាហរណ៍ថា យើងចង់បង្ហាញរាល់ជួរឈរពីក្នុង Table Toys ។

```
SELECT * FROM Toys
```

Output:

| | ToyID | ToyName | Price | Description |
|---|-------|----------------|---------|--------------------------------|
| + | 1 | ToyTrain1 | \$11.00 | Red/blue battery powered train |
| + | 2 | ToyTrain2 | \$11.00 | Green/red/blue battery powered |
| + | 3 | ElectricTrain | \$15.00 | Red/white AC/DC powered train |
| + | 4 | LivingDoll1 | \$12.00 | Asian American Doll |
| + | 5 | LivingDoll2 | \$12.00 | African American Doll |
| + | 6 | DollHouse | \$17.00 | Grand Town House |
| + | 7 | Doll/TownHouse | \$15.00 | Town House |

4.2 COMPUTED COLUMNS

SQL Language ក៏អនុញ្ញាតឱ្យអ្នកបញ្ចូលតម្លៃពីជួរឈរជាច្រើនឱ្យមកនៅក្រោមឈ្មោះថ្មីជំនួសវិញ។ ការបញ្ចូលគ្នានូវតម្លៃឬជួរឈរជាទូទៅត្រូវបានគេហៅថា concatenation។ នៅក្នុង Microsoft Access ដោយប្រើសញ្ញា (&) ឬសញ្ញាបូក (+)។

Table Committee2:

| CommitteeID | Firstname | Lastname | Address | Zipcode | Areacode | PhoneNumber |
|-------------|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|---------|----------|-------------|
| 1 | Leonard | Cole | 1323 13th Ave N Atlanta, GA | 98718 | 301 | 897-1241 |
| 2 | Panzina | Coney | 9033 Colfax Loop Tampa, FL | 33612 | 813 | 223-6754 |
| 3 | Kayla | Fields | 2211 Peachtree St S Tampa, FL | 33612 | 813 | 827-4532 |
| 4 | Jerru | London | 6711 40th Ave S Honolulu, HI | 96820 | 808 | 611-2341 |
| 5 | Debra | Brown | 1900 12th Ave S Atlanta, GA | 98718 | 301 | 897-0987 |

EXAMPLE 3: CONCATENATE MULTIPLE FIELDS AND CHARACTERS

ឧបមាថាយើងចង់យក LastName, FirstName & AreaCode ពី Table Committee2 ខាងលើមកបញ្ចូលគ្នាជាជួរឈរតែមួយ ក្រោមឈ្មោះថ្មីជំនួសវិញ។

```
SELECT Lastname & ',' + ' ' + Firstname & '/' + Areacode AS  
NamesAndAreacodes  
FROM Committee2
```

Output:

| | NamesAndAreacodes |
|--|----------------------|
| | Cole, Leonard / 301 |
| | Coney, Panzina / 813 |
| | Fields, Kayla / 813 |
| | London, Jerru / 808 |
| | Brown, Debra / 301 |

4.3 CREATING AN ALIAS

Alias គឺជាឈ្មោះជំនួសសម្រាប់ Table ឬ Column។ ឈ្មោះហៅក្រៅ (Alias) ត្រូវបានបង្កើតឡើងដោយប្រើពាក្យគន្លឹះ AS។

ឧបមាថាយើងចង់បង្ហាញ Names, Addresses & PhoneNumbers ពី Table Committee2 ខាងលើ ។ លើសពីនេះទៀតយើងចង់បង្កើតឈ្មោះជួរឈរជំនួសសម្រាប់ជួរឈរ Address & PhoneNumber។ Example 4:

```
SELECT Firstname, Lastname, Address AS HomeAddress,  
       PhoneNumber AS HomePhone  
FROM Committee2
```

OUTPUT:

| Firstname | Lastname | HomeAddress | HomePhone |
|-----------|----------|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Leonard | Cole | 1323 13th Ave N Atlanta, GA | 897-1241 |
| Panzina | Coney | 9033 Colfax Loop Tampa, FL | 223-6754 |
| Kayla | Fields | 2211 Peachtree St S Tampa, FL | 827-4532 |
| Jerru | London | 6711 40th Ave S Honolulu, HI | 611-2341 |
| Debra | Brown | 1900 12th Ave S Atlanta, GA | 897-0987 |

EXAMPLE 5:

Create an Alias that Contains a Space

```
SELECT Firstname, Lastname, Address AS [Home Address],  
       PhoneNumber AS [Home Phone]  
FROM Committee2
```

OUTPUT:

| Firstname ▼ | Lastname ▼ | Home Address ▼ | Home Phone ▼ |
|-------------|------------|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Leonard | Cole | 1323 13th Ave N Atlanta, GA | 897-1241 |
| Panzina | Coney | 9033 Colfax Loop Tampa, FL | 223-6754 |
| Kayla | Fields | 2211 Peachtree St S Tampa, FL | 827-4532 |
| Jerru | London | 6711 40th Ave S Honolulu, HI | 611-2341 |
| Debra | Brown | 1900 12th Ave S Atlanta, GA | 897-0987 |

4.4 THE DISTINCT KEYWORD

ពាក្យគន្លឹះ DISTINCT ត្រូវបានប្រើដើម្បីបង្ហាញតម្លៃពិសេសនៅក្នុងជួរឈរ។ នៅក្នុង SQL ពាក្យគន្លឹះ DISTINCT ត្រូវបានប្រើដោយផ្ទាល់នៅក្នុង SELECT STATEMENT ។ សូមមើលឧទាហរណ៍ដែលបង្ហាញពីរបៀបប្រើពាក្យគន្លឹះ DISTINCT ។

ឧបមាថាយើងចង់បង្ហាញតម្លៃពិសេសដែលបានរក្សាទុកនៅក្នុង Column Prices នៅក្នុង Table Toys ។

```
SELECT DISTINCT Price FROM Toys
```

OUTPUT:

| Price |
|---------|
| \$11.00 |
| \$12.00 |
| \$15.00 |
| \$17.00 |