



SECD2523 DATABASE

Structured Query Language (SQL) 2 |
Data Manipulation Language (DML) 1

Content adapted from Connolly, T., Begg, C., 2015. Database Systems: A Practical Approach to Design, Implementation, and Management, Global Edition. Pearson Education.

Innovating Solutions

LECTURE LEARNING OUTCOME

By the end of this lecture, students should be able to:

01

Write DML statements to add data into table, update data, and delete data using the following commands:

- **INSERT INTO ... VALUES ...**
- **INSERT INTO ... SELECT ...**
- **UPDATE ... SET ... [WHERE] ...**
- **DELETE FROM ... [WHERE] ...**

02

Write DML statement to display records in tables

- **SELECT ... FROM ...**
- **SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE**
- **SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ... BETWEEN ... AND**
- **SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ... IN**
- **SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ... LIKE**

- 01** INSERT INTO ... VALUES
- 02** INSERT INTO ... SELECT
- 03** UPDATE ... SET ... [WHERE]
- 04** DELETE ... FROM [WHERE]
- 05** SELECT ... FROM ... [WHERE]
- 06** SELECT ... FROM ... WHERE ... [BETWEEN ... AND] / [IN] / [LIKE]
- 07** RULES OF PRECEDENCE

SQL Statements

STATEMENTS	TYPE
SELECT INSERT UPDATE DELETE MERGE	DATA MANIPULATION LANGUAGE (DML) Retrieves data from database, enters new rows, changes existing rows, and removes unwanted rows from tables in the database, respectively
CREATE ALTER DROP RENAME TRUNCATE COMMENT	DATA DEFINITION LANGUAGE (DDL) Sets up, changes, and removes data structures from tables
GRANT REVOKE	DATA CONTROL LANGUAGE (DCL) Provides or removes access rights to both the Database and the structures within it
COMMIT ROLLBACK SAVEPOINT	TRANSACTION CONTROL Manages the changes made by DML statements. Changes to the data can be grouped together into logical transactions

Writing SQL Statements

- SQL statements are **not case sensitive** (unless indicated).
- SQL statements can be entered on **one or more lines**.
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated or split across lines
- Clauses are usually placed on separate lines
- **Indents** are used to enhance readability

Human Resource (HR) schema

- In the HR records, each employee has an identification number, email address, job identification code, salary, and manager. Some employees earn commissions in addition to their salary
- The company also tracks information about jobs within the organization. Each job has an identification code, job title, and a minimum and maximum salary range for the job. Some employees have been with the company for a long time and have held different positions within the company. When an employee resigns, the duration the employee was working for, the job identification number, and the department are recorded.

Human Resource (HR) schema

- The sample company is regionally diverse, so it tracks the locations of its warehouses and departments. Each employee is assigned to a department, and each department is identified by a unique department number or short name. Each department is associated with one location, and each location has a full address that includes the street name, postal code, city, state or province, and the country code.
- In places where the departments and warehouses are located, the company records details such as the country name, currency symbol, currency name, and the region where the country is located geographically.

INSERT INTO ... VALUES

- Purpose: To **insert a row of data** into a table.
- Syntax:

```
INSERT INTO tableName (column1, column2, column3)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3);
```

- Example: Insert a new row into table Department:

```
INSERT INTO departments
VALUES (70,'Public Relations',100,70);
```

OR

```
INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name,
manager_id, location_id)
VALUES (70,'Public Relations',100,70);
```

NOTE: Use single quote (') for string / character data

Inserting rows with **NULL** values

- Implicit method: Omit the column from the column list

```
INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name)
VALUES (30, 'Purchasing');
```

- Explicit method: Specify the NULL keyword in the VALUES clause

```
INSERT INTO departments (department_id, department_name)
VALUES (30, 'Purchasing', NULL, NULL);
```

department_id	department_name	manager_id	location_id
30	Purchasing		

Attention: Inserting **NULL** values

- Be sure that you can use the **NULL** value in the targeted column by verifying the NULL status with the **DESCRIBE** command

Result Grid Filter Rows: Search Export:

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
department_id	int unsigned	NO	PRI	NULL	
department_name	varchar(30)	NO		NULL	
manager_id	int unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	
location_id	int unsigned	YES	MUL	NULL	

Output of DESCRIBE in MySQL

Script Output X | Task completed in 0.055 seconds

Name	Null?	Type
DEPT_ID	NOT NULL	CHAR (1)
DEPT_NAME		VARCHAR2 (20)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER (38)
LOCATION	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2 (100)

Output of DESCRIBE in Oracle

Attention: Inserting **NULL** values

- Common errors that can occur during the user input are checked in the following order:
 - Mandatory value missing for a **NOT NULL** column
 - Duplicate value violating any **unique** or **primary key** constraint
 - Any value violating a **CHECK** constraint
 - **Referential integrity maintained** for a foreign key constraint
 - Data **type mismatch** or values too wide to fit in column

Attention: Inserting **NULL** values

- Any value violating a **CHECK** constraint
 - **CHECK** is a constraint that set a specific condition for the input data to follow.
E.g.: DDL statement below:

```
CREATE TABLE Dept (
    Dept_ID char(1),
    Dept_Name varchar(20),
    Manager_ID INTEGER CHECK (Manager_ID > 0),
    Location varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT Dept_PK PRIMARY KEY (Dept_ID)
);
```

- Example above: the column “Manager_ID” has a **CHECK** constraint that checks if the input is larger than zero,
 - Therefore, only input that is larger than zero is allowed to enter the column.
- Error example in MySQL:

```
INSERT INTO Dept (Dept_ID, Dept_Name, Manager_ID, Location)
VALUES ('A', 'Accounting', 0, 'JB');
```

Error Code: 3819. Check constraint 'dept_chk_1' is violated.

Attention: Inserting **NULL** values

- **Referential integrity maintained** for a foreign key constraint
 - Whenever the foreign key exists in the table, according to **Referential Integrity constraint**, the value can either be:
 - **Values exist** in the parent table foreign key refers to. OR
 - Wholly **NULL**
 - Therefore, non-NULL values that does not exist at the table where the foreign key refers to are not allowed to enter in the column. Error example in Oracle:

```
INSERT INTO employees (employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, job_id, salary)
VALUES (300, 'Muhammad', 'Ali', 'MALI', "2024-09-01", 'BOXER', 8500);
```

Error Code: 1452. Cannot add or update a child row: a foreign key constraint fails
(`hr`.`employees`, CONSTRAINT `employees_ibfk_1` FOREIGN KEY (`job_id`) REFERENCES
`jobs` (`job_id`))

Recommendation: Inserting **NULL** values

- Use of the column list is **recommended** because it makes the INSERT statement more readable and reliable, or less prone to mistakes.

Example

```
INSERT INTO tableName (column1, column2, column3)
VALUES (value1, value2, value3);
```

Inserting Special Values

- The **SYSDATE ()** function records the current date and time

```
INSERT INTO employees
(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email, hire_date, job_id, salary)
VALUES
(300, 'Mikail', 'Hafiz', 'MHAFIZ', SYSDATE(), 'IT_PROG', 9000);
```

Inserting specific Date and Time

- The DD-MON-RR format is generally used to insert a date value.
- You may also supply the date value in DD-MON-YYYY format.
- This is recommended because it clearly specifies the century and does not depend on the internal RR format logic specifying the correct century

```
INSERT INTO employees
(employee_id, first_name, last_name, email,hire_date, job_id, salary)
VALUES
(400, 'Yusuf', 'Syarin', 'YSYARIN', '2024-12-12', 'SA_REP', 8000);
```

For MySQL, use “YYYY-MM-DD” format for DATE datatype

INSERT INTO ... SELECT

- To insert data **from an existing table**
- Write the INSERT statement with a **subquery**
- DO NOT use the VALUES clause
- Match the number of columns in the INSERT clause to those in the subquery

```
INSERT INTO sales_reps (id, name, salary, commission_pct)
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE job_id LIKE '%REP%';
```

UPDATE ... SET

- Purpose: To modify existing values in a table.
- Syntax:

[] = OPTIONAL

```
UPDATE table-name
SET col1 = update-value[, col2 = update-value]
[WHERE search-condition]
```

- Example: Update the department ID of employee with the ID of 113 to 50

```
UPDATE employees
SET department_id = 50
WHERE employee_id = 113;
```

Update Two Columns with a Subquery

- Can also be done for multiple subqueries

[] = OPTIONAL

```
UPDATE      table
SET         column = (SELECT column
                      FROM table
                      WHERE condition)
                  [,column2 = (SELECT column
                                FROM table
                                WHERE condition)]
[WHERE condition]
```

Update Two Columns with Subquery

- Example: Update employee 113's job and salary to match those of employee 205

```
UPDATE employees
SET (job_id, salary) =
    (SELECT job_id, salary
     FROM employees
     WHERE employee_id = 205)
WHERE employee_id = 113;
```

DELETE FROM

- Purpose: To delete existing rows from table
- Syntax:

[] = OPTIONAL

```
DELETE FROM table-name  
[WHERE search-condition]
```

- Example: Delete the record of department Finance

```
DELETE FROM departments  
WHERE department_name = 'Finance';
```

- All rows in the table are deleted if you omit the WHERE clause.

```
DELETE FROM departments
```

SELECT ... FROM

- To retrieve and display data from one or more tables.

[] = OPTIONAL

```
SELECT col1, col2, ... coln
FROM TableName [,TableName]
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY columnList]
[HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY columnList]
```

SELECT ... FROM

- Retrieve all columns and all rows
- List the full details of the DEPARTMENTS table

```
SELECT *
FROM departments;
```

ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 69x37

```
mysql> SELECT *
-> FROM departments;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| department_id | department_name | manager_id | location_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      10 | Administration |       200 |      1700 |
|      20 | Marketing     |       201 |      1800 |
|      30 | Purchasing    |       114 |      1700 |
|      40 | Human Resources|       203 |      2400 |
|      50 | Shipping      |       121 |      1500 |
|      60 | IT            |       103 |      1400 |
|      70 | Public Relations|       204 |      2700 |
|      80 | Sales          |       145 |      2500 |
|      90 | Executive     |       100 |      1700 |
|     100 | Finance        |       108 |      1700 |
|     110 | Accounting     |       205 |      1700 |
|     120 | Treasury       |       NULL |      1700 |
|     130 | Corporate Tax  |       NULL |      1700 |
|     140 | Control And Credit|       NULL |      1700 |
|     150 | Shareholder Services|       NULL |      1700 |
|     160 | Benefits        |       NULL |      1700 |
|     170 | Manufacturing   |       NULL |      1700 |
|     180 | Construction   |       NULL |      1700 |
|     190 | Contracting    |       NULL |      1700 |
|     200 | Operations     |       NULL |      1700 |
|     210 | IT Support      |       NULL |      1700 |
|     220 | NOC            |       NULL |      1700 |
|     230 | IT Helpdesk    |       NULL |      1700 |
|     240 | Government Sales|       NULL |      1700 |
|     250 | Retail Sales    |       NULL |      1700 |
|     260 | Recruiting      |       NULL |      1700 |
|     270 | Payroll         |       NULL |      1700 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
27 rows in set (0.01 sec)

mysql>
```

Result Grid  Filter Rows:  Search 

department_id	department_name	manager_id	location_id
10	Administration	200	1700
20	Marketing	201	1800
30	Purchasing	114	1700
40	Human Resources	203	2400
50	Shipping	121	1500
60	IT	103	1400
70	Public Relations	204	2700
80	Sales	145	2500
90	Executive	100	1700
100	Finance	108	1700
110	Accounting	205	1700
120	Treasury	NULL	1700
130	Corporate Tax	NULL	1700
140	Control And Credit	NULL	1700
150	Shareholder Services	NULL	1700
160	Benefits	NULL	1700
170	Manufacturing	NULL	1700
180	Construction	NULL	1700
190	Contracting	NULL	1700
200	Operations	NULL	1700
210	IT Support	NULL	1700
220	NOC	NULL	1700
230	IT Helpdesk	NULL	1700
240	Government Sales	NULL	1700
250	Retail Sales	NULL	1700
260	Recruiting	NULL	1700
270	Payroll	NULL	1700

SELECT ... FROM

- Retrieve specific columns, all rows
- Example:
- Produce a list of salaries for all staff, displaying only the employee ID, first name and salary

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
FROM employees;
```

ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root

```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
-> FROM employees;
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       100 | Steven     | 24000.00 |
|       101 | Neena      | 17000.00 |
|       102 | Lex         | 17000.00 |
|       103 | Alexander   | 9000.00  |
|       104 | Bruce       | 6000.00  |
|       105 | David       | 4800.00  |
|       106 | Valli       | 4800.00  |
|       107 | Diana       | 4200.00  |
|       108 | Nancy       | 12000.00 |
|       109 | Daniel      | 9000.00  |
|       110 | John        | 8200.00  |
|       111 | Ismael     | 7700.00  |
|
|       ...          |           |           |
|       200 | Jennifer   | 4400.00  |
|       201 | Michael    | 13000.00 |
|       202 | Pat         | 6000.00  |
|       203 | Susan       | 6500.00  |
|       204 | Hermann    | 10000.00 |
|       205 | Shelley    | 12000.00 |
|       206 | William    | 8300.00  |
|       300 | Mikail     | 9000.00  |
+-----+-----+-----+
108 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> □
```

INSERT INTO ... SELECT

- Copy multiple row of records into a different table
- Example

- Get the command for creating existing table **departments**

```
SHOW CREATE TABLE departments;
```

- Create a new table name **my_dept** with the same structure as table **departments**
- Copy all records from **departments** table to **my_dept**

```
INSERT INTO my_dept (
    SELECT *
    FROM departments);
```

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE my_dept (
    -> department_id int unsigned NOT NULL,
    -> department_name varchar(30) NOT NULL,
    -> manager_id int unsigned DEFAULT NULL,
    -> location_id int unsigned DEFAULT NULL,
    -> PRIMARY KEY (department_id),
    -> KEY location_id (location_id),
    -> KEY manager_id (manager_id),
    -> CONSTRAINT my_dept_ibfk_1 FOREIGN KEY (location_id) REFERENCES locations (location_id),
    -> CONSTRAINT my_dept_ibfk_2 FOREIGN KEY (manager_id) REFERENCES employees (employee_id)
    -> );
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
```

```
mysql> INSERT INTO my_dept(
    -> SELECT *
    -> FROM departments);
Query OK, 27 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 27  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0
```

```
mysql> SELECT *
    -> FROM my_dept;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| department_id | department_name | manager_id | location_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      10 | Administration |      200 |     1700 |
|      20 | Marketing |      201 |     1800 |
|      30 | Purchasing |      114 |     1700 |
|      40 | Human Resources |      203 |     2400 |
|      50 | Shipping |      121 |     1500 |
|      60 | IT |      103 |     1400 |
|      70 | Public Relations |      204 |     2700 |
|      80 | Sales |      145 |     2500 |
|      90 | Executive |      100 |     1700 |
|     100 | Finance |      108 |     1700 |
|     110 | Accounting |      205 |     1700 |
|     120 | Treasury |      NULL |     1700 |
|     130 | Corporate Tax |      NULL |     1700 |
|     140 | Control And Credit |      NULL |     1700 |
|     150 | Shareholder Services |      NULL |     1700 |
|     160 | Benefits |      NULL |     1700 |
|     170 | Manufacturing |      NULL |     1700 |
|     180 | Construction |      NULL |     1700 |
|     190 | Contracting |      NULL |     1700 |
|     200 | Operations |      NULL |     1700 |
|     210 | IT Support |      NULL |     1700 |
|     220 | NOC |      NULL |     1700 |
|     230 | IT Helpdesk |      NULL |     1700 |
|     240 | Government Sales |      NULL |     1700 |
|     250 | Retail Sales |      NULL |     1700 |
|     260 | Recruiting |      NULL |     1700 |
|     270 | Payroll |      NULL |     1700 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
27 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

```
mysql> ■
```

Constraint name must be unique

Create new table by copying the structure of an existing table

- Create a new table name **dept_baharu** with the same structure as table **departments**.

```
CREATE TABLE dept_baharu
AS (SELECT *
      FROM departments
      WHERE 1=2);
```

- This would create a new table called **dept_baharu** that includes all columns from the **departments** table **WITHOUT** the data from **departments**

```
ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 67x35
[mysql]> CREATE TABLE dept_baharu
[    -> AS (SELECT *
[    ->      FROM departments
[    ->      WHERE 1=2);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 0  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

[mysql]> DESCRIBE dept_baharu;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type           | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| department_id  | int unsigned   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| department_name| varchar(30)    | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| manager_id     | int unsigned   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| location_id    | int unsigned   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

[mysql]> DESCRIBE departments;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type           | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| department_id  | int unsigned   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| department_name| varchar(30)    | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| manager_id     | int unsigned   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| location_id    | int unsigned   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.01 sec)

[mysql]> SELECT *
[    -> FROM dept_baharu;
Empty set (0.00 sec)

mysql> □
```

Create new table by copying the structure of an existing table (and data)

- Create a new table name **new_dept** with the same structure as table **departments**.

```
CREATE TABLE new_dept
AS (SELECT * FROM
departments);
```

- This would create a new table called **new_dept** that includes all columns from the **departments** table **INCLUDING** all the data from **departments**

ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 67x40

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE new_dept
    -> AS (SELECT * FROM departments);
Query OK, 27 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 27  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

mysql> SELECT * FROM new_dept;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| department_id | department_name | manager_id | location_id |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|      10 | Administration |      200 |     1700 |
|      20 | Marketing      |      201 |     1800 |
|      30 | Purchasing     |      114 |     1700 |
|      40 | Human Resources|      203 |     2400 |
|      50 | Shipping        |      121 |     1500 |
|      60 | IT              |      103 |     1400 |
|      70 | Public Relations|      204 |     2700 |
|      80 | Sales            |      145 |     2500 |
|      90 | Executive       |      100 |     1700 |
|     100 | Finance          |      108 |     1700 |
|     110 | Accounting       |      205 |     1700 |
|     120 | Treasury          |      NULL |     1700 |
|     130 | Corporate Tax     |      NULL |     1700 |
|     140 | Control And Credit|      NULL |     1700 |
|     150 | Shareholder Services|      NULL |     1700 |
|     160 | Benefits          |      NULL |     1700 |
|     170 | Manufacturing     |      NULL |     1700 |
|     180 | Construction      |      NULL |     1700 |
|     190 | Contracting       |      NULL |     1700 |
|     200 | Operations         |      NULL |     1700 |
|     210 | IT Support          |      NULL |     1700 |
|     220 | NOC               |      NULL |     1700 |
|     230 | IT Helpdesk        |      NULL |     1700 |
|     240 | Government Sales   |      NULL |     1700 |
|     250 | Retail Sales        |      NULL |     1700 |
|     260 | Recruiting          |      NULL |     1700 |
|     270 | Payroll            |      NULL |     1700 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
27 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE (1)

- To list only selected row of records based on conditions
- Conditions involve comparison operators and/or logical operators
 - Comparison operators:
 - = <> < > <= >= !=
 - BETWEEN..AND LIKE IN(set)
 - Logical operators:
 - AND OR NOT

```
SELECT list-of-columns  
FROM list of tables  
WHERE search-condition;
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...BETWEEN...AND

- Example:

- List all employee ID, last_name, salary where salary is between 3000 and 4000

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 3000 AND 4000;
```

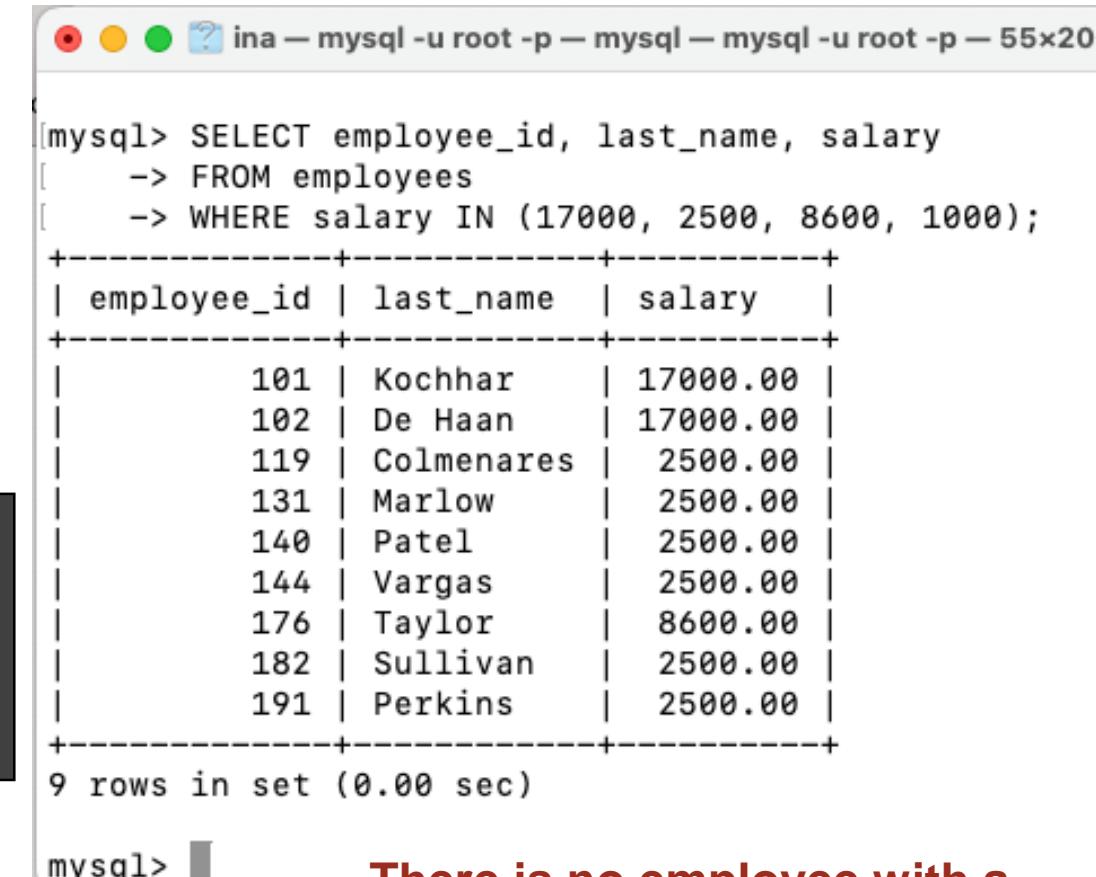
```
ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u
mysql> SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   -> FROM employees
   -> WHERE salary BETWEEN 3000 AND 4000;
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | last_name | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       115 | Khoo      | 3100.00 |
|       125 | Nayer     | 3200.00 |
|       129 | Bissot    | 3300.00 |
|       133 | Mallin    | 3300.00 |
|       137 | Ladwig    | 3600.00 |
|       138 | Stiles    | 3200.00 |
|       141 | Rajs      | 3500.00 |
|       142 | Davies    | 3100.00 |
|       180 | Taylor    | 3200.00 |
|       181 | Fleaur    | 3100.00 |
|       186 | Dellinger | 3400.00 |
|       187 | Cabrio    | 3000.00 |
|       188 | Chung     | 3800.00 |
|       189 | Dilly     | 3600.00 |
|       192 | Bell      | 4000.00 |
|       193 | Everett   | 3900.00 |
|       194 | McCain   | 3200.00 |
|       196 | Walsh     | 3100.00 |
|       197 | Feeney   | 3000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
19 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...IN

- To search values in a list set
- Example:
 - List all employees whose salaries are 17000, 2500, 8600, 1000

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary IN (17000, 2500, 8600, 1000);
```



```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
   -> FROM employees
   -> WHERE salary IN (17000, 2500, 8600, 1000);
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | last_name | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       101 | Kochhar    | 17000.00 |
|       102 | De Haan     | 17000.00 |
|      119 | Colmenares  | 2500.00  |
|      131 | Marlow      | 2500.00  |
|      140 | Patel        | 2500.00  |
|      144 | Vargas       | 2500.00  |
|      176 | Taylor       | 8600.00  |
|      182 | Sullivan     | 2500.00  |
|      191 | Perkins      | 2500.00  |
+-----+-----+-----+
9 rows in set (0.00 sec)

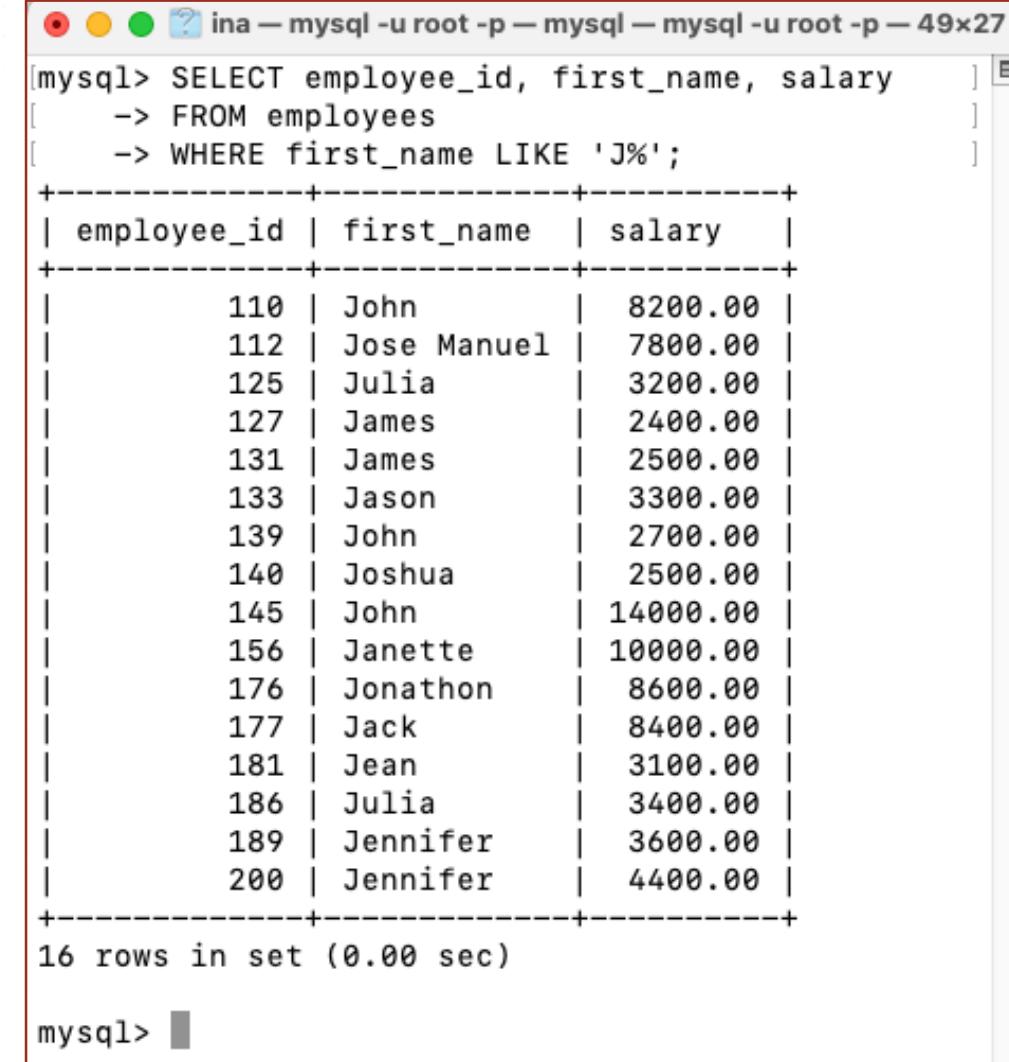
mysql>
```

There is no employee with a salary of 1000.
 Therefore, it does not return a value.

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...LIKE (1)

- To perform wild card searches of valid search string values
 - _ (underscore symbol) denotes one character
 - % denotes zero or many character
- Example:
 - List all employee whose first name starts with a J

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE 'J%';
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'ina - mysql -u root -p - mysql - mysql -u root -p - 49x27'. The MySQL prompt is at the top. Below it, a query is run:

```
[mysql]> SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
[   -> FROM employees
[   -> WHERE first_name LIKE 'J%';
```

The results are displayed in a table:

employee_id	first_name	salary
110	John	8200.00
112	Jose Manuel	7800.00
125	Julia	3200.00
127	James	2400.00
131	James	2500.00
133	Jason	3300.00
139	John	2700.00
140	Joshua	2500.00
145	John	14000.00
156	Janette	10000.00
176	Jonathon	8600.00
177	Jack	8400.00
181	Jean	3100.00
186	Julia	3400.00
189	Jennifer	3600.00
200	Jennifer	4400.00

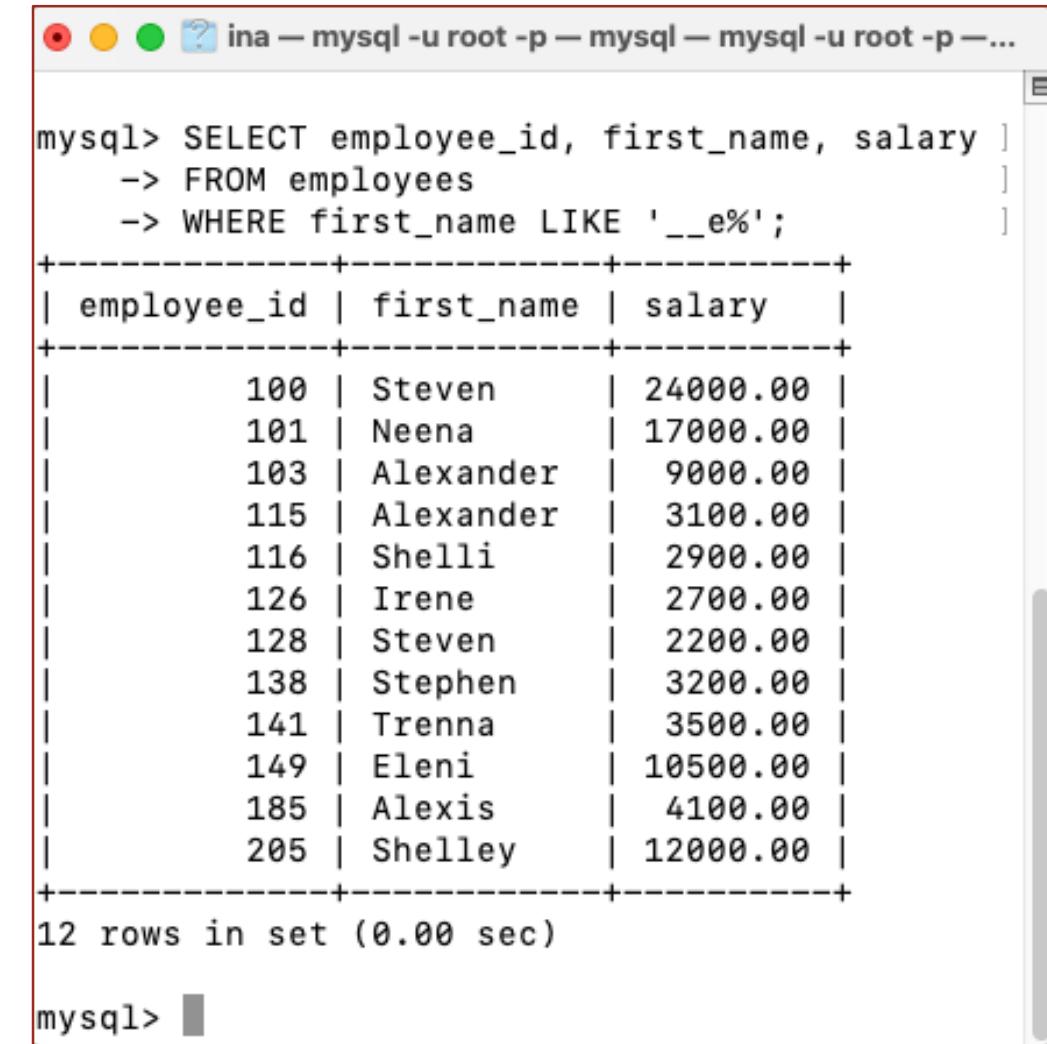
At the bottom, the message '16 rows in set (0.00 sec)' is shown, followed by the MySQL prompt 'mysql>'.

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...LIKE (2)

- Example:
- List all employees whose first name's third letter is an E

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE first_name LIKE '__e%';
```

(2 underscore symbols)



ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — ...

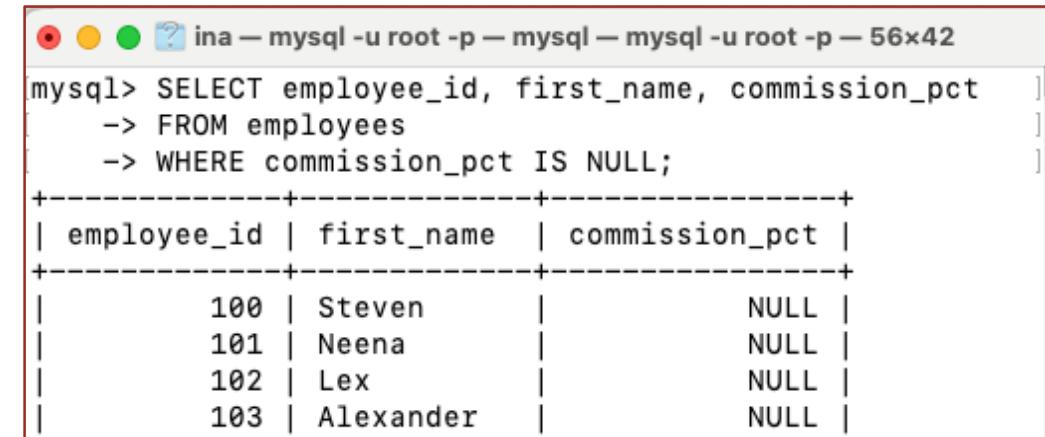
```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE first_name LIKE '__e%';
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       100   | Steven    | 24000.00 |
|      101    | Neena     | 17000.00 |
|     103     | Alexander | 9000.00  |
|    115      | Alexander | 3100.00  |
|     116    | Shelli    | 2900.00  |
|     126    | Irene     | 2700.00  |
|     128    | Steven    | 2200.00  |
|    138     | Stephen   | 3200.00  |
|    141     | Trenna    | 3500.00  |
|    149     | Eleni     | 10500.00 |
|   185      | Alexis    | 4100.00  |
|   205      | Shelley   | 12000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+
12 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...IS NULL

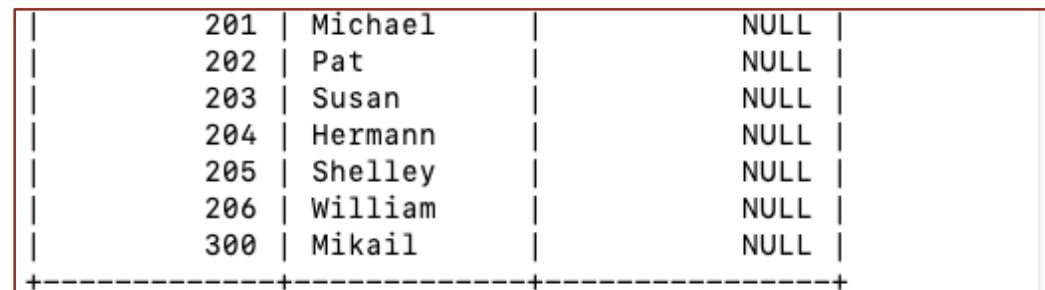
- To search for columns with **null value**
- Example:
 - List all employees who has not receive any commission.

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name,
commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;
```



```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, first_name, commission_pct
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | commission_pct |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       100 | Steven     |           NULL |
|       101 | Neena     |           NULL |
|       102 | Lex        |           NULL |
|       103 | Alexander |           NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

...



```
+-----+-----+-----+
| 201 | Michael |           NULL |
| 202 | Pat      |           NULL |
| 203 | Susan    |           NULL |
| 204 | Hermann |           NULL |
| 205 | Shelley |           NULL |
| 206 | William |           NULL |
| 300 | Mikail  |           NULL |
+-----+-----+-----+
```

73 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> □

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...IS NOT NULL

- To search for columns with value is not NULL
- Example:
 - List all employees who have received any commissions

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name,
commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
```

ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 59x45

```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, first_name, commission_pct
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE commission_pct IS NOT NULL;
+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | first_name | commission_pct |
+-----+-----+-----+
|       145 | John      |      0.40 |
|       146 | Karen     |      0.30 |
|       147 | Alberto   |      0.30 |
|       148 | Gerald    |      0.30 |
|       149 | Eleni     |      0.20 |
|       150 | Peter     |      0.30 |
|       151 | David     |      0.25 |
|       152 | Peter     |      0.25 |
|       153 | Christopher |      0.20 |
+-----+-----+-----+
          ...
+-----+-----+-----+
|       174 | Ellen     |      0.30 |
|       175 | Alyssa   |      0.25 |
|       176 | Jonathon  |      0.20 |
|       177 | Jack      |      0.20 |
|       178 | Kimberely |      0.15 |
|       179 | Charles   |      0.10 |
+-----+-----+-----+
35 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...AND

- **AND** requires both component conditions to be true

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary >= 10000 CONDITION 1
AND job_id LIKE '%MAN%' ; CONDITION 2
```

```
ina - mysql -u root -p - mysql - mysql -u root -p - 59x45
mysql> SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE salary >= 10000
-> AND job_id LIKE '%MAN%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | last_name | job_id | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       114 | Raphaely   | PU_MAN | 11000.00 |
|       145 | Russell    | SA_MAN | 14000.00 |
|       146 | Partners   | SA_MAN | 13500.00 |
|       147 | Errazuriz  | SA_MAN | 12000.00 |
|       148 | Cambrault  | SA_MAN | 11000.00 |
|       149 | Zlotkey    | SA_MAN | 10500.00 |
|      201 | Hartstein  | MK_MAN | 13000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SELECT...FROM...WHERE...OR

- OR requires either component conditions to be true

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary >= 10000      CONDITION 1
OR job_id LIKE '%MAN%' ; CONDITION 2
```

ina - mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 59x36

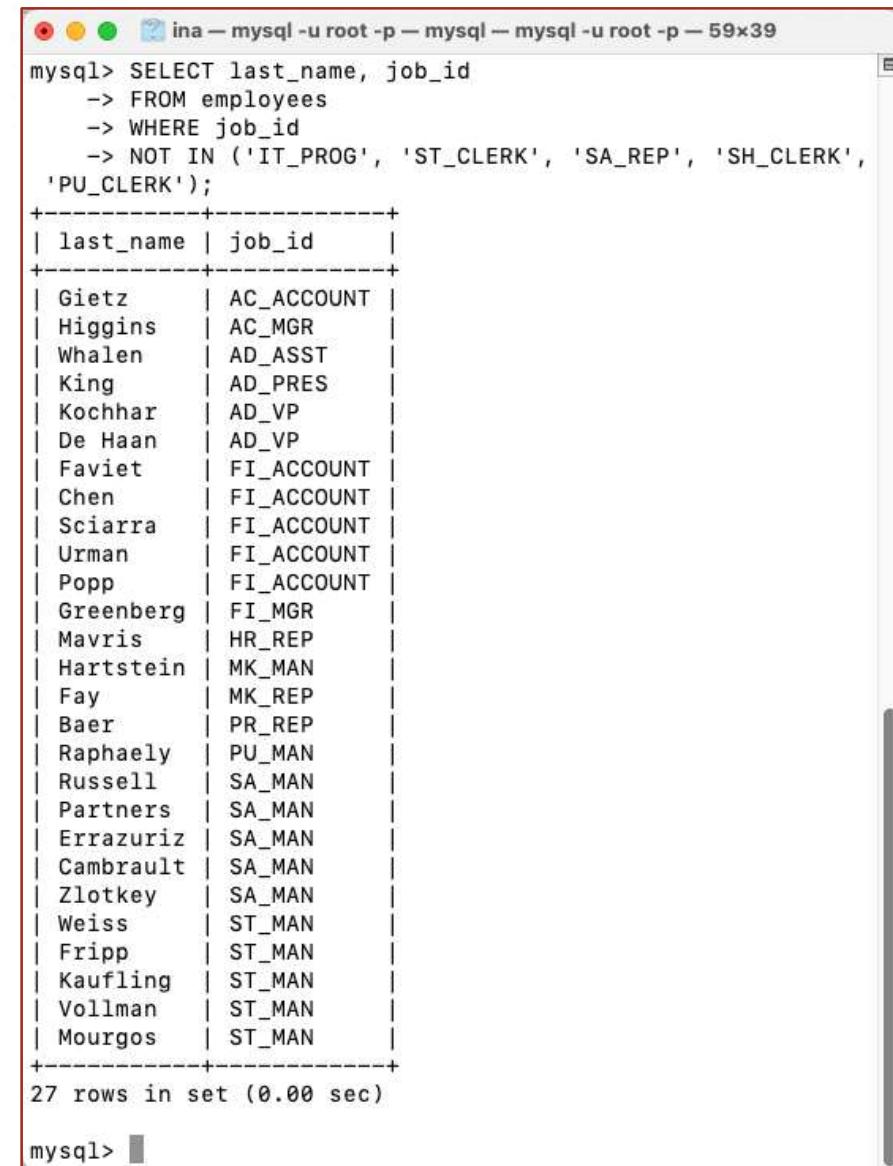
```
mysql> SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE salary >= 10000
-> OR job_id LIKE '%MAN%';
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id | last_name | job_id | salary |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
|       100   | King      | AD_PRES | 24000.00 |
|      101    | Kochhar   | AD_VP   | 17000.00 |
|      102    | De Haan   | AD_VP   | 17000.00 |
|      108    | Greenberg | FI_MGR  | 12000.00 |
|     114     | Raphaely  | PU_MAN  | 11000.00 |
|     120     | Weiss     | ST_MAN  | 8000.00  |
|     121     | Fripp     | ST_MAN  | 8200.00  |
|     122     | Kaufling  | ST_MAN  | 7900.00  |
|     123     | Vollman   | ST_MAN  | 6500.00  |
|     124     | Mourgos   | ST_MAN  | 5800.00  |
|     145     | Russell   | SA_MAN  | 14000.00 |
|     146     | Partners  | SA_MAN  | 13500.00 |
|     147     | Errazuriz | SA_MAN  | 12000.00 |
|     148     | Cambrault | SA_MAN  | 11000.00 |
|     149     | Zlotkey   | SA_MAN  | 10500.00 |
|     150     | Tucker    | SA_REP  | 10000.00 |
|     156     | King      | SA_REP  | 10000.00 |
|     162     | Vishney   | SA_REP  | 10500.00 |
|     168     | Ozer      | SA_REP  | 11500.00 |
|     169     | Bloom     | SA_REP  | 10000.00 |
|     174     | Abel      | SA_REP  | 11000.00 |
|    201     | Hartstein | MK_MAN  | 13000.00 |
|    204     | Baer      | PR_REP  | 10000.00 |
|    205     | Higgins   | AC_MGR  | 12000.00 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
24 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

NOT operator

- Example:
 - Display the last name and job ID of employees whose job ID is not IT_PROG, ST_CLERK, SA REP, SH_CLERK, or PU_CLERK

```
SELECT last_name, job_id
FROM employees
WHERE job_id
NOT IN ('IT_PROG', 'ST_CLERK',
'SA REP', 'SH_CLERK', 'PU_CLERK');
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window titled 'ina - mysql -u root -p - mysql - mysql -u root -p - 59x39'. The MySQL command entered is:

```
mysql> SELECT last_name, job_id
-> FROM employees
-> WHERE job_id
-> NOT IN ('IT_PROG', 'ST_CLERK', 'SA REP', 'SH_CLERK',
'PU_CLERK');
```

The resulting table output is:

last_name	job_id
Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT
Higgins	AC_MGR
Whalen	AD_ASST
King	AD_PRES
Kochhar	AD_VP
De Haan	AD_VP
Faviet	FI_ACCOUNT
Chen	FI_ACCOUNT
Sciarra	FI_ACCOUNT
Urman	FI_ACCOUNT
Popp	FI_ACCOUNT
Greenberg	FI_MGR
Mavris	HR REP
Hartstein	MK_MAN
Fay	MK_REP
Baer	PR_REP
Raphaely	PU_MAN
Russell	SA_MAN
Partners	SA_MAN
Errazuriz	SA_MAN
Cambrault	SA_MAN
Zlotkey	SA_MAN
Weiss	ST_MAN
Fripp	ST_MAN
Kaufling	ST_MAN
Vollman	ST_MAN
Mourgos	ST_MAN

27 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>

Rules of precedence

- You can use parenthesis to override rules of precedence

Operator	Meaning
1	Arithmetic operators
2	Concatenation operators
3	Comparison operators
4	IS [NOT] NULL, LIKE, [NOT] IN
5	[NOT] BETWEEN
6	Not equal to
7	NOT logical condition
8	AND logical condition
9	OR logical condition

Rules of Precedence

1

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE job_id = 'SA_REP'
OR job_id = 'AD_PRES'
AND salary > 15000;
```

Check this condition first

```
SQL> select last_name, job_id, salary
  2  from employees
  3  where job_id = 'SA_REP'
  4  OR job_id = 'AD_PRES'
  5  AND salary > 15000;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
King	AD_PRES	24000
Abel	SA_REP	11000
Taylor	SA_REP	8600
Grant	SA_REP	7000

2

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE (job_id = 'SA_REP'
OR job_id = 'AD_PRES')
AND salary > 15000;
```

Check the one with parenthesis first

```
SQL> select last_name, job_id, salary
  2  from employees
  3  where (job_id = 'SA_REP'
  4  or job_id = 'AD_PRES')
  5  and salary > 15000;
```

LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
King	AD_PRES	24000

DISTINCT (1)

- The default display of queries is all rows, including duplicate rows
- Use the DISTINCT keyword immediately after the SELECT keyword to eliminate duplicate rows

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id  
FROM employees;
```

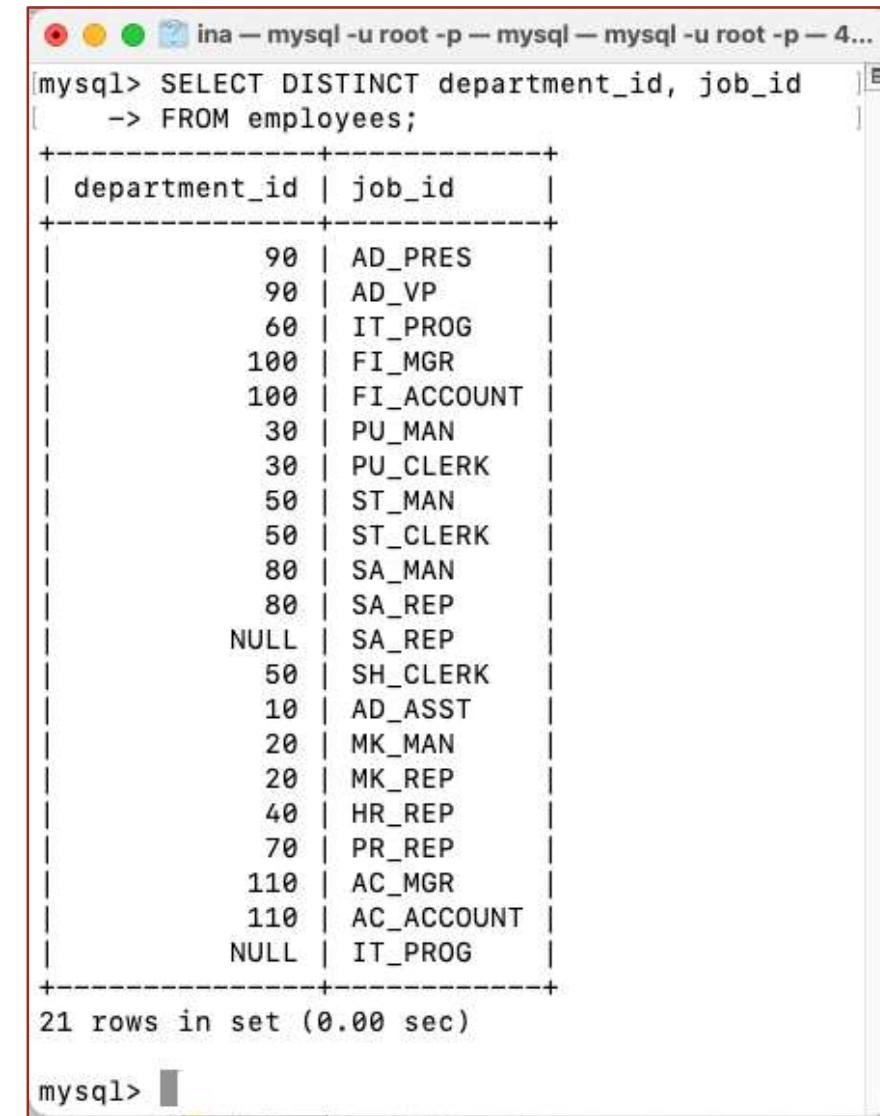
```
SQL> select distinct department_id  
2  from employees;  
  
DEPARTMENT_ID  
-----  
  
      20  
      90  
     110  
      50  
      80  
      10  
      60  
  
8 rows selected.
```

```
SQL> select department_id  
2  from employees;  
  
DEPARTMENT_ID  
-----  
  
      10  
      20  
      20  
     110  
     110  
      90  
      90  
      90  
      60  
      60  
      60  
  
DEPARTMENT_ID  
-----  
  
      50  
      50  
      50  
      50  
      50  
      80  
      80  
      80  
  
20 rows selected.
```

DISTINCT (2)

- Multiple columns can be specified after the DISTINCT qualifier
- This affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns

```
SELECT DISTINCT department_id, job_id
FROM employees;
```



The screenshot shows a terminal window with the MySQL command-line interface. The user has run the command:

```
mysql> SELECT DISTINCT department_id, job_id
   -> FROM employees;
```

The output displays 21 rows of data, where each row represents a unique combination of department_id and job_id. The data includes various department IDs (90, 60, 100, 30, 50, 80, NULL) and job titles (AD_PRES, AD_VP, IT_PROG, FI_MGR, FI_ACCOUNT, PU_MAN, PU_CLERK, ST_MAN, ST_CLERK, SA_MAN, SA_REP, SH_CLERK, AD_ASST, MK_MAN, MK_REP, HR_REP, PR_REP, AC_MGR, AC_ACCOUNT, IT_PROG). The results are sorted by department_id and job_id.

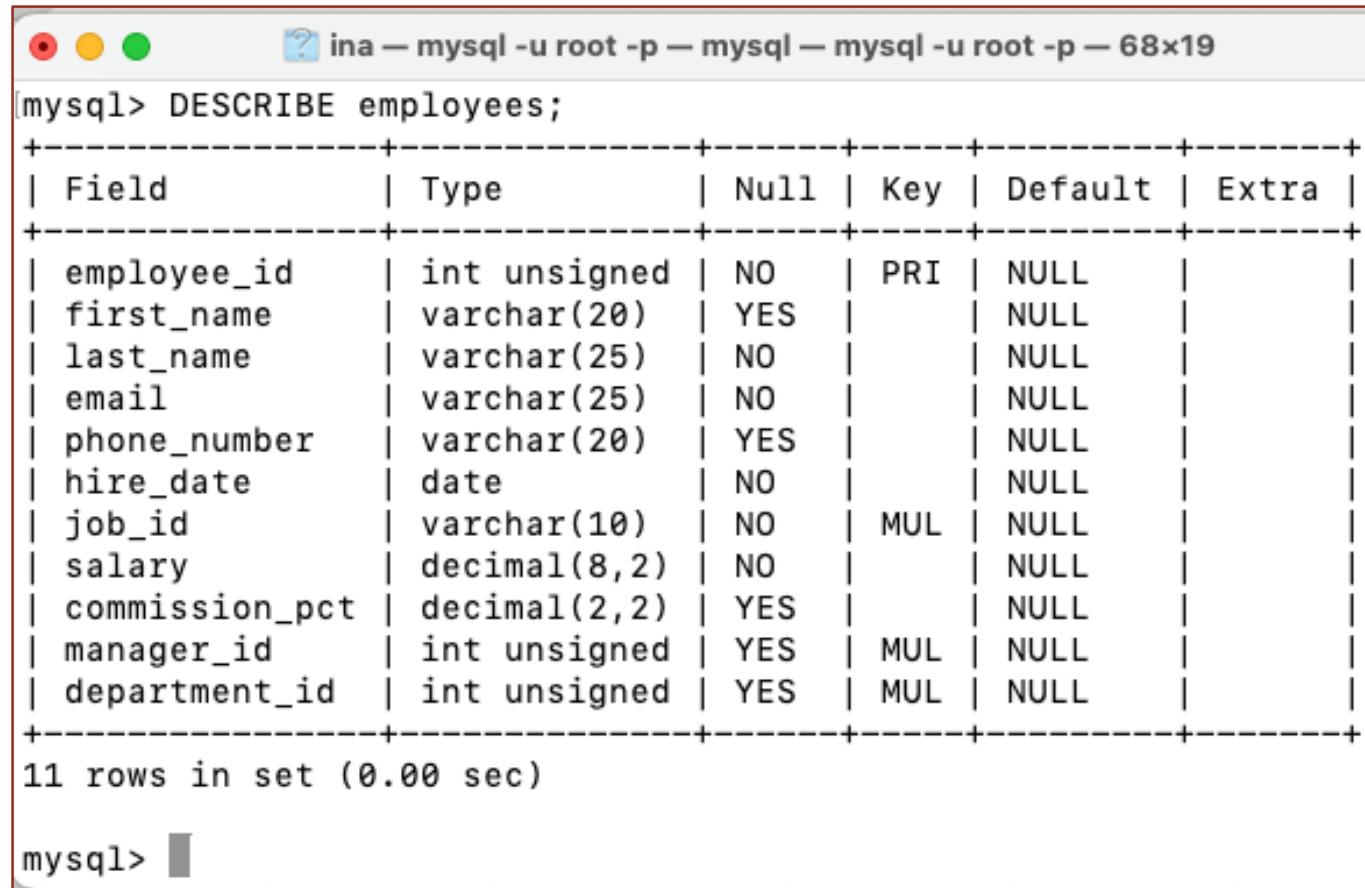
department_id	job_id
90	AD_PRES
90	AD_VP
60	IT_PROG
100	FI_MGR
100	FI_ACCOUNT
30	PU_MAN
30	PU_CLERK
50	ST_MAN
50	ST_CLERK
80	SA_MAN
80	SA_REP
NULL	SA_REP
50	SH_CLERK
10	AD_ASST
20	MK_MAN
20	MK_REP
40	HR_REP
70	PR_REP
110	AC_MGR
110	AC_ACCOUNT
NULL	IT_PROG

21 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql>
```

DESCRIBE

- Use the DESCRIBE command to **display** the **structure** of a table



```
ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 68x19
mysql> DESCRIBE employees;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field          | Type           | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| employee_id    | int unsigned   | NO   | PRI | NULL    |       |
| first_name     | varchar(20)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| last_name      | varchar(25)    | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| email          | varchar(25)    | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| phone_number   | varchar(20)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| hire_date      | date           | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| job_id         | varchar(10)    | NO   | MUL | NULL    |       |
| salary          | decimal(8,2)   | NO   |     | NULL    |       |
| commission_pct | decimal(2,2)   | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| manager_id     | int unsigned   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
| department_id  | int unsigned   | YES  | MUL | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
11 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql>
```

SUMMARY

- **INSERT INTO** : To add new values (data) into a table
- **UPDATE ... SET** : To update existing value of a column with a new value
- **SELECT ... FROM** : To retrieve records in table(s)
- **SELECT ... FROM WHERE** : To retrieve record that match certain condition

Simple Handwritten Exercise

- Given the following relation schemas, construct the SQL statement for following tasks:

CUSTOMER (*customer_id*, *store_id*, *first_name*, *last_name*, *email*, *address*, *active*)

RENTAL (*rental_id*, *rental_date*, *inventory_id*, *customer_id*, *return_date*, *staff_id*)

INVENTORY (*inventory_id*, *film_id*, *store_id*)

STORE (*store_id*, *manager_staff_id*, *location*)

STAFF (*staff_id*, *first_name*, *last_name*, *address*, *email*, *store_id*, *salary*)

PAYMENT (*payment_id*, *customer_id*, *staff_id*, *rental_id*, *amount*, *payment_date*)

FILM (*film_id*, *title*, *description*, *rental_duration*, *rental_rate*)

- 1) List all films title, rental duration and rental rate.
- 2) List all customers' details who registered to store with ID of ST_002.
- 3) Insert a new film in database which has the film ID 'F_0099', title 'My Neighbour Totoro', description 'Is a 1998 Japanese animated film by Hayao Miyazaki', rental duration 14 days, and rental rate of RM8.

Simple Handwritten Exercise (Answer)

1. List all films title, rental duration and rental rate.

```
SELECT title, rental_duration, rental_rate FROM FILM;
```

2. List all customers' details who registered to store with ID of ST_002.

```
SELECT * FROM CUSTOMER WHERE store_id='ST_002' ;
```

3. Insert a new film in database which has the film ID 'F_0099', title 'My Neighbour Totoro', description 'Is a 1998 Japanese animated film by Hayao Miyazaki', rental duration 14 days, and rental rate of RM8.

```
INSERT INTO FILM (film_id, title, description,  
rental_duration, rental_rate)  
VALUES ('F_0099', 'My Neighbour Totoro', 'Is a 1998 Japanese  
animated film by Hayao Miyazaki', 14, 8)
```



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