Structured Query Language
SQL

What is SQL?

SQL is a standard language for accessing and manipulating databases.

SQL stands for Structured Query Language

SQL lets you access and manipulate databases

SQL is an ANSI (American National Standards Institute) standard

What Can SQL do?

can execute queries against a database

can retrieve data from a database

can insert records in a database

can update records in a database

can delete records from a database

can create new databases

can create new tables in a database

can create stored procedures in a database

can create views in a database

can set permissions on tables, procedures, and views

RDBMS

RDBMS stands for Relational Database Management System.

RDBMS is the basis for SQL, and for all modern database systems such as

1. MS SQL Server
2. IBM DB2
3. Oracle
4. MySQL
5. Microsoft Access.

The data in RDBMS is stored in database objects called tables.

A table is a collection of related data entries and it consists of columns and rows.

Database Tables

A database contains one or more tables

Each table is identified by a name (e.g. "Customers" or "Orders").

Tables contain records (rows) with data.

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

SQL Statements

Most of the actions you need to perform on a database are done with SQL statements.

The following SQL statement will select all the records in the "Persons" table:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
```

SQL is not case sensitive

SQL DML and DDL

SQL can be divided into two parts:

- Data Manipulation Language (DML)
- Data Definition Language (DDL)

The query and update commands form the DML part of SQL:

- **SELECT** - extracts data from a database
- **UPDATE** - updates data in a database
- **DELETE** - deletes data from a database
- **INSERT INTO** - inserts new data into a database

The DDL part of SQL permits database tables to
be created or deleted. It also defines indexes (keys),
specifies links between
tables, and imposes constraints between tables.

The most important DDL statements in SQL are:

- **CREATE DATABASE** - creates a new database
- **ALTER DATABASE** - modifies a database
- **CREATE TABLE** - creates a new table
- **ALTER TABLE** - modifies a table
- **DROP TABLE** - deletes a table
- **CREATE INDEX** - creates an index (search key)
- **DROP INDEX** - deletes an index

The CREATE DATABASE Statement

The CREATE DATABASE statement is used to create a database.

SQL CREATE DATABASE Syntax

```
CREATE DATABASE database_name
```

CREATE DATABASE Example

Now we want to create a database called "my_db".

We use the following CREATE DATABASE statement:

```
CREATE DATABASE my_db
```

The CREATE TABLE statement is used to create a table in a database.

SQL CREATE TABLE Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE table_name
(
column_name1 data_type,
column_name2 data_type,
column_name3 data_type,
....
)
```

CREATE TABLE Example

To create a table called "Persons" that contains five columns: P_Id, LastName, FirstName, Address, and City.

We use the following CREATE TABLE statement:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int,
LastName varchar(255),
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255)
)
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City

SQL Constraints

Constraints are used to limit the type of data that can go into a table.

Constraints can be specified when a table is created (with the CREATE TABLE statement) or after the table is created (with the ALTER TABLE statement).

- NOT NULL
- UNIQUE
- PRIMARY KEY
- FOREIGN KEY
- CHECK
- DEFAULT

SQL NOT NULL Constraint
The NOT NULL constraint enforces a column to NOT accept NULL values.

```
 CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255)
)
```

SQL UNIQUE Constraint

- The UNIQUE constraint uniquely identifies each record in a database table.
- The UNIQUE and PRIMARY KEY constraints both provide a guarantee for uniqueness for a column or set of columns.
- A PRIMARY KEY constraint automatically has a UNIQUE constraint defined on it.
- Note that you can have many UNIQUE constraints per table, but only one PRIMARY KEY constraint per table.

SQL UNIQUE Constraint on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a UNIQUE constraint on the "P_Id" column when the "Persons" table is created:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
UNIQUE (P_Id)
)
```

To allow naming of a UNIQUE constraint

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
CONSTRAINT uc_PersonID UNIQUE (P_Id,LastName)
)
```

SQL UNIQUE Constraint on ALTER TABLE

To create a UNIQUE constraint on the "P_Id" column when the table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD UNIQUE (P_Id)
```

To allow naming of a UNIQUE constraint, and for defining a UNIQUE constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT uc_PersonID UNIQUE (P_Id,LastName)
```

To DROP a UNIQUE Constraint

To drop a UNIQUE constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP INDEX uc_PersonID
```

SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint

The PRIMARY KEY constraint uniquely identifies each record in a database table.

Primary keys must contain unique values.

A primary key column cannot contain NULL values.

Each table should have a primary key, and each table can have only ONE primary key.

SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a PRIMARY KEY on the "P_Id" column when the "Persons" table is created:

MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY (P_Id)
)
```

To allow naming of a PRIMARY KEY constraint, and for defining a PRIMARY KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
CONSTRAINT pk_PersonID PRIMARY KEY (P_Id,LastName)
)
```

SQL PRIMARY KEY Constraint on ALTER TABLE

To create a PRIMARY KEY constraint on the "P_Id" column when the table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD PRIMARY KEY (P_Id)
```

To allow naming of a PRIMARY KEY constraint, and for defining a PRIMARY KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT pk_PersonID PRIMARY KEY (P_Id,LastName)
```

To DROP a PRIMARY KEY Constraint

To drop a PRIMARY KEY constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP PRIMARY KEY
```

SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint

A FOREIGN KEY in one table points to a PRIMARY KEY in another table.

The "Persons" table:
The "Orders" table:

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	2
4	24562	1

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

Note that the "P_Id" column in the "Orders" table points to the "P_Id" column in the "Persons" table.
The "P_Id" column in the "Persons" table is the PRIMARY KEY in the "Persons" table.
The "P_Id" column in the "Orders" table is a FOREIGN KEY in the "Orders" table.
The FOREIGN KEY constraint is used to prevent actions that would destroy links between tables.
The FOREIGN KEY constraint also prevents invalid data from being inserted into the foreign key column, because it has to be one of the values contained in the table it points to.

SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a FOREIGN KEY on the "P_Id" column when the "Orders" table is created:

MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders
(
O_Id int NOT NULL,
OrderNo int NOT NULL,
P_Id int,
PRIMARY KEY (O_Id),
FOREIGN KEY (P_Id) REFERENCES Persons(P_Id)
)
```

To allow naming of a FOREIGN KEY constraint, and for defining a FOREIGN KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Orders
(
O_Id int NOT NULL,
OrderNo int NOT NULL,
P_Id int,
PRIMARY KEY (O_Id),
CONSTRAINT fk_PerOrders FOREIGN KEY (P_Id)
REFERENCES Persons(P_Id)
)
```

SQL FOREIGN KEY Constraint on ALTER TABLE

To create a FOREIGN KEY constraint on the "P_Id" column when the "Orders" table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD FOREIGN KEY (P_Id)
REFERENCES Persons(P_Id)
```

To allow naming of a FOREIGN KEY constraint, and for defining a FOREIGN KEY constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Orders
ADD CONSTRAINT fk_PerOrders
FOREIGN KEY (P_Id)
REFERENCES Persons(P_Id)
```

To DROP a FOREIGN KEY Constraint

To drop a FOREIGN KEY constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Orders
DROP FOREIGN KEY fk_PerOrders
```

SQL CHECK Constraint

The CHECK constraint is used to limit the value range that can be placed in a column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a single column it allows only certain values for this column.

If you define a CHECK constraint on a table it can limit the values in certain columns based on values in other columns in the row.

SQL CHECK Constraint on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a CHECK constraint on the "P_Id" column when the "Persons" table is created. The CHECK constraint specifies that the column "P_Id" must only include integers greater than 0.

MySQL:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
CHECK (P_Id>0)
)
```

To allow naming of a CHECK constraint, and for defining a CHECK constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
CONSTRAINT chk_Person CHECK (P_Id>0 AND
City='Sandnes')
)
```

SQL CHECK Constraint on ALTER TABLE

To create a CHECK constraint on the "P_Id" column when the table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CHECK (P_Id>0)
```

To allow naming of a CHECK constraint, and for defining a CHECK constraint on multiple columns, use the following SQL syntax:

MySQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD CONSTRAINT chk_Person CHECK (P_Id>0 AND
City='Sandnes')
```

To DROP a CHECK Constraint

To drop a CHECK constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP CHECK chk_Person
```

SQL DEFAULT Constraint

The DEFAULT constraint is used to insert a default value into a column.

The default value will be added to all new records, if no other value is specified.

SQL DEFAULT Constraint on CREATE TABLE

The following SQL creates a DEFAULT constraint on the "City" column when the "Persons" table is created:

My SQL / SQL Server / Oracle / MS Access:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255) DEFAULT 'Sandnes'
)
```

The DEFAULT constraint can also be used to insert system values, by using functions like GETDATE():

```
CREATE TABLE Orders
(
O_Id int NOT NULL,
OrderNo int NOT NULL,
P_Id int,
OrderDate date DEFAULT GETDATE()
)
```

SQL DEFAULT Constraint on ALTER TABLE

To create a DEFAULT constraint on the "City" column when the table is already created, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER City SET DEFAULT 'SANDNES'
```

To DROP a DEFAULT Constraint

To drop a DEFAULT constraint, use the following SQL:

MySQL:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER City DROP DEFAULT
```

The TRUNCATE TABLE Statement

To delete the data inside the table, and not the table itself?

use the TRUNCATE TABLE statement:

```
TRUNCATE TABLE table_name
```

The ALTER TABLE Statement

The ALTER TABLE statement is used to add, delete, or modify columns in an existing table.

SQL ALTER TABLE Syntax

To add a column in a table, use the following syntax:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
ADD column_name datatype
```

To delete a column in a table, use the following syntax (notice that some database systems don't allow deleting a column):

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
DROP COLUMN column_name
```

To change the data type of a column in a table, use the following syntax:

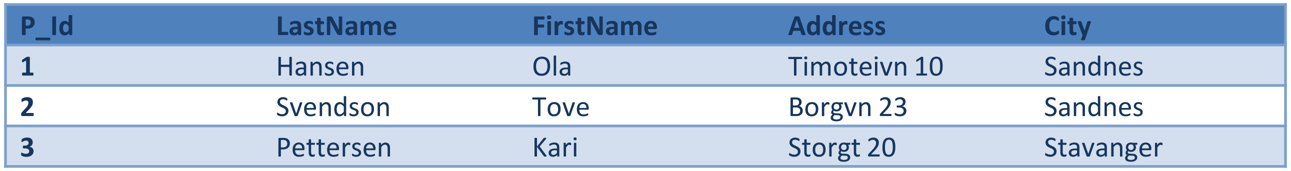
My SQL / Oracle:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name
MODIFY column_name datatype
```

SQL ALTER TABLE Example

Look at the "Persons" table:

Now we want to add a column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table.

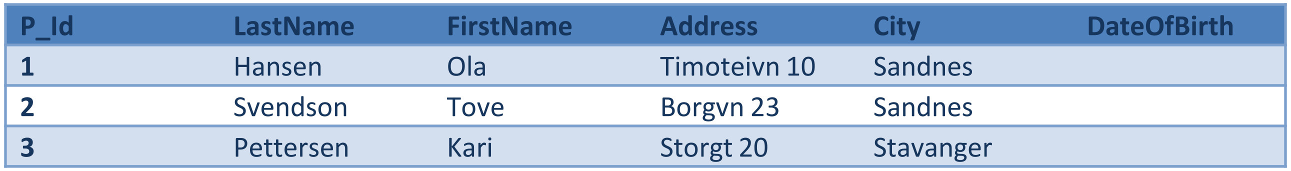


P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

We use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ADD DateOfBirth date
```

Notice that the new column, "DateOfBirth", is of type date and is going to hold a date. The data type specifies what type of data the column can hold.



P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City	DateOfBirth
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes	
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes	
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger	

Change Data Type Example

Now we want to change the data type of the column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
ALTER COLUMN DateOfBirth year
```

Notice that the "DateOfBirth" column is now of type year and is going to hold a year in a two-digit or four-digit format

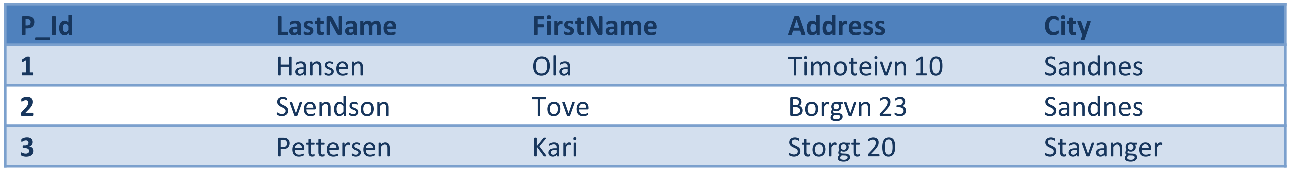
DROP COLUMN Example

Next, we want to delete the column named "DateOfBirth" in the "Persons" table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons
DROP COLUMN DateOfBirth
```

The "Persons" table will now like this:



P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

Auto-increment allows a unique number to be generated when a new record is inserted into a table.

AUTO INCREMENT a Field

Very often we would like the value of the primary key field to be created automatically every time a new record is inserted.

We would like to create an auto-increment field in a table.

Syntax for MySQL

The following SQL statement defines the "P_Id" column to be an auto-increment primary key field in the "Persons" table:

```
CREATE TABLE Persons
(
P_Id int NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,
LastName varchar(255) NOT NULL,
FirstName varchar(255),
Address varchar(255),
City varchar(255),
PRIMARY KEY (P_Id)
)
```

SELECT * Example

Now we want to select all the columns from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

The SQL SELECT Statement

- The SELECT statement is used to select data from a database.

- The result is stored in a result table, called the result-set.

SQL SELECT Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
```

and

```
SELECT * FROM table_name
```

- **An SQL SELECT Example**
- The "Persons" table:
- Now we want to select the content of the columns named "LastName" and "FirstName" from the table above.

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT LastName,FirstName FROM Persons

- The result-set will look like this:

LastName	FirstName
Hansen	Ola
Svendson	Tove
Pettersen	Kari

Navigation in a Result-set

Most database software systems allow navigation in the result-set with programming functions, like:

- Move-To-First-Record,
- Get-Record-Content,
- Move-To-Next-Record, etc.

The SQL SELECT DISTINCT Statement

The DISTINCT keyword can be used to return only distinct (different) values.

SQL SELECT DISTINCT Syntax

```
SELECT DISTINCT column_name(s) FROM
table_name
```

SELECT DISTINCT Example

The "Persons" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

Now we want to select only the distinct values from the column named "City" from the table above.

```
SELECT DISTINCT City FROM Persons
```

City
Sandnes
Stavanger

The WHERE Clause

The WHERE clause is used to extract only those records that fulfill a specified criterion.

SQL WHERE Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
```

WHERE Clause Example

The "Persons" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

Now we want to select only the persons living in the city "Sandnes" from the table above.

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City='Sandnes’
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

Quotes Around Fields

- SQL uses single quotes around text values.
- Numeric values should not be enclosed in quotes.

For text values:

SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName='Tove‘

SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE FirstName=Tove

For numeric values:

SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE Year=1965

SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE Year='1965'

Operators Allowed in the WHERE Clause

Operator	Description
=	Equal
<>	Not equal
>	Greater than
<	Less than
>=	Greater than or equal
<=	Less than or equal
BETWEEN	Between an inclusive range
LIKE	Search for a pattern
IN	To specify multiple possible values for a column

The AND & OR Operators
AND operator - if both the first condition and the second condition are true.
OR operator - if either the first condition or the second condition is true.

AND Operator Example

The "Persons" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

Now we want to select only the persons with the first name equal to "Tove" AND the last name equal to "Svendson":

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE FirstName='Tove'
AND LastName='Svendson’
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

OR Operator Example

Now we want to select only the persons with the first name equal to "Tove" OR the first name equal to "Ola":

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE FirstName='Tove'
OR FirstName='Ola‘
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

Combining AND & OR

To select only the persons with the last name equal to "Svendson" AND the first name equal to "Tove" OR to "Ola":

```
SELECT * FROM Persons WHERE
LastName='Svendson'
AND (FirstName='Tove' OR FirstName='Ola‘)
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

The ORDER BY Keyword

•To sort the result-set by a specified column

•The ORDER BY keyword sorts the records in ascending order by default.

•To sort the records in a descending order, you can use the DESC keyword.

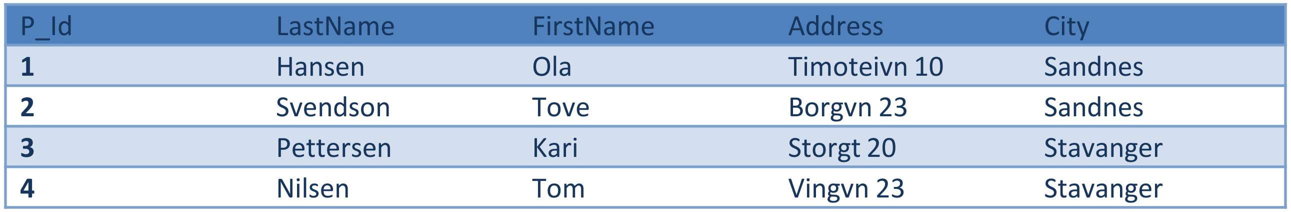
SQL ORDER BY Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
ORDER BY column_name(s) ASC|DESC
```

ORDER BY Example

The "Persons" table:

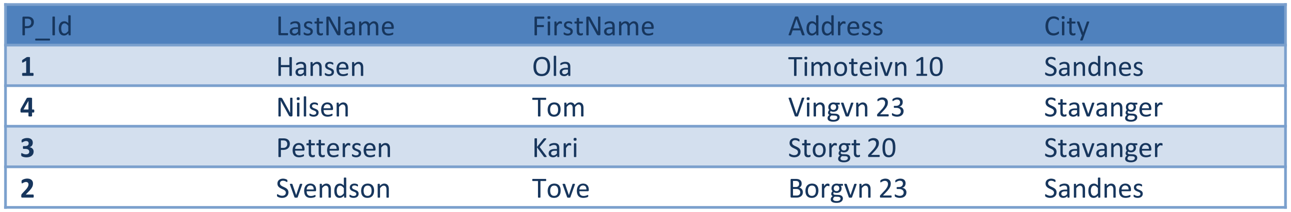
To select all the persons from the table and to sort the persons by their last name,



P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Tom	Vingvn 23	Stavanger

SELECT * FROM Persons

ORDER BY LastName

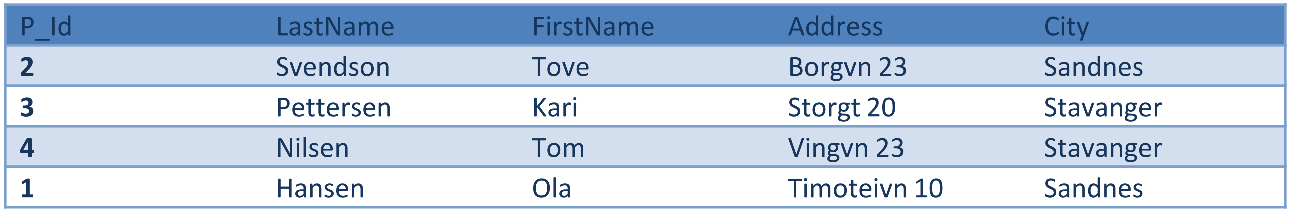


P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
4	Nilsen	Tom	Vingvn 23	Stavanger
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

ORDER BY DESC Example

To select all the persons from the table and to sort the persons descending by their last name.

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
ORDER BY LastName DESC
```



P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Tom	Vingvn 23	Stavanger
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes

The INSERT INTO Statement
The INSERT INTO statement is used to insert a new row in a table.

SQL INSERT INTO Syntax

```
 INSERT INTO table_name
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)

INSERT INTO table_name (column1, column2, column3,...)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3,...)
```

SQL INSERT INTO Example

We have the following "Persons" table:

Now we want to insert a new row in the "Persons" table.

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

INSERT INTO Persons
VALUES (4,'Nilsen', 'Johan', 'Bakken 2', 'Stavanger‘)

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger

Insert Data Only in Specified Columns

```
INSERT INTO Persons (P_Id, LastName, FirstName)
VALUES (5, 'Tjessem', 'Jakob‘)
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger
5	Tjessem	Jakob		

The UPDATE Statement

The UPDATE statement is used to update existing records in a table.

SQL UPDATE Syntax

```
UPDATE table_name
SET column1=value, column2=value2,...
WHERE some_column=some_value
```

SQL UPDATE Example

The "Persons" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger
5	Tjessem	Jakob		

```
UPDATE Persons
SET Address='Nissestien 67', City='Sandnes'
WHERE LastName='Tjessem' AND FirstName='Jakob‘
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger
5	Tjessem	Jakob	Nissestien 67	Sandnes

SQL UPDATE Warning

Be careful when updating records. If we had omitted the WHERE clause in the example above, like this:

```
UPDATE Persons
SET Address='Nissestien 67', City='Sandnes'
```

The "Persons" table would have looked like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Nissestien 67	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Nissestien 67	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Nissestien 67	Sandnes
4	Nilsen	Johan	Nissestien 67	Sandnes
5	Tjessem	Jakob	Nissestien 67	Sandnes

The DELETE Statement

The DELETE statement is used to delete rows in a table.

SQL DELETE Syntax

```
DELETE FROM table_name
WHERE some_column=some_value
```

Note: Notice the WHERE clause in the DELETE syntax. The WHERE clause specifies which record or records that should be deleted.

SQL DELETE Example

The "Persons" table:

Now we want to delete the person "Tjessem, Jakob" in the "Persons" table.

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger
5	Tjessem	Jakob	Nissestien 67	Sandnes

We use the following SQL statement:

```
DELETE FROM Persons
WHERE LastName='Tjessem' AND FirstName='Jakob'
```

The "Persons" table will now look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Johan	Bakken 2	Stavanger

Delete All Rows

It is possible to delete all rows in a table without deleting the table. This means that the table structure, attributes, and indexes will be intact:

```
DELETE FROM table_name
```

or

```
DELETE * FROM table_name
```

Note: Be very careful when deleting records. You cannot undo this statement!

The TOP Clause

The TOP clause is used to specify the number of records to return.

The TOP clause can be very useful on large tables with thousands of records. Returning a large number of records can impact on performance.

Note: Not all database systems support the TOP clause.

SQL Server Syntax

```
SELECT TOP number|percent column_name(s)
FROM table_name
```

SQL SELECT TOP Equivalent in MySQL and Oracle

MySQL Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
LIMIT number
```

Example

```
SELECT *
FROM Persons
LIMIT 5
```

Oracle Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE ROWNUM <= number
```

Example

```
SELECT *
FROM Persons
WHERE ROWNUM <=5
```

SQL TOP Example

The "Persons" table:

Now we want to select only the two first records in the table above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT TOP 2 * FROM Persons
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Tom	Vingvn 23	Stavanger

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

SQL TOP PERCENT Example

To select only 50% of the records in the table

SELECT TOP 50 PERCENT * FROM Persons

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger
4	Nilsen	Tom	Vingvn 23	Stavanger

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

The LIKE operator is used to search for a specified pattern in a column.

SQL LIKE Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name LIKE pattern
```

LIKE Operator Example

Now we want to select the persons living in a city that starts with "s" from the table above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City LIKE 's%'
```

The "%" sign can be used to define wildcards (missing letters in the pattern) both before and after the pattern.

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

To select the persons living in a city that ends with an "s" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City LIKE '%s'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

to select the persons living in a city that contains the pattern "tav" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City LIKE '%tav%'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

to select the persons living in a city that does NOT contain the pattern "tav" from the "Persons" table, by using the NOT keyword.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City NOT LIKE '%tav%’
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

SQL Wildcards

SQL wildcards can substitute for one or more characters when searching for data in a database.

SQL wildcards must be used with the SQL LIKE operator.

With SQL, the following wildcards can be used:

Wildcard	Description
%	A substitute for zero or more characters
_	A substitute for exactly one character
[charlist]	Any single character in charlist
[^charlist] **or** **[!charlist]**	Any single character not in charlist

Using the % Wildcard

Now we want to select the persons living in a city that starts with "sa" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City LIKE 'sa%'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

to select the persons living in a city that contains the pattern "nes" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE City LIKE '%nes%'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

Using the _ Wildcard

Now we want to select the persons with a first name that starts with any character, followed by "la" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE FirstName LIKE '_la'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes

to select the persons with a last name that starts with "S", followed by any character, followed by "end", followed by any character, followed by "on" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE LastName LIKE 'S_end_on'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes

Using the [charlist] Wildcard

Now we want to select the persons with a last name that starts with "b" or "s" or "p" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE LastName LIKE '[bsp]%'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

to select the persons with a last name that do not start with "b" or "s" or "p" from the "Persons" table.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT * FROM Persons

WHERE LastName LIKE '[!bsp]%'

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes

The IN Operator

The IN operator allows you to specify multiple values in a WHERE clause.

SQL IN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name IN (value1,value2,...)
```

IN Operator Example

The "Persons" table:

Now we want to select the persons with a last name equal to "Hansen" or "Pettersen" from the table above.

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE LastName IN ('Hansen','Pettersen‘)
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

The BETWEEN Operator

The BETWEEN operator selects a range of data between two values. The values can be numbers, text, or dates.

SQL BETWEEN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name
BETWEEN value1 AND value2
```

BETWEEN Operator Example

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

to select the persons with a last name alphabetically between "Hansen" and "Pettersen" from the table above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE LastName
BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen’
```

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes

Example 2

To display the persons outside the range in the previous example, use NOT BETWEEN:

```
SELECT * FROM Persons
WHERE LastName
NOT BETWEEN 'Hansen' AND 'Pettersen'
```

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

SQL Alias

You can give a table or a column another name by using an alias. This can be a good thing to do if you have very long or complex table names or column names.

An alias name could be anything, but usually it is short.

SQL Alias Syntax for Tables

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
AS alias_name
```

SQL Alias Syntax for Columns

```
SELECT column_name AS alias_name
FROM table_name
```

Alias Example

Assume we have a table called "Persons" and another table called "Product_Orders". We will give the table aliases of "p" and "po" respectively.

Now we want to list all the orders that "Ola Hansen" is responsible for.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT po.OrderID, p.LastName, p.FirstName
FROM Persons AS p,
Product_Orders AS po
WHERE p.LastName='Hansen' AND p.FirstName='Ola‘
```

The same SELECT statement without aliases:

```
SELECT Product_Orders.OrderID, Persons.LastName,
Persons.FirstName
FROM Persons,
Product_Orders
WHERE Persons.LastName='Hansen' AND Persons.FirstName='Ola'
```

The CREATE INDEX statement is used to create indexes in tables.
Indexes allow the database application to find data fast; without reading the whole table.

Indexes
An index can be created in a table to find data more quickly and efficiently.
The users cannot see the indexes, they are just used to speed up searches/queries.
Note: Updating a table with indexes takes more time than updating a table without (because the indexes also need an update). So you should only create indexes on columns (and tables) that will be frequently searched against.

SQL CREATE INDEX Syntax

Creates an index on a table. Duplicate values are allowed:

```
CREATE INDEX index_name
ON table_name (column_name)
```

SQL CREATE UNIQUE INDEX Syntax

Creates a unique index on a table. Duplicate values are not allowed:

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX index_name
ON table_name (column_name)
```

CREATE INDEX Example

The SQL statement below creates an index named "PIndex" on the "LastName" column in the "Persons" table:

```
CREATE INDEX PIndex
ON Persons (LastName)
```

If you want to create an index on a combination of columns, you can list the column names within the parentheses, separated by commas:

```
CREATE INDEX PIndex
ON Persons (LastName, FirstName)
```

Indexes, tables, and databases can easily be deleted/removed with the DROP statement.

The DROP INDEX Statement

The DROP INDEX statement is used to delete an index in a table.

DROP INDEX Syntax for MySQL:

ALTER TABLE table_name DROP INDEX index_name

The DROP TABLE Statement

The DROP TABLE statement is used to delete a table.

DROP TABLE table_name

The DROP DATABASE Statement

The DROP DATABASE statement is used to delete a database.

DROP DATABASE database_name

SQL JOIN

SQL joins are used to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

The JOIN keyword is used in an SQL statement to query data from two or more tables, based on a relationship between certain columns in these tables.

Tables in a database are often related to each other with keys.

A primary key is a column (or a combination of columns) with a unique value for each row. Each primary key value must be unique within the table. The purpose is to bind data together, across tables, without repeating all of the data in every table.

Look at the "Persons" table:

Note that the "P_Id" column is the primary key in the "Persons" table. This means that **no** two rows can have the same P_Id. The P_Id distinguishes two persons even if they have the same name.

Next, we have the "Orders" table:

Note that the "O_Id" column is the primary key in the "Orders" table and that the "P_Id" column refers to the persons in the "Persons" table without using their names.

Notice that the relationship between the two tables above is the "P_Id" column.

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	1
4	24562	1
5	34764	15

Different SQL JOINs

•**JOIN**: Return rows when there is at least one match in both tables

•**LEFT JOIN**: Return all rows from the left table, even if there are no matches in the right table

•**RIGHT JOIN**: Return all rows from the right table, even if there are no matches in the left table

•**FULL JOIN**: Return rows when there is a match in one of the tables

SQL INNER JOIN Keyword

The INNER JOIN keyword returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables.

SQL INNER JOIN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
INNER JOIN table_name2
ON
table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name
```

SQL INNER JOIN Example

The "Persons" table:

The "Orders" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	1
4	24562	1
5	34764	15

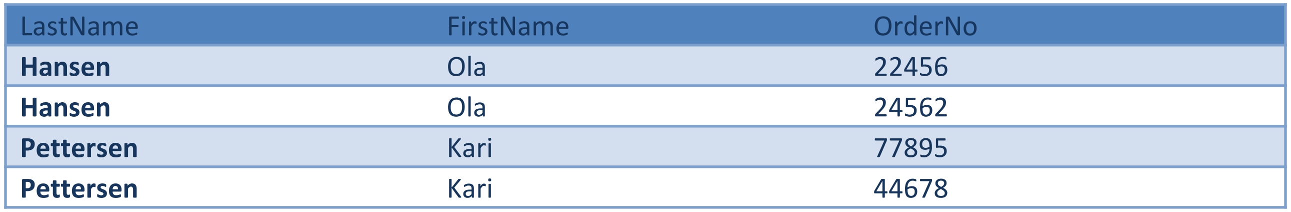
to list all the persons with any orders.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT Persons.LastName, Persons.FirstName,
Orders.OrderNo
FROM Persons
INNER JOIN Orders
ON Persons.P_Id=Orders.P_Id
ORDER BY Persons.LastName
```

The result-set will look like this:

The INNER JOIN keyword returns rows when there is at least one match in both tables. If there are rows in "Persons" that do not have matches in "Orders", those rows will NOT be listed.



LastName	FirstName	OrderNo
Hansen	Ola	22456
Hansen	Ola	24562
Pettersen	Kari	77895
Pettersen	Kari	44678

SQL LEFT JOIN Keyword

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all rows from the left table (table_name1), even if there are no matches in the right table (table_name2).

SQL LEFT JOIN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
LEFT JOIN table_name2
ON
table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name
```

PS: In some databases LEFT JOIN is called LEFT OUTER JOIN.

SQL LEFT JOIN Example

The "Persons" table:

The "Orders" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	1
4	24562	1
5	34764	15

to list all the persons and their orders - if any, from the tables above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT Persons.LastName, Persons.FirstName,
Orders.OrderNo
FROM Persons
LEFT JOIN Orders
ON Persons.P_Id=Orders.P_Id
ORDER BY Persons.LastName
```

The result-set will look like this:

The LEFT JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the left table (Persons), even if there are no matches in the right table (Orders).

LastName	FirstName	OrderNo
Hansen	Ola	22456
Hansen	Ola	24562
Pettersen	Kari	77895
Pettersen	Kari	44678
Svendson	Tove	

SQL RIGHT JOIN Keyword

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the right table (table_name2), even if there are no matches in the left table (table_name1).

SQL RIGHT JOIN Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name1
RIGHT JOIN table_name2
ON
table_name1.column_name=table_name2.column_name
```

PS: In some databases RIGHT JOIN is called RIGHT OUTER JOIN.

SQL RIGHT JOIN Example

The "Persons" table:

The "Orders" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	1
4	24562	1
5	34764	15

to list all the orders with containing persons - if any, from the tables above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT Persons.LastName, Persons.FirstName,
Orders.OrderNo
FROM Persons
RIGHT JOIN Orders
ON Persons.P_Id=Orders.P_Id
ORDER BY Persons.LastName
```

The result-set will look like this:

The RIGHT JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the right table (Orders), even if there are no matches in the left table (Persons).

LastName	FirstName	OrderNo
Hansen	Ola	22456
Hansen	Ola	24562
Pettersen	Kari	77895
Pettersen	Kari	44678
		34764

SQL FULL JOIN Example

The "Persons" table:

The "Orders" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

O_Id	OrderNo	P_Id
1	77895	3
2	44678	3
3	22456	1
4	24562	1
5	34764	15

to list all the persons and their orders, and all the orders with their persons.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT Persons.LastName, Persons.FirstName, Orders.OrderNo
FROM Persons
FULL JOIN Orders
ON Persons.P_Id=Orders.P_Id
ORDER BY Persons.LastName
```

The result-set will look like this:

The FULL JOIN keyword returns all the rows from the left table (Persons), and all the rows from the right table (Orders). If there are rows in "Persons" that do not have matches in "Orders", or if there are rows in "Orders" that do not have matches in "Persons", those rows will be listed as well.

LastName	FirstName	OrderNo
Hansen	Ola	22456
Hansen	Ola	24562
Pettersen	Kari	77895
Pettersen	Kari	44678
Svendson	Tove	
		34764

The SQL UNION Operator

The UNION operator is used to combine the result-set of two or more SELECT statements.

Notice that each SELECT statement within the UNION must have the same number of columns. The columns must also have similar data types. Also, the columns in each SELECT statement must be in the same order.

SQL UNION Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name1
UNION
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name2
```

Note: The UNION operator selects only distinct values by default. To allow duplicate values, use UNION ALL.

SQL UNION ALL Syntax

```
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name1
UNION ALL
SELECT column_name(s) FROM table_name2
```

SQL UNION Example

Look at the following tables:

"Employees_Norway":

E_ID	E_Name
01	Hansen, Ola
02	Svendson, Tove
03	Svendson, Stephen
04	Pettersen, Kari

"Employees_USA":

E_ID	E_Name
01	Turner, Sally
02	Kent, Clark
03	Svendson, Stephen
04	Scott, Stephen

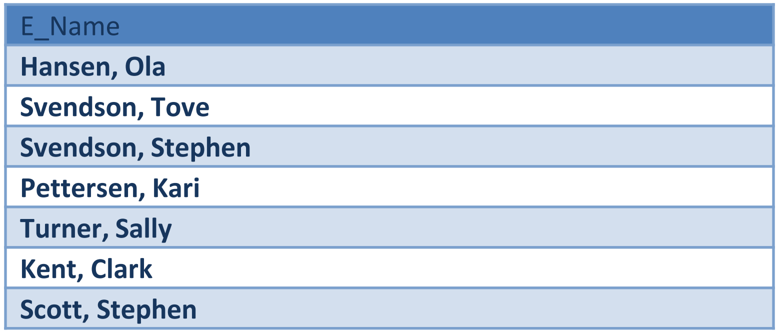
to list **all the different** employees in Norway and USA.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT E_Name FROM Employees_Norway
UNION
SELECT E_Name FROM Employees_USA
```

The result-set will look like this:

Note: This command cannot be used to list all employees in Norway and USA. In the example above we have two employees with equal names, and only one of them will be listed. The UNION command selects only distinct values.



E_Name
Hansen, Ola
Svendson, Tove
Svendson, Stephen
Pettersen, Kari
Turner, Sally
Kent, Clark
Scott, Stephen

SQL UNION ALL Example

Now we want to list **all** employees in Norway and USA:

```
SELECT E_Name FROM
Employees_Norway
UNION ALL
SELECT E_Name FROM Employees_USA
```

Result

E_Name
Hansen, Ola
Svendson, Tove
Svendson, Stephen
Pettersen, Kari
Turner, Sally
Kent, Clark
Svendson, Stephen
Scott, Stephen

The SQL SELECT INTO statement can be used to create backup copies of tables.

The SQL SELECT INTO Statement

The SELECT INTO statement selects data from one table and inserts it into a different table.

The SELECT INTO statement is most often used to create backup copies of tables.

SQL SELECT INTO Syntax

We can select all columns into the new table:

```
SELECT *
INTO new_table_name [IN externaldatabase]
FROM old_tablename
```

Or we can select only the columns we want into the new table:

```
SELECT column_name(s)
INTO new_table_name [IN externaldatabase]
FROM old_tablename
```

SQL SELECT INTO Example

Make a Backup Copy - Now we want to make an exact copy of the data in our "Persons" table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT *
INTO Persons_Backup
FROM Persons
```

We can also use the IN clause to copy the table into another database:

```
SELECT *
INTO Persons_Backup IN 'Backup.mdb'
FROM Persons
```

We can also copy only a few fields into the new table:

```
SELECT LastName,FirstName
INTO Persons_Backup
FROM Persons
```

SQL SELECT INTO - With a WHERE Clause

We can also add a WHERE clause.

The following SQL statement creates a "Persons_Backup" table with only the persons who lives in the city "Sandnes":

```
SELECT LastName,Firstname
INTO Persons_Backup
FROM Persons
WHERE City='Sandnes'
```

SQL SELECT INTO - Joined Tables

Selecting data from more than one table is also possible.

The following example creates a "Persons_Order_Backup" table contains data from the two tables "Persons" and "Orders":

```
SELECT Persons.LastName,Orders.OrderNo
INTO Persons_Order_Backup
FROM Persons
INNER JOIN Orders
ON Persons.P_Id=Orders.P_Id
```

MySQL uses the AUTO_INCREMENT keyword to perform an auto-increment feature.

By default, the starting value for AUTO_INCREMENT is 1, and it will increment by 1 for each new record.

To let the AUTO_INCREMENT sequence start with another value, use the following SQL statement:

```
ALTER TABLE Persons AUTO_INCREMENT=100
```

To insert a new record into the "Persons" table, we will not have to specify a value for the "P_Id" column (a unique value will be added automatically):

```
INSERT INTO Persons (FirstName,LastName)
VALUES ('Lars','Monsen')
```

The SQL statement above would insert a new record into the "Persons" table. The "P_Id" column would be assigned a unique value. The "FirstName" column would be set to "Lars" and the "LastName" column would be set to "Monsen".

SQL CREATE VIEW Statement

In SQL, a view is a virtual table based on the result-set of an SQL statement.

A view contains rows and columns, just like a real table. The fields in a view are fields from one or more real tables in the database.

You can add SQL functions, WHERE, and JOIN statements to a view and present the data as if the data were coming from one single table.

SQL CREATE VIEW Syntax

```
CREATE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
```

SQL CREATE VIEW Examples

If you have the Northwind database you can see that it has several views installed by default.

The view "Current Product List" lists all active products (products that are not discontinued) from the "Products" table. The view is created with the following SQL:

```
CREATE VIEW [Current Product List] AS
SELECT ProductID,ProductName
FROM Products
WHERE Discontinued=No
```

We can query the view above as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM [Current Product List]
```

Another view in the Northwind sample database selects every product in the "Products" table with a unit price higher than the average unit price:

```
CREATE VIEW [Products Above Average Price] AS
SELECT ProductName,UnitPrice
FROM Products
WHERE UnitPrice>(SELECT AVG(UnitPrice) FROM Products)
```

We can query the view above as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM [Products Above Average Price]
```

Another view in the Northwind database calculates the total sale for each category in 1997. Note that this view selects its data from another view called "Product Sales for 1997":

```
CREATE VIEW [Category Sales For 1997] AS
SELECT DISTINCT CategoryName,Sum(ProductSales) AS
CategorySales
FROM [Product Sales for 1997]
GROUP BY CategoryName
```

We can query the view above as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM [Category Sales For 1997]
```

We can also add a condition to the query. Now we want to see the total sale only for the category "Beverages":

```
SELECT * FROM [Category Sales For 1997]
WHERE CategoryName='Beverages'
```

SQL Updating a View

You can update a view by using the following syntax:

SQL CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW Syntax

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW view_name AS
SELECT column_name(s)
FROM table_name
WHERE condition
```

Now we want to add the "Category" column to the "Current Product List" view. We will update the view with the following SQL:

```
CREATE VIEW [Current Product List] AS
SELECT ProductID,ProductName,Category
FROM Products
WHERE Discontinued=No
```

SQL Dropping a View

You can delete a view with the DROP VIEW command.

SQL DROP VIEW Syntax

```
DROP VIEW view_name
```

SQL Dates

The most difficult part when orking with dates is to be sure that the format of the date you are trying to insert, matches the format of the date column in the database.

As long as your data contains only the date portion, your queries will work as expected. However, if a time portion is involved, it gets complicated.

Before talking about the complications of querying for dates, we will look at the most important built-in functions for working with dates.

MySQL Date Functions

The following table lists the most important built-in date functions in MySQL:

Function	Description
NOW()	Returns the current date and time
CURDATE()	Returns the current date
CURTIME()	Returns the current time
DATE()	Extracts the date part of a date or date/time expression
EXTRACT()	Returns a single part of a date/time
DATE_ADD()	Adds a specified time interval to a date
DATE_SUB()	Subtracts a specified time interval from a date
DATEDIFF()	Returns the number of days between two dates
DATE_FORMAT()	Displays date/time data in different formats

SQL Date Data Types

MySQL comes with the following data types for storing a date or a date/time value in the database:

- DATE - format YYYY-MM-DD
- DATETIME - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
- TIMESTAMP - format: YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS
- YEAR - format YYYY or YY

SQL Working with Dates

Assume we have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to select the records with an OrderDate of "2008-11-11" from the table above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate='2008-11-11'

The result-set will look like this:

OrderId	ProductName	OrderDate
1	Geitost	2008-11-11
2	Camembert Pierrot	2008-11-09
3	Mozzarella di Giovanni	2008-11-11
4	Mascarpone Fabioli	2008-10-29

OrderId	ProductName	OrderDate
1	Geitost	2008-11-11
3	Mozzarella di Giovanni	2008-11-11

Now, assume that the "Orders" table looks like this (notice the time component in the "OrderDate" column):

If we use the same SELECT statement as above:

SELECT * FROM Orders WHERE OrderDate='2008-11-11'

we will get no result! This is because the query is looking only for dates with no time portion.

OrderId	ProductName	OrderDate
1	Geitost	2008-11-11 13:23:44
2	Camembert Pierrot	2008-11-09 15:45:21
3	Mozzarella di Giovanni	2008-11-11 11:12:01
4	Mascarpone Fabioli	2008-10-29 14:56:59

NULL values represent missing unknown data.
By default, a table column can hold NULL values.

SQL NULL Values
If a column in a table is optional, we can insert a new record or update an existing record without adding a value to this column. This means that the field will be saved with a NULL value.
NULL values are treated differently from other values.
NULL is used as a placeholder for unknown or inapplicable values.

SQL Working with NULL Values

Look at the following "Persons" table:

Suppose that the "Address" column in the "Persons" table is optional. This means that if we insert a record with no value for the "Address" column, the "Address" column will be saved with a NULL value.

How can we test for NULL values?

It is not possible to test for NULL values with comparison operators, such as =, <, or <>.

We will have to use the IS NULL and IS NOT NULL operators instead

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola		Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari		Stavanger

SQL IS NULL

How do we select only the records with NULL values in the "Address" column?

We will have to use the IS NULL operator:

```
SELECT LastName,FirstName,Address FROM
Persons
WHERE Address IS NULL
```

The result-set will look like this:

LastName	FirstName	Address
Hansen	Ola	
Pettersen	Kari	

SQL IS NOT NULL

How do we select only the records with no NULL values in the "Address" column?

We will have to use the IS NOT NULL operator:

```
SELECT LastName,FirstName,Address FROM Persons
WHERE Address IS NOT NULL
```

The result-set will look like this:

LastName	FirstName	Address
Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23

SQL ISNULL(), NVL(), IFNULL() and COALESCE() Functions

Look at the following "Products" table:

Suppose that the "UnitsOnOrder" column is optional, and may contain NULL values.

P_Id	ProductName	UnitPrice	UnitsInStock	UnitsOnOrder
1	Jarlsberg	10.45	16	15
2	Mascarpone	32.56	23	
3	Gorgonzola	15.67	9	20

We have the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ProductName,UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+UnitsOnOrder)
FROM Products
```

In the example above, if any of the "UnitsOnOrder" values are NULL, the result is NULL.

Microsoft's ISNULL() function is used to specify how we want to treat NULL values.

The NVL(), IFNULL(), and COALESCE() functions can also be used to achieve the same result.

In this case we want NULL values to be zero.

Below, if "UnitsOnOrder" is NULL it will not harm the calculation, because ISNULL() returns a zero if the value is NULL:

MySQL

MySQL does have an ISNULL() function. However, it works a little bit different from Microsoft's ISNULL() function.

In MySQL we can use the IFNULL() function, like this:

```
SELECT
ProductName,UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+IFNULL(UnitsOnOrder,0))
FROM Products
```

or we can use the COALESCE() function, like this:

```
SELECT
ProductName,UnitPrice*(UnitsInStock+COALESCE(UnitsOnOrder,0))
FROM Products
```

MySQL Data Types

MySQL Data Types.docx

SQL Aggregate Functions

SQL aggregate functions return a single value, calculated from values in a column.

Useful aggregate functions:

- AVG() - Returns the average value
- COUNT() - Returns the number of rows
- FIRST() - Returns the first value
- LAST() - Returns the last value
- MAX() - Returns the largest value
- MIN() - Returns the smallest value
- SUM() - Returns the sum

SQL Scalar functions

SQL scalar functions return a single value, based on the input value.

Useful scalar functions:

- UCASE() - Converts a field to upper case
- LCASE() - Converts a field to lower case
- MID() - Extract characters from a text field
- LEN() - Returns the length of a text field
- ROUND() - Rounds a numeric field to the number of decimals specified
- NOW() - Returns the current system date and time
- FORMAT() - Formats how a field is to be displayed

The AVG() Function

The AVG() function returns the average value of a numeric column.

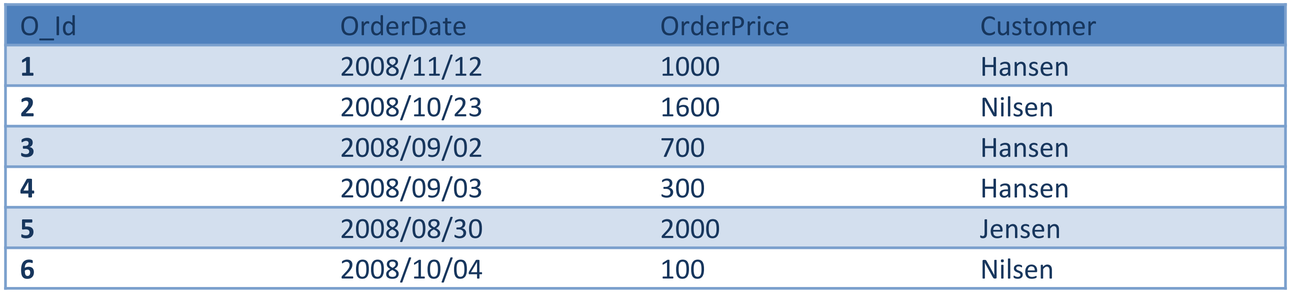
SQL AVG() Syntax

SELECT AVG(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL AVG() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the average value of the "OrderPrice" fields.



O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

We use the following SQL statement:
SELECT AVG(OrderPrice) AS OrderAverage FROM Orders
The result-set will look like this:
Now we want to find the customers that have an OrderPrice value higher than the average OrderPrice value.

OrderAverage
950

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT Customer FROM Orders
WHERE OrderPrice>(SELECT AVG(OrderPrice)
FROM Orders)
```

The result-set will look like this:

Customer
Hansen
Nilsen
Jensen

The COUNT() function returns the number of rows that matches a specified criteria.

SQL COUNT(column_name) Syntax

The COUNT(column_name) function returns the number of values (NULL values will not be counted) of the specified column:

```
SELECT COUNT(column_name) FROM table_name
```

SQL COUNT(*) Syntax

The COUNT(*) function returns the number of records in a table:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM table_name
```

SQL COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) Syntax

The COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) function returns the number of distinct values of the specified column:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) FROM table_name
```

SQL COUNT(column_name) Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

Now we want to count the number of orders from "Customer Nilsen".

We use the following SQL statement:
SELECT COUNT(Customer) AS CustomerNilsen FROM Orders
WHERE Customer='Nilsen'
The result of the SQL statement above will be 2, because the customer Nilsen has made 2 orders in total:

CustomerNilsen
2

SQL COUNT(*) Example

If we omit the WHERE clause, like this:

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NumberOfOrders
FROM Orders
```

The result-set will look like this:

which is the total number of rows in the table.

NumberOfOrders
6

SQL COUNT(DISTINCT column_name) Example

Now we want to count the number of unique customers in the "Orders" table.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT Customer) AS
NumberOfCustomers FROM Orders
```

The result-set will look like this:

which is the number of unique customers (Hansen, Nilsen, and Jensen) in the "Orders" table.

NumberOfCustomers
3

The FIRST() Function

The FIRST() function returns the first value of the selected column.

SQL FIRST() Syntax

```
SELECT FIRST(column_name) FROM
table_name
```

SQL FIRST() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the first value of the "OrderPrice" column.

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

We use the following SQL statement:
SELECT FIRST(OrderPrice) AS FirstOrderPrice FROM Orders

FirstOrderPrice
1000

The LAST() Function

The LAST() function returns the last value of the selected column.

SQL LAST() Syntax

SELECT LAST(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL LAST() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the last value of the "OrderPrice" column.

We use the following SQL statement:

SELECT LAST(OrderPrice) AS LastOrderPrice FROM Orders

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

LastOrderPrice
100

The MAX() Function

The MAX() function returns the largest value of the selected column.

SQL MAX() Syntax

SELECT MAX(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL MAX() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the largest value of the "OrderPrice" column.

We use the following SQL statement:

SELECT MAX(OrderPrice) AS LargestOrderPrice FROM Orders

The result-set will look like this:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

LargestOrderPrice
2000

The MIN() Function

The MIN() function returns the smallest value of the selected column.

SQL MIN() Syntax

```
SELECT MIN(column_name) FROM
table_name
```

SQL MIN() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the smallest value of the "OrderPrice" column.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT MIN(OrderPrice) AS SmallestOrderPrice
FROM Orders
```

The result-set will look like this:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

SmallestOrderPrice
100

The SUM() Function

The SUM() function returns the total sum of a numeric column.

SQL SUM() Syntax

SELECT SUM(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL SUM() Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the sum of all "OrderPrice" fields".

We use the following SQL statement:

SELECT SUM(OrderPrice) AS OrderTotal FROM Orders

The result-set will look like this:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

OrderTotal
5700

Aggregate functions often need an added GROUP BY statement

The GROUP BY Statement

The GROUP BY statement is used in conjunction with the aggregate functions to group the result-set by one or more columns.

SQL GROUP BY Syntax

```
SELECT column_name,
aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name
```

SQL GROUP BY Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

Now we want to find the total sum (total order) of each customer.

We will have to use the GROUP BY statement to group the customers.

We use the following SQL statement:

SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
GROUP BY Customer

The result-set will look like this:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

Customer	SUM(OrderPrice)
Hansen	2000
Nilsen	1700
Jensen	2000

if we omit the GROUP BY statement:
SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
The result-set will look like this:

Customer	SUM(OrderPrice)
Hansen	5700
Nilsen	5700
Hansen	5700
Hansen	5700
Jensen	5700
Nilsen	5700

GROUP BY More Than One Column

We can also use the GROUP BY statement on more than one column, like this:

```
SELECT Customer,OrderDate,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
GROUP BY Customer,OrderDate
```

The HAVING Clause

The HAVING clause was added to SQL because the WHERE keyword could not be used with aggregate functions.

SQL HAVING Syntax

```
SELECT column_name, aggregate_function(column_name)
FROM table_name
WHERE column_name operator value
GROUP BY column_name
HAVING aggregate_function(column_name) operator value
```

SQL HAVING Example

We have the following "Orders" table:

O_Id	OrderDate	OrderPrice	Customer
1	2008/11/12	1000	Hansen
2	2008/10/23	1600	Nilsen
3	2008/09/02	700	Hansen
4	2008/09/03	300	Hansen
5	2008/08/30	2000	Jensen
6	2008/10/04	100	Nilsen

Now we want to find if any of the customers have a total order of less than 2000.

We use the following SQL statement:

```
SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
GROUP BY Customer
HAVING SUM(OrderPrice)<2000
```

The result-set will look like this:

Customer	SUM(OrderPrice)
Nilsen	1700

Now we want to find if the customers "Hansen" or "Jensen" have a total order of more than 1500.

We add an ordinary WHERE clause to the SQL statement:

```
SELECT Customer,SUM(OrderPrice) FROM Orders
WHERE Customer='Hansen' OR Customer='Jensen'
GROUP BY Customer
HAVING SUM(OrderPrice)>1500
```

The result-set will look like this:

Customer	SUM(OrderPrice)
Hansen	2000
Jensen	2000

The UCASE() Function

The UCASE() function converts the value of a field to uppercase.

SQL UCASE() Syntax

```
SELECT UCASE(column_name) FROM table_name
```

Syntax for SQL Server

```
SELECT UPPER(column_name) FROM table_name
```

SQL UCASE() Example

We have the following "Persons" table:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

to select the content of the "LastName" and "FirstName" columns above, and convert the "LastName" column to uppercase.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT UCASE(LastName) as LastName,FirstName FROM Persons

The result-set will look like this:

LastName	FirstName
HANSEN	Ola
SVENDSON	Tove
PETTERSEN	Kari

The LCASE() Function

The LCASE() function converts the value of a field to lowercase.

SQL LCASE() Syntax

SELECT LCASE(column_name) FROM table_name

Syntax for SQL Server

SELECT LOWER(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL LCASE() Example

We have the following "Persons" table:

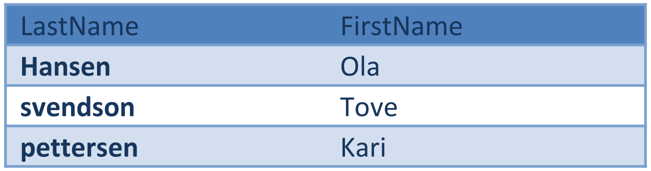
P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

to select the content of the "LastName" and "FirstName" columns above, and convert the "LastName" column to lowercase.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT LCASE(LastName) as
LastName,FirstName FROM Persons
```

The result-set will look like this:



LastName	FirstName
Hansen	Ola
svendson	Tove
pettersen	Kari

The MID() Function

The MID() function is used to extract characters from a text field.

SQL MID() Syntax

```
SELECT MID(column_name,start[,length]) FROM table_name
```

Parameter	Description
column_name	Required. The field to extract characters from
Start	Required. Specifies the starting position (starts at 1)
Length	Optional. The number of characters to return. If omitted, the MID() function returns the rest of the text

SQL MID() Example

We have the following "Persons" table:

Now we want to extract the first four characters of the "City" column above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT MID(City,1,4) as SmallCity FROM Persons

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

SmallCity
Sand
Sand
Stav

The LEN() Function

The LEN() function returns the length of the value in a text field.

SQL LEN() Syntax

SELECT LEN(column_name) FROM table_name

SQL LEN() Example

We have the following "Persons" table:

Now we want to select the length of the values in the "Address" column above.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT LEN(Address) as LengthOfAddress FROM Persons

The result-set will look like this:

P_Id	LastName	FirstName	Address	City
1	Hansen	Ola	Timoteivn 10	Sandnes
2	Svendson	Tove	Borgvn 23	Sandnes
3	Pettersen	Kari	Storgt 20	Stavanger

LengthOfAddress
12
9
9

The ROUND() Function

The ROUND() function is used to round a numeric field to the number of decimals specified.

SQL ROUND() Syntax

SELECT ROUND(column_name,decimals) FROM table_name

Parameter	Description
column_name	Required. The field to round.
decimals	Required. Specifies the number of decimals to be returned.

SQL ROUND() Example

We have the following "Products" table:

Now we want to display the product name and the price rounded to the nearest integer.

Prod_Id	ProductName	Unit	UnitPrice
1	Jarlsberg	1000 g	10.45
2	Mascarpone	1000 g	32.56
3	Gorgonzola	1000 g	15.67

to display the product name and the price rounded to the nearest integer.

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT ProductName, ROUND(UnitPrice,0) as UnitPrice FROM Products

The result-set will look like this:

ProductName	UnitPrice
Jarlsberg	10
Mascarpone	33
Gorgonzola	16

The NOW() Function

The NOW() function returns the current system date and time.

SQL NOW() Syntax

```
SELECT NOW() FROM table_name
```

SQL NOW() Example

We have the following "Products" table:

Now we want to display the products and prices per today's date.

We use the following SELECT statement:

```
SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice, Now() as PerDate
FROM Products
```

The result-set will look like this:

Prod_Id	ProductName	Unit	UnitPrice
1	Jarlsberg	1000 g	10.45
2	Mascarpone	1000 g	32.56
3	Gorgonzola	1000 g	15.67

ProductName	UnitPrice	PerDate
Jarlsberg	10.45	10/7/2008 11:25:02 AM
Mascarpone	32.56	10/7/2008 11:25:02 AM
Gorgonzola	15.67	10/7/2008 11:25:02 AM

The FORMAT() Function

The FORMAT() function is used to format how a field is to be displayed.

SQL FORMAT() Syntax

```
SELECT FORMAT(column_name,format) FROM
table_name
```

Parameter	Description
column_name	Required. The field to be formatted.
Format	Required. Specifies the format.

SQL FORMAT() Example

We have the following "Products" table:

Prod_Id	ProductName	Unit	UnitPrice
1	Jarlsberg	1000 g	10.45
2	Mascarpone	1000 g	32.56
3	Gorgonzola	1000 g	15.67

to display the products and prices per today's date (with today's date displayed in the following format "YYYY-MM-DD").

We use the following SELECT statement:

SELECT ProductName, UnitPrice, FORMAT(Now(),'YYYY-MM-DD') as PerDate
FROM Products

The result-set will look like this:

ProductName	UnitPrice	PerDate
Jarlsberg	10.45	2008-10-07
Mascarpone	32.56	2008-10-07
Gorgonzola	15.67	2008-10-07