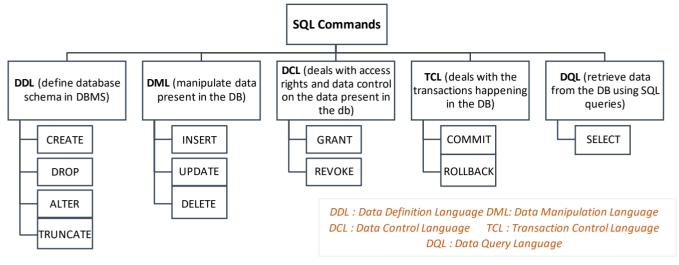
Structured Query language (SQL)



Create database	create database sample2
Use the database	use sample2
3. Create table	create table customer
3. Cleate table	(
	customerid int identity(1,1) primary key,
	customernumber int not null unique check (customernumber>0),
	lastname varchar(30) not null,
	firstname varchar(30) not null,
	areacode int default 71000,
	address varchar(50),
	country varchar(50) default 'Malaysia'
)
4. Insert values into table	insert into customer values
i. Insert values into table	(100, 'Fang Ying', 'Sham', '418999', 'sdadasfdfd', default),
	(200,'Mei Mei','Tan',default,'adssdsadsd','Thailand'),
	(300, 'Albert', 'John', default, 'dfdsfsdf', default)
5. Display record from table	display all records
	select * from customer
	display particular columns
	select customerid, customernumber, lastname, firstname
	from customer
6. Add new column to table	alter table customer
	add phonenumber varchar(20)
7. Add values to newly added	update customer set phonenumber='1234545346' where
column/ Update table	customerid=1
	update customer set phonenumber='45554654' where
8. Delete a column	customerid=2 alter table customer
o. Delete a column	drop column phonenumber
Delete record from table	delete
if not put 'where', will	from customer
delete all record	where country='Thailand'
10. Delete table	drop table customer
11. Change data type	alter table customer
11. Change data type	alter column phonenumber varchar(10)
	area coramic prononament variation

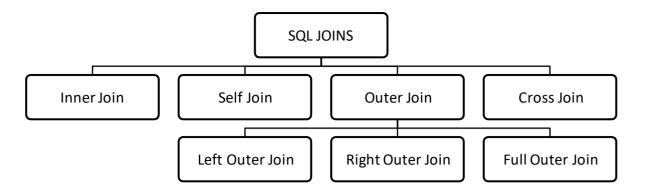
Create database	create database SaleOrder
2. Use the database	use SaleOrder
3. Create tables	create table dbo.customer (
	CustomerID int NOT null primary key,
	CustomerFirstName varchar(50) NOT null,
	CustomerLastName varchar(50) NOT null,
	CustomerAddress varchar(50) NOT null,
	CustomerSuburb varchar(50) null,
	CustomerCity varchar(50) NOT null,
	CustomerPostCode char(4) null,
	CustomerPhoneNumber char(12) null,
);
	create table dbo.inventory (
	InventoryID tinyint NOT null primary key,
	InventoryName varchar(50) NOT null,
	InventoryDescription varchar(255) null,
);
	create table dbo.employee (
	EmployeeID tinyint NOT null primary key,
	EmployeeFirstName varchar(50) NOT null,
	EmployeeLastName varchar(50) NOT null,
	EmployeeExtension char(4) null,
);
	create table dbo.sale (
	SaleID tinyint not null primary key,
	CustomerID int not null references customer(CustomerID),
	InventoryID tinyint not null references Inventory(InventoryID),
	EmployeeID tinyint not null references Employee(EmployeeID),
	SaleDate date not null,
	SaleQuantity int not null,
	SaleUnitPrice smallmoney not null
);
Check what table inside	select * from information_schema.tables
5. View specific row	top: show only the first two
	select top 2 * from customer
	top 40 percent: also means show the first two
	select top 40 percent * from customer
C. Minus and efficient	and month (by default in any ordina)
6. View specific column	sort result (by default is ascending) select customerfirstname, customerlastname from customer
	order by customerlastname desc
	order by editorneridition desc
	select customerfirstname, customerlastname from customer
	order by 4, 2, 3 desc Order By Based on column no. without typing column
	name
	distinct: only show unique value
	select distinct customerlastname from customer
	order by customerlastname

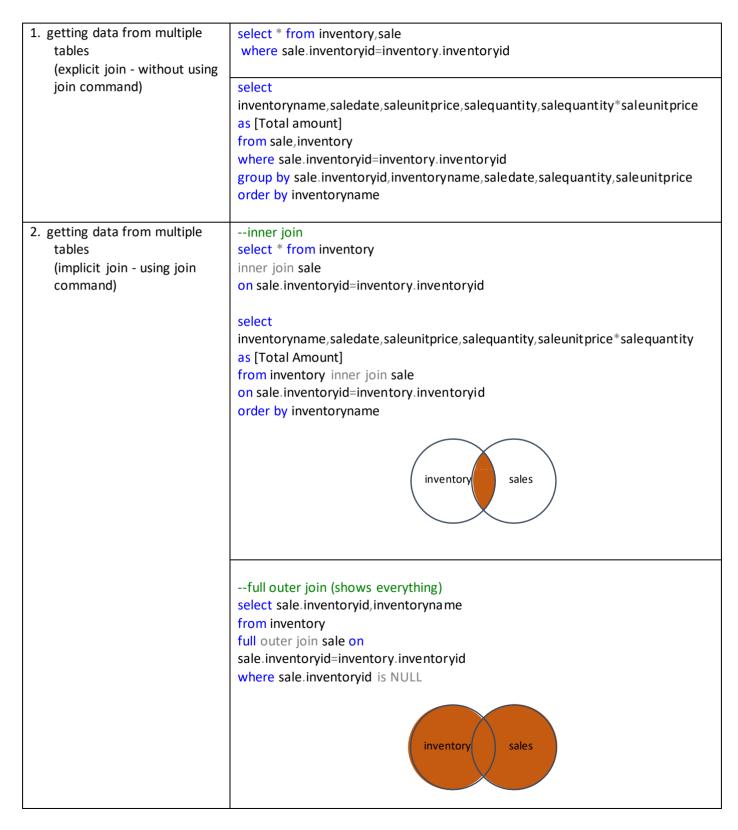
7. Save table to another table	into file_name: save result in another table (BASE TABLE) select distinct customerlastname into temp from customer order by customerlastname select * from tempsee the table (data type will remain)
8. Like (search something)	(underscore sign) _ is only specific for one character only (percent sign) % represents zero, one, or multiple characters select * from customer where customerlastname like '_r%'
9. In (search something)	search multiple items select * from customer where customerlastname in ('Brown', 'Michael', 'Jim')
10. > (search something)	select * from customer where customerlastname > 'Brown' or customerlastname>'Cross'
11. <> (Not Equal)	select * from customer where customerlastname <> 'Brown'
12. IS NULL	check null values select * from customer where customerlastname IS NULL
13. IS NOT NULL	select * from customer where customerlastname IS NOT NULL
14. between	select * from sale where saleunitprice between 5 and 10not include 5 & 10
15. count	returns the number of rows in a table AS means aliasing, temporary giving name to a column/ table select count(*) as [Number of Records] from customer where customerfirstname like 'B%'
16. sum	select sale.employeeid ,EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeLastName , count(*) as [Number of order] , sum(salequantity) as [Total Quantity] from sale,employee where sale.employeeid = employee.employeeid group by sale.employeeid ,EmployeeFirstName, EmployeeLastName
17. count month	select month(saledate) as [Month], count (*) as [Number of sale], sum(salequantity*saleunitprice) as [Total Amount] from sale group by month(saledate)
18. max	SELECT MAX(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary
19. min	SELECT MIN(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary
20. average	SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary

```
SELECT JobTitle, COUNT(JobTitle)
21. having
                             FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                                      ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                             GROUP BY JobTitle
                             HAVING COUNT(JobTitle) > 1
                             SELECT JobTitle, AVG(Salary)
                             FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                                      ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                             GROUP BY JobTitle
                             HAVING AVG(Salary) > 45000
                             ORDER BY AVG(Salary)
22. Change data type
                             -- CAST(expression AS datatype(length))
                             SELECT CAST('2017-08-25 00:00:00.000' AS date)
   temporary for use
                             -- CONVERT(data type(length), expression, style)
                             SELECT CONVERT(date, '2017-08-25 00:00:00.000')
23. CASE Statement
                             SELECT FirstName, LastName, Age,
                             CASE
                                WHEN Age > 30 THEN 'Old'
                                WHEN Age BETWEEN 27 AND 30 THEN 'Young'
                                ELSE 'Baby'
                             END
                             FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             WHERE Age IS NOT NULL
                             ORDER BY Age
                             SELECT FirstName, LastName, JobTitle, Salary,
                             CASE
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'Salesman' THEN Salary + (Salary *.10)
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'Accountant' THEN Salary + (Salary *.05)
                                WHEN JobTitle = 'HR' THEN Salary + (Salary *.000001)
                                ELSE Salary + (Salary *.03)
                             END AS SalaryAfterRaise
                             FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                             ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                             SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Salary,
24. Partition By
                             COUNT(Gender) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender) AS TotalGender
--returns a single value for each
                             FROM EmployeeDemographics ED
row
                             JOIN EmployeeSalary ES
                             ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID
                                FirstName LastName Gender Salary TotalGender
                                       Beasley Female 36000 3
                                Pam
                                             Female 47000 3
                                Angela
                                       Martin
                                Meredith Palmer
                                             Female 41000 3
                                Stanley
                                                  48000 5
                                       Hudson Male
                                       Malone
                                Kevin
                                             Male
                                                   42000 5
                                Michael
                                       Scott
                                                   65000 5
                                Dwight
                                                  63000 5
                                       Schrute
                                             Male
                                                   45000 5
                                       Halpert
                                             Male
```

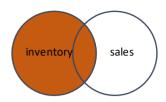
```
-- Remove space
25. String Functions
                          Select EmployeeID, TRIM(EmployeeID) AS IDTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          Select EmployeeID, RTRIM(EmployeeID) as IDRTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          Select EmployeeID, LTRIM(EmployeeID) as IDLTRIM
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          -- Replace
                          Select LastName, REPLACE(LastName, '- Fired', '') as
                          LastNameFixed
                          FROM EmployeeErrors
                          -- Substring
                          Select Substring(err.FirstName,1,3),
                          Substring(dem.FirstName,1,3), Substring(err.LastName,1,3),
                          Substring(dem.LastName,1,3)
                          FROM EmployeeErrors err
                          JOIN EmployeeDemographics dem
                                 on Substring(err.FirstName,1,3) =
                          Substring(dem.FirstName,1,3)
                                 and Substring(err.LastName,1,3) =
                          Substring(dem.LastName,1,3)
                           -- UPPER and LOWER CASE
                          Select firstname, LOWER(firstname)
                          from EmployeeErrors
                          Select Firstname, UPPER(FirstName)
                          from EmployeeErrors"
                          CREATE PROCEDURE Temp_Employee
26. Stored Procedure
                          @JobTitle nvarchar(100)
                          DROP TABLE IF EXISTS #temp employee
                          Create table #temp employee (
                          JobTitle varchar(100),
                          EmployeesPerJob int ,
                          AvgAge int,
                          AvgSalary int
                          Insert into #temp_employee
                          SELECT JobTitle, Count(JobTitle), Avg(Age), AVG(salary)
                          FROM EmployeeDemographics emp
                          JOIN EmployeeSalary sal
                                   ON emp.EmployeeID = sal.EmployeeID
                          where JobTitle = @JobTitle --- make sure to change this in
                          this script from original above
                          group by JobTitle
                          Select *
                          From #temp_employee
                          GO;
```

```
--- only need to run this on next time
                             EXEC Temp_Employee @JobTitle = 'Salesman'
                             -- Subquery in Select
27. Subquery
                             SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, (SELECT AVG(Salary) FROM
                             EmployeeSalary) AS AllAvgSalary
                             FROM EmployeeSalary
                             -- with Partition By
                             SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, AVG(Salary) OVER () AS
                             AllAvgSalary
                             FROM EmployeeSalary
                                 EmployeeID Salary AllAvgSalary
                                        45000 47909
                                1001
                                         36000 47909
                             2
                                 1002
                                 1003
                                         63000 47909
                             3
                             4
                                 1004
                                         47000 47909
                             5
                                 1005
                                         50000 47909
                             -- Subquery in From
                             SELECT a.EmployeeID, AllAvgSalary
                             FROM (SELECT EmployeeID, Salary, AVG(Salary) OVER () AS
                             AllAvgSalary
                                       FROM EmployeeSalary) a
                             ORDER BY a.EmployeeID
                                EmployeeID AllAvgSalary
                                NULL
                                       47909
                                1001
                                        47909
                             3
                                1002
                                        47909
                                1003
                                        47909
                             5
                                        47909
                                1004
                                1005
                                        47909
                             -- Subquery in Where
                             SELECT EmployeeID, JobTitle, Salary
                             FROM EmployeeSalary
                             WHERE EmployeeID in (SELECT EmployeeID FROM
                             EmployeeDemographics
                                                    WHERE Age > 30)
                             SELECT EmployeeID, JobTitle, Salary
                             FROM EmployeeSalary
                             WHERE Salary in (SELECT Max(Salary) FROM EmployeeSalary)
```





--left join (might have NULL value, since some inventory might not have sales) select inventory.inventoryid,inventoryname from inventory left join sale on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid



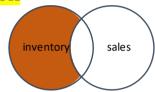
--left join

select inventory.inventoryid,inventoryname

from inventory left join sale on

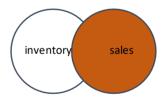
sale.inventory id = inventory.inventory id

where sale inventoryid is NULL



-- without join: use subquery select inventoryid, inventoryname from inventory where inventoryid not in (select inventoryid from sale)

--right join select sale.inventoryid,inventoryname from inventory right join sale on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid



3. Self Join

--commonly used in processing hierarchy

--inner join

Staff Table

employeeID	employeefirstname	employeelastname	managerID
1001	Tan	Mei Ling	NULL
1002	Kelvin	Koh	1001
1003	Amin	Wong	1002

select E.employeeID, E.employeefirstname+' '+E.employeelastname as [Full Name], E.managerID, , M.employeefirstname+' '+M.employeelastname as [Manager Name]

from staff E

inner join staff M

on E.managerID = M.employeeID

Output:

employeeID	Full Name	managerID	managerName
1003	Amin Wong	1002	Kelvin Koh

--left outer join (list all the employees)

select E.employeeID, E.employeefirstname+' '+E.employeelastname as [F Name], E.managerID, , M.employeefirstname+' '+M.employeelastname as [Manager Name]

from staff E

left outer join staff M

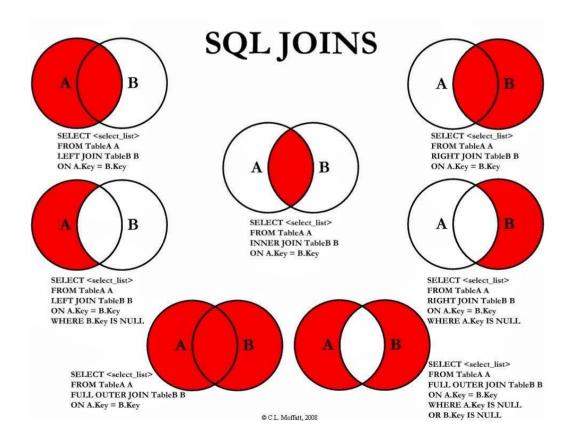
on E.managerID = M.employeeID

Output:

employeeID	Full Name	managerID	managerName
1001	Tan Mei Ling		
1002	Kelvin Koh	1001	Tan Mei Ling
1003	Amin Wong	1002	Kelvin Koh

4. Cross Join

--generate all combination of records (all possibility) (Cartesian Product) select * from inventory1
cross join inventory2



SQL UNIONS

1. Union --allow you to combine two tables select cust Iname, cust fname from customer together (but the no. of columns & each column's data types for 2 tables select cust Iname, cust fname from customer 2 must be match) --don't need common key, only need common attributes --merge, not showing duplicate record select cust Iname, cust fname from customer 2. Union all --merge, but show you everything, even union all the duplicate record select cust_lname,cust_fname from customer_2 customer_2 customer select cust Iname, cust fname from customer 3. Intersect --keep only the rows in common to intersect both query select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 --not showing duplicate record customer_2 customer select c.cust_lname,c.cust_fname from customer c,customer 2 c2 where c.cust Iname=c2.cust Iname and c.cust fname=c2.cust fname select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer 4. Except --generate only the records that are except unique to select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer_2 the CUSTOMER table customer customer_2 --use subquery select cust_Iname,cust_fname from customer where(cust_Iname) not in (select cust Iname from customer 2) and (cust fname) not in (select cust_fname from customer_2)

Table & View

1. view table create view CustomerView as (view will be updated when select customerfirstname+' '+customerlastname as [Customer Name], update base) customerphonenumber, --view is a result set of SQL inventoryname, saledate, saleguantity, sale unit price, saleguantity* sale unit price statements, exists only for a as [Total Amount] from customer inner join sale on customer.customerid=sale.customerid inner single query join inventory on sale inventoryid=inventory inventoryid customer inventory sales DROP TABLE IF EXISTS #temp Employee 2. Temp table (temp will NOT be updated Create table #temp_Employee (when update base) JobTitle varchar(100), --a single hashtag (#) sign EmployeesPerJob int, must be added in front of AvgAge int, AvgSalary int their names --used to store data temporarily, physically Insert INTO #temp Employee created in the Tempdb SELECT JobTitle, Count(JobTitle), Avg(Age), AVG(salary) database FROM EmployeeDemographics emp JOIN EmployeeSalary sal --can perform CRUD, join, and ON emp.EmployeeID = sal.EmployeeID some other operations like group by JobTitle the persistent database tables SELECT * FROM #temp Employee 3. CTE (Common Table WITH CTE Employee AS Expression) SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, Salary, --create temporary result set COUNT(Gender) OVER (PARTITION BY Gender) AS TotalGender which is used to manipulate FROM EmployeeDemographics ED the complex sub-queries data JOIN EmployeeSalary ES ON ED.EmployeeID = ES.EmployeeID --created in memory rather WHERE Salary > '45000' than Tempdb database, so cannot create any index on CTE. SELECT FirstName, LastName, Gender, TotalGender FROM CTE Employee WHERE TotalGender = (SELECT MIN(TotalGender) FROM CTE_Employee) 4. Duplicate Table select customerfirstname+' '+customerlastname as [Customer Name] , customerphonenumber, inventoryname, saledate, saleguantity, sale unit price, saleguantity* sale unit price as [Total Amount] into customerRec from customer inner join sale on customer.customerid=sale.customerid inner join inventory on sale.inventoryid=inventory.inventoryid order by customerfirstname +' '+ customerlastname, inventoryname

SQL RANKS

1. ROW NUMBER() --get a unique sequential number for each row --get different ranks for the row having similar values SELECT *, ROW NUMBER() OVER(ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary EmployeeID JobTitle Salary SalaryRank 1006 Regional Manager 65000 1003 Salesman 63000 2 3 1005 HR 50000 3 1008 48000 4 Salesman 5 1004 Accountant 47000 6 1010 NULL 47000 6 1001 Salesman 45000 NULL 43000 8 8 Salesman 9 1009 Accountant 42000 10 1007 Supplier Relations 41000 10 1002 Receptionist 11 36000 11 2. RANK() --specify rank for each row in the result set --use PARTITION BY to performs calculation on each group --each subset get rank as per Salary in descending order **USING PARTITION BY** SELECT *, RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY JobTitle ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary ORDER BY JobTitle, SalaryRank EmployeeID JobTitle Salary SalaryRank 47000 1010 NULL 1004 Accountant 47000 2 3 1009 Accountant 42000 2 1005 4 HR 50000 5 1002 36000 Receptionist 6 1006 Regional Manager 65000 7 1003 Salesman 63000 1 8 1008 Salesman 48000 2 9 1001 Salesman 45000 3 10 NULL 43000 4 Salesman 11 1007 Supplier Relations 41000 1 **NOT USING PARTITION BY** -- get SAME ranks for the row having similar values SELECT RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary ORDER BY SalaryRank Salary EmployeeID JobTitle SalaryRank 65000 1006 Regional Manager 2 1003 Salesman 63000 3 1005 HR 50000 3 1008 48000 4 Salesman 5 1004 Accountant 47000 6 1010 NULL 47000 1001 7 Salesman 45000 8 **NULL** 43000 Salesman 9 1009 42000 Accountant 10 1007 Supplier Relations 41000 10 11 1002 Receptionist 36000 11

3. DENSE_RANK()

- -- if have duplicate values, SQL assigns different ranks to those rows.
- -- will get the same rank for duplicate or similar values

SELECT *,

DENSE_RANK() OVER(ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary ORDER BY SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
2	1003	Salesman	63000	2
3	1005	HR	50000	3
4	1008	Salesman	48000	4
5	1004	Accountant	47000	5
6	1010	NULL	47000	5
7	1001	Salesman	45000	6
8	NULL	Salesman	43000	7
9	1009	Accountant	42000	8
10	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	9
11	1002	Receptionist	36000	10

RANK()

SELECT *,

RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY JobTitle ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary ORDER BY JobTitle, SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1010	NULL	47000	1
2	1004	Accountant	47000	1
3	1009	Accountant	42000	2
4	1005	HR	50000	1
5	1002	Receptionist	36000	1
6	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
7	1003	Salesman	63000	1
8	1001	Salesman	48000	2
9	1008	Salesman	48000	2
10	NULL	Salesman	43000	4
11	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	1

-- skip a rank if have similar values

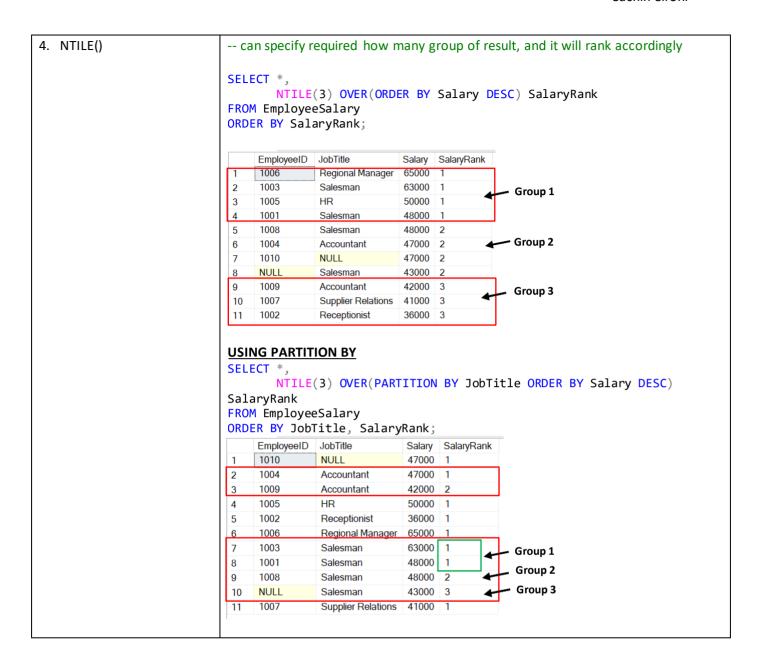
DENSE_RANK()

SELECT *,

DENSE_RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY JobTitle ORDER BY Salary DESC) SalaryRank FROM EmployeeSalary ORDER BY JobTitle, SalaryRank

	EmployeeID	JobTitle	Salary	SalaryRank
1	1010	NULL	47000	1
2	1004	Accountant	47000	1
3	1009	Accountant	42000	2
4	1005	HR	50000	1
5	1002	Receptionist	36000	1
6	1006	Regional Manager	65000	1
7	1003	Salesman	63000	1
8	1001	Salesman	48000	2
9	1008	Salesman	48000	2
10	NULL	Salesman	43000	3
11	1007	Supplier Relations	41000	1

-- maintains the rank and does not give any gap for the values



```
1. Write the query to show the
                                   select
invoice number, the customer
                                   invoice num, c.cust num, c.cust lname, c.cust fname, inv date, inv amount
number, the customer
                                   from customer c. invoice
name, the invoice date, and the
                                   where c.cust num=invoice.cust num and cust balance>=1000
invoice amount for all
customers with a customer
                                   select invoice_num,c.cust_num,cust_lname+' '+cust_fname as
balance
                                   [Name], inv date, inv amount
of $1,000 or more.
                                   from customer c join invoice i
                                   on c.cust num=i.cust num
                                   where cust balance>=1000
                                   --ParcelID is same, but UniqueID is different; can assume that if the ParcelID is
2. ISNULL(expression, value)
                                   same, the Property Address will be same
--expression: to test whether is
                                   Select a.ParcelID, a.PropertyAddress, b.ParcelID,
NULL, value: to return if
                                   b.PropertyAddress,
expression is NULL
                                   ISNULL(a.PropertyAddress,b.PropertyAddress)
                                   From NashvilleHousing a
                                   JOIN NashvilleHousing b
                                           on a.ParcelID = b.ParcelID
                                           AND a.[UniqueID] <> b.[UniqueID]
                                   Where a. PropertyAddress is null
                                       ParcellD
                                                          ParcellD
                                                 PropertyAddress
                                                                    PropertyAddress
                                                                                           (No column name)
                                      025 07 0 031.00 NULL
                                                          025 07 0 031 00
                                                                    410 ROSEHILL CT. GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                           410 ROSEHILL CT GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                    141 TWO MILE PIKE GOODI ETTSVILLE
                                                                                           141 TWO MILE PIKE GOODI ETTSVILLE
                                       026 01 0 069 00
                                                 NULL
                                                          026 01 0 069 00
                                                                    208 EAST AVE, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                           208 EAST AVE, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                       026 06 0A 038.00 NULL
                                                          026 06 0A 038.00 109 CANTON CT, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                           109 CANTON CT, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                       033 06 0 041 00
                                                NULL
                                                          033 06 0 041 00
                                                                    1129 CAMPBELL RD GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                           1129 CAMPBELL RD GOODLETTSVILLE
                                       033 06 0A 002.00 NULL
                                                          033 06 0A 002.00 1116 CAMPBELL RD, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                           1116 CAMPBELL RD, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                NULL
                                                          033 15 0 123.00 438 W CAMPBELL RD, GOODLETTSVILLE 438 W CAMPBELL RD, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                       033 15 0 123.00
                                   -- Update record
                                   Update a
                                   SET PropertyAddress =
                                   ISNULL(a.PropertyAddress,b.PropertyAddress)
                                   From NashvilleHousing a
                                   JOIN NashvilleHousing b
                                           on a.ParcelID = b.ParcelID
                                           AND a.[UniqueID] <> b.[UniqueID]
                                   Where a.PropertyAddress is null
3. Split by delimiter
                                   SELECT PropertyAddress,
                                   SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, 1, CHARINDEX(',',
                                   PropertyAddress) -1 ) as Address
   SUBSTRING(string, start,
                                     SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, CHARINDEX(',',
    length)
                                   PropertyAddress) + 1 , LEN(PropertyAddress)) as City
                                   From NashvilleHousing
CHARINDEX(substring,
    string, start)
                                        PropertyAddress
                                                                            Address
                                                                                                 City
                                       1808 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                            1808 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE
LEN(string)
                                   2
                                        1832 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                            1832 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE
                                        1864 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE
                                   3
                                                                            1864 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE
                                        1853 FOX CHASE DR. GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                                                 GOODI FTTSVILLE
                                                                            1853 FOX CHASE DR
                                   4
                                        1829 FOX CHASE DR. GOODLETTSVILLE
                                                                            1829 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE
                                   ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                                   Add PropertySplitAddress Nvarchar(255);
                                   ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                                   Add PropertySplitCity Nvarchar(255);
```

```
Update NashvilleHousing
                               SET PropertySplitAddress = SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress, 1,
                               CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) -1 )
                               Update NashvilleHousing
                               SET PropertySplitCity = SUBSTRING(PropertyAddress,
                               CHARINDEX(',', PropertyAddress) + 1 , LEN(PropertyAddress))
                               Select OwnerAddress.
                               PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.') , 3)
,PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.') , 2)
❖ PARSENAME('object name'
                               ,PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',', '.') , 1)
   , object piece)
                               From NashvilleHousing
   --numbering works from
   right to left
                                                                                 (No column name)
                                   OwnerAddress
                                                                 (No column name)
                                                                                             (No column name)
                                  1808 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN 1808 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE TN
GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                   1832 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                 1832 FOX CHASE DR
REPLACE(string, old string,
                                   1864 FOX CHASE DR GOODI ETTSVILLE TN
                                                                 1864 FOX CHASE DR
   new string)
                                  1853 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                                                 1853 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                 1829 FOX CHASE DR
                                                                                 GOODLETTSVILLE TN GOODLETTSVILLE TN
                                   1829 FOX CHASE DR. GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                   1821 FOX CHASE DR, GOODLETTSVILLE, TN
                                                                 1821 FOX CHASE DR
                               ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                               Add OwnerSplitAddress Nvarchar(255);
                               ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                               Add OwnerSplitCity Nvarchar(255);
                               ALTER TABLE NashvilleHousing
                               Add OwnerSplitState Nvarchar(255);
                               Update NashvilleHousing
                               SET OwnerSplitAddress = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress,
                               ',', '.') , 3)
                               Update NashvilleHousing
                               SET OwnerSplitCity = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',',
                               '.') , 2)
                               Update NashvilleHousing
                               SET OwnerSplitState = PARSENAME(REPLACE(OwnerAddress, ',',
                               '.') , 1)
5. Remove duplicate records
                               WITH ROWNUMCTE AS(
                               Select *,
                                      ROW NUMBER() OVER (
                                      PARTITION BY ParcelID,
                                                      PropertyAddress,
                                                      SalePrice,
                                                      SaleDate,
                                                      LegalReference
                                                      ORDER BY UniqueID) as row num
                               From NashvilleHousing
                               order by ParcelID
                               )
                               --DFI FTF
                               Select * From RowNumCTE
                               Where row num > 1
                               Order by PropertyAddress
```