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UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

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.

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

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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 — 69×37

```
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>
```

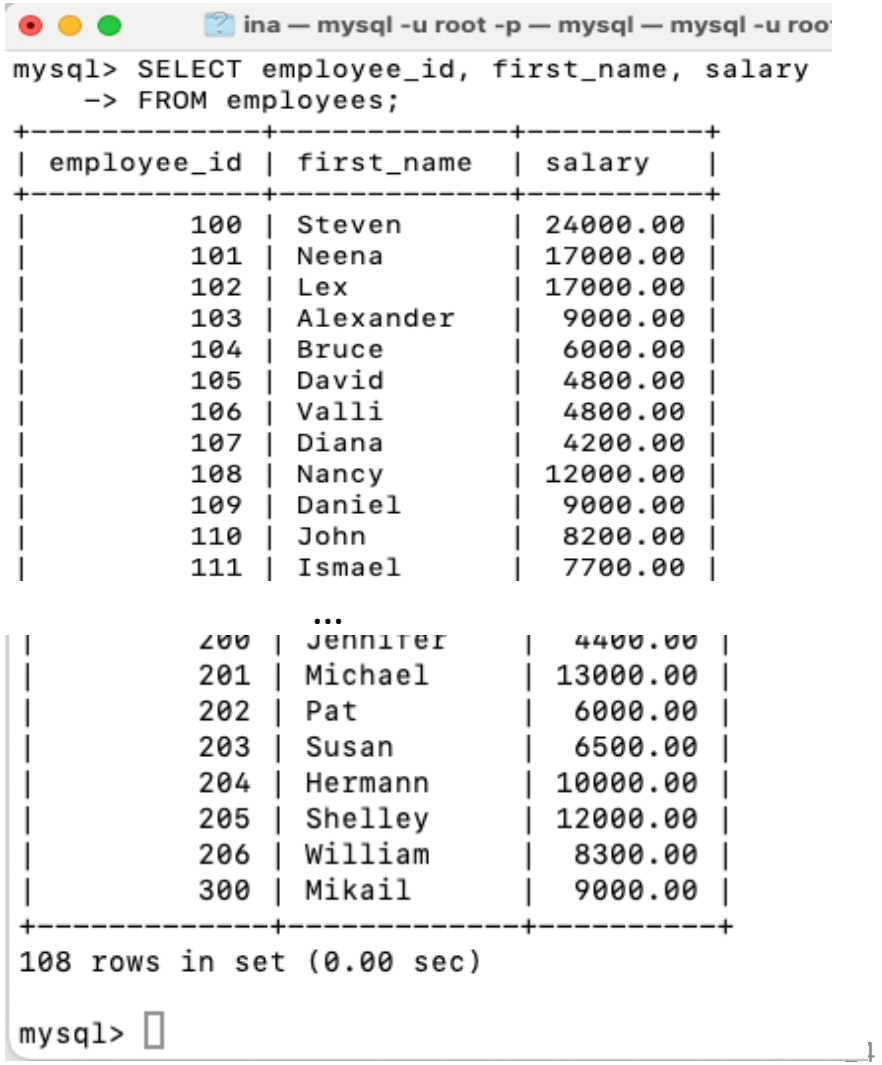
Result Grid | Filter Rows: Search

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 Serv…	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;
```



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 — 67×35

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 — 67×40

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)

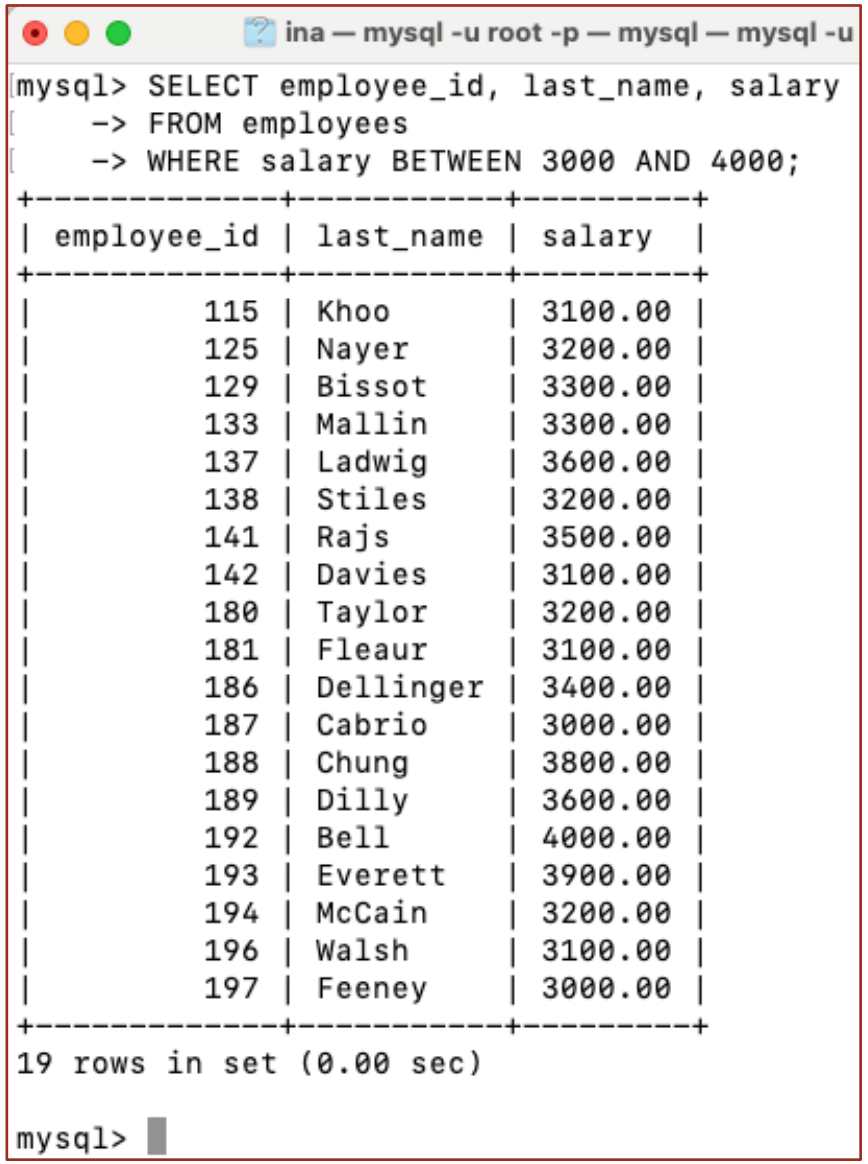
- To list only selected row of records based on conditions
- Conditions involve comparison operators and/or logical operators
  - Comparison operators:
    - = <> < > <= >= !=
    - BETWEEN..AND LIKE IN(set)
  - Logical operators:
    - AND OR NOT

```
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

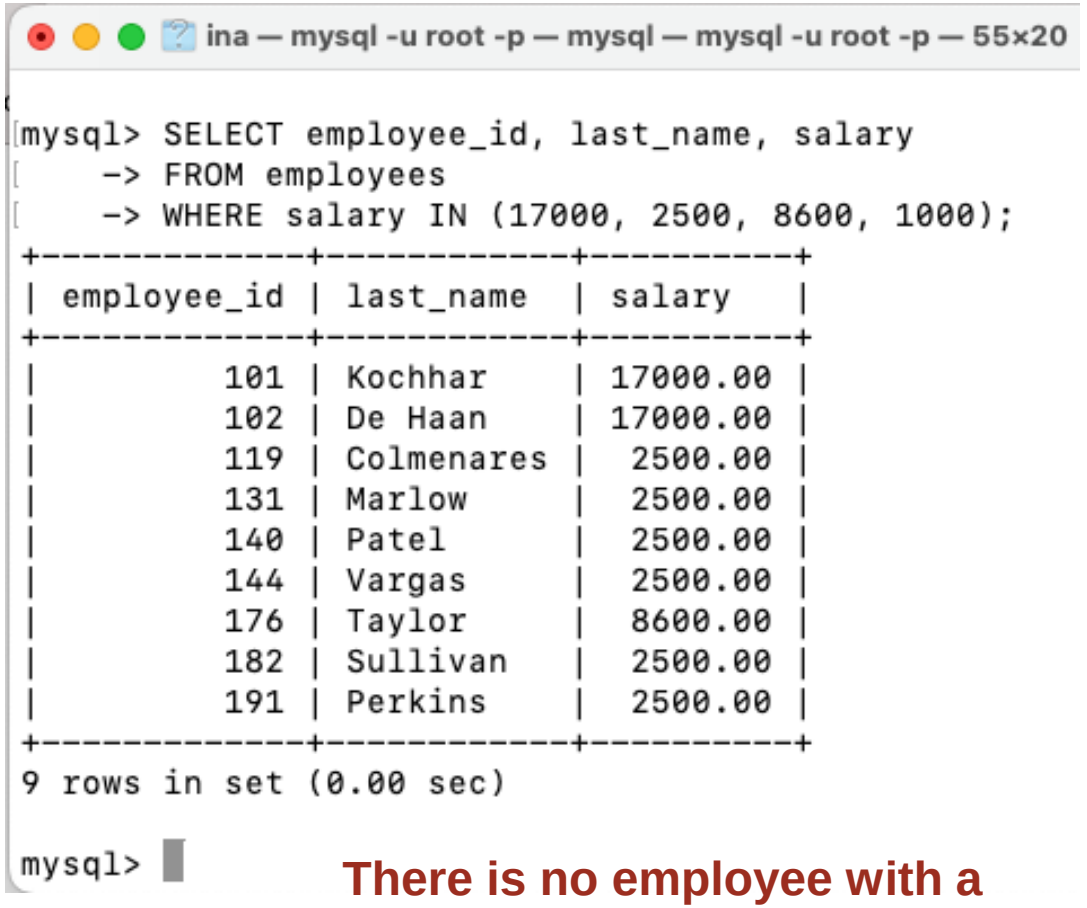
```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary BETWEEN 3000 AND 4000;
```



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);
```



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 searchers 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%';
```

```
ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 49×27
mysql> SELECT employee_id, first_name, salary
    -> FROM employees
    -> WHERE first_name LIKE 'J%';
+-------------+-------------+----------+
| 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 |
+-------------+-------------+----------+
16 rows in set (0.00 sec)

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%';
```

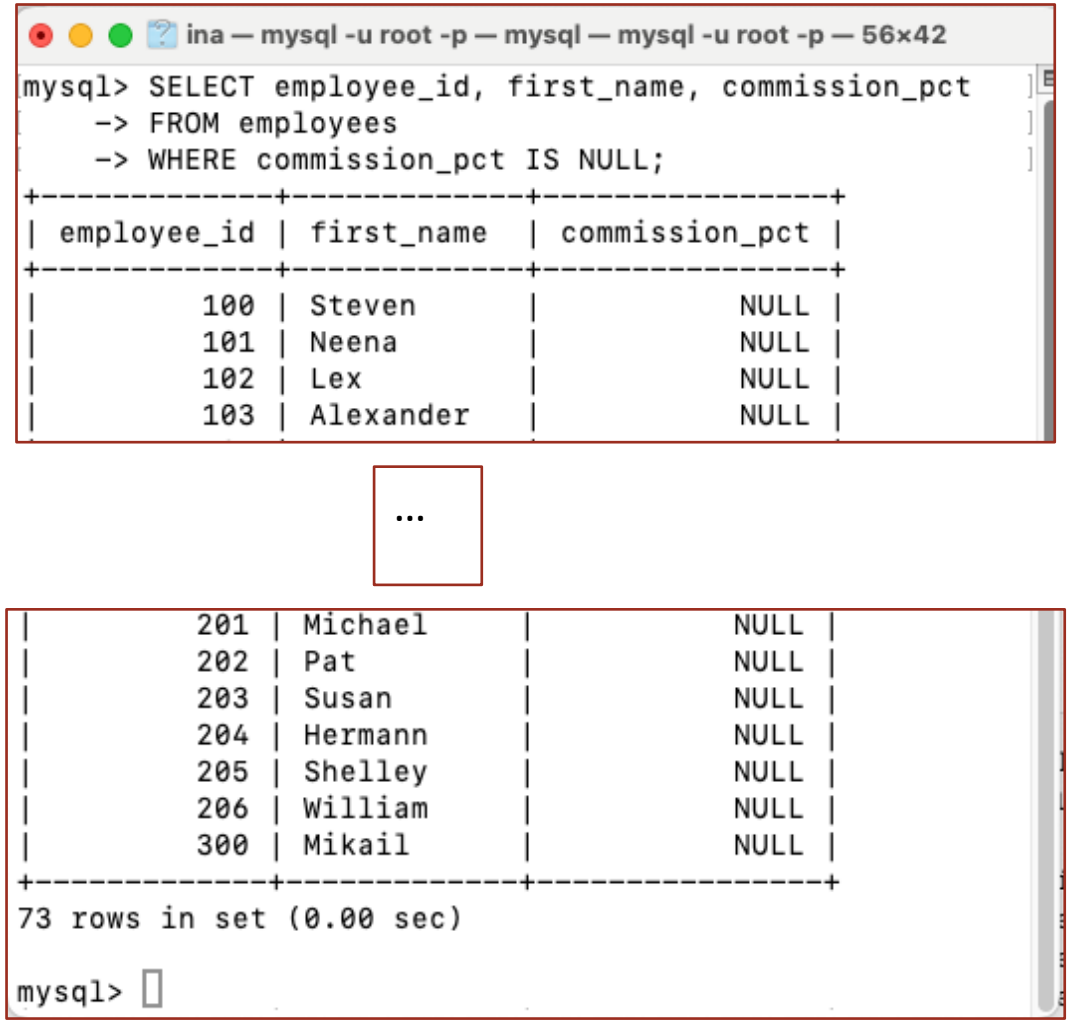
(2 underscore symbols)

```
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.

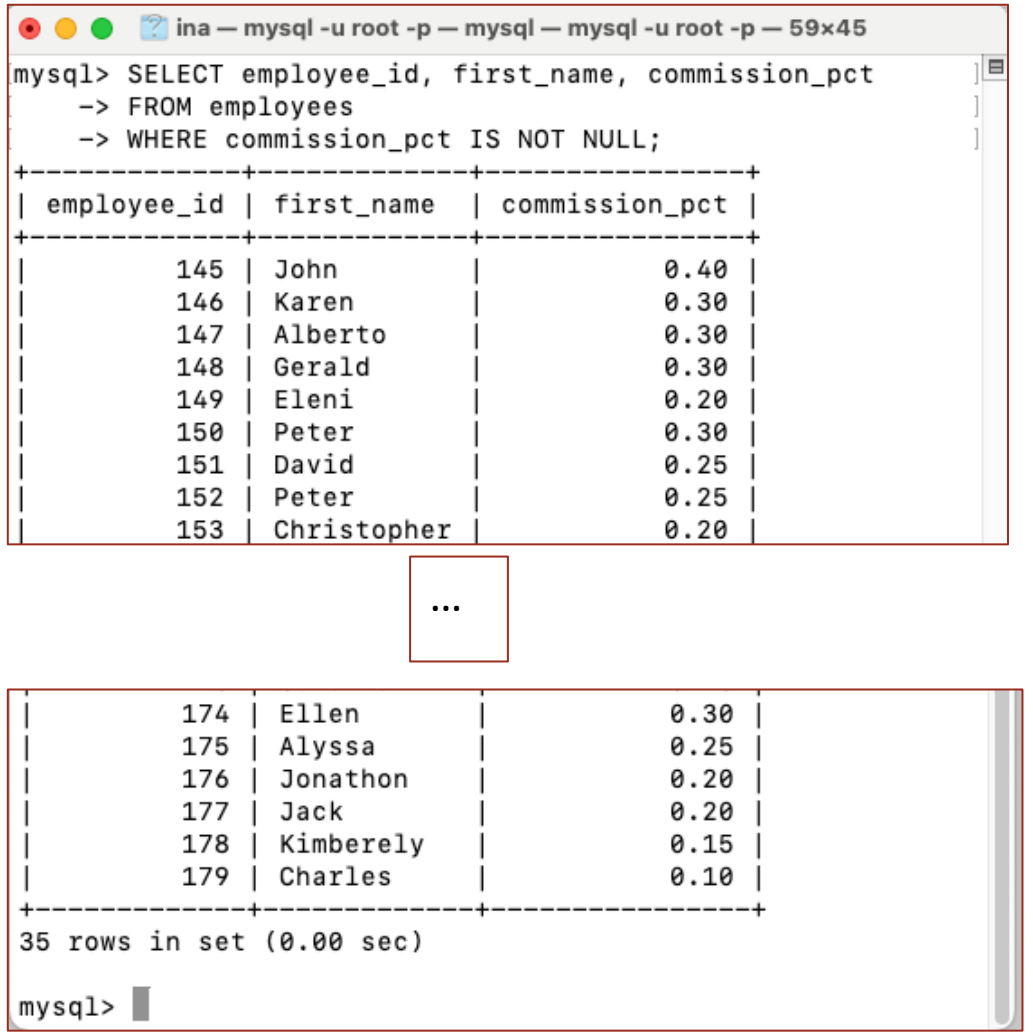
```
SELECT employee_id, first_name,
commission_pct
FROM employees
WHERE commission_pct IS NULL;
```



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;
```



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 — 59×45
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

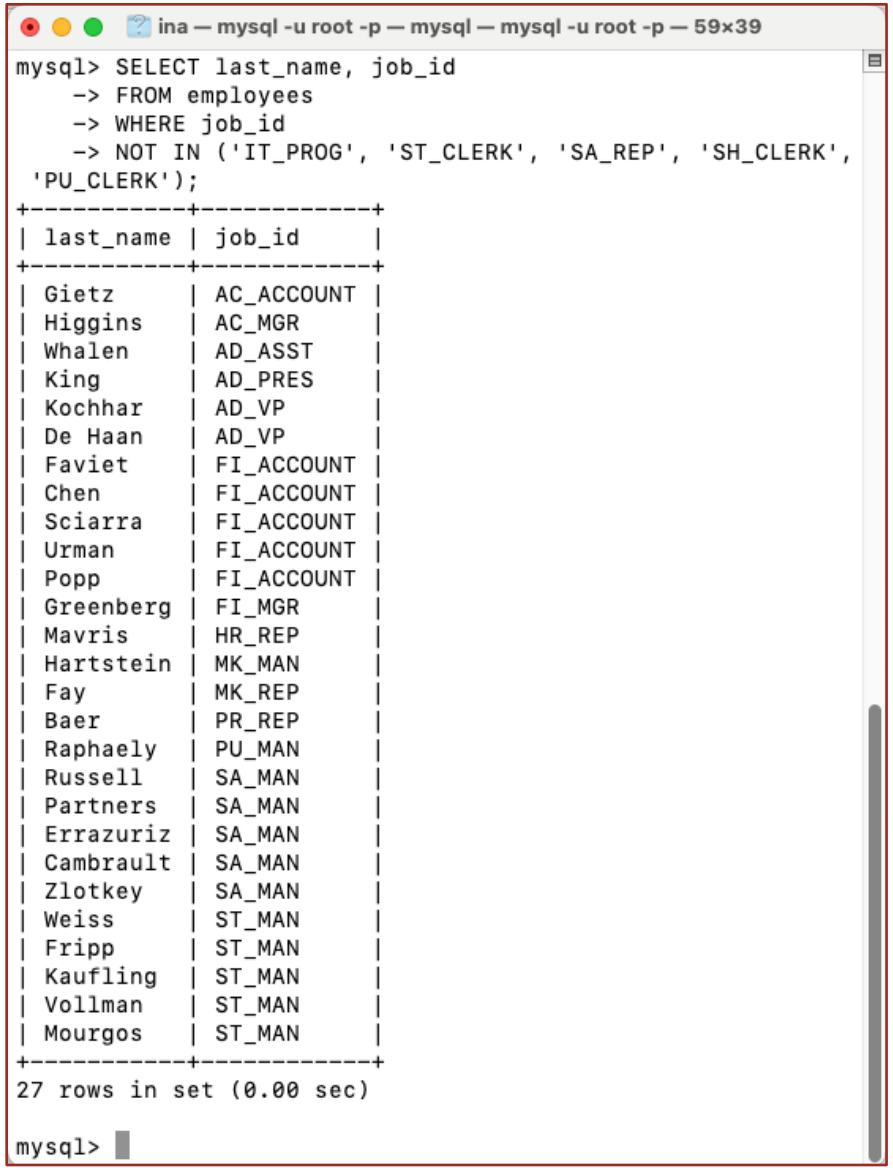
```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM employees
WHERE salary >= 10000        CONDITION 1
OR job_id LIKE '%MAN%';      CONDITION 2
```

```
ina — mysql -u root -p — mysql — mysql -u root -p — 59×36

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');
```



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;
```

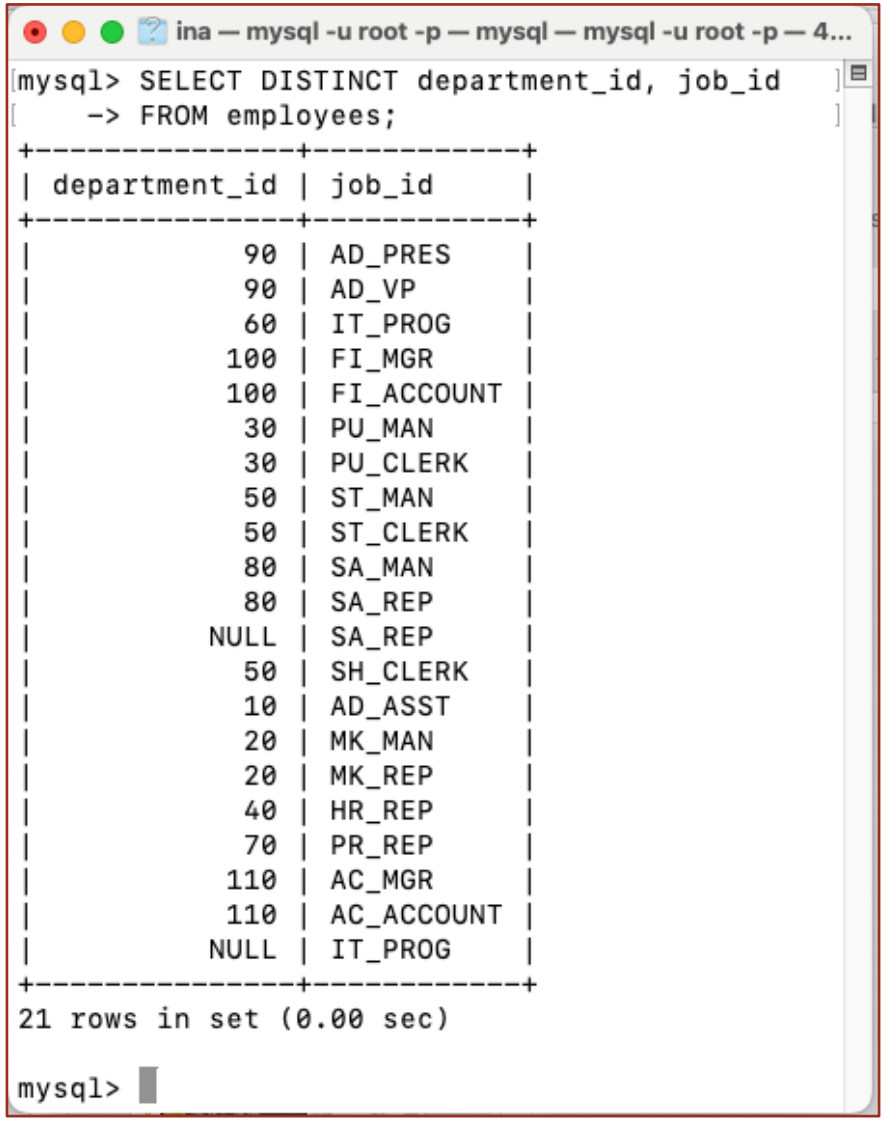
```
SQL> select distinct department_id
  2  from employees;

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)

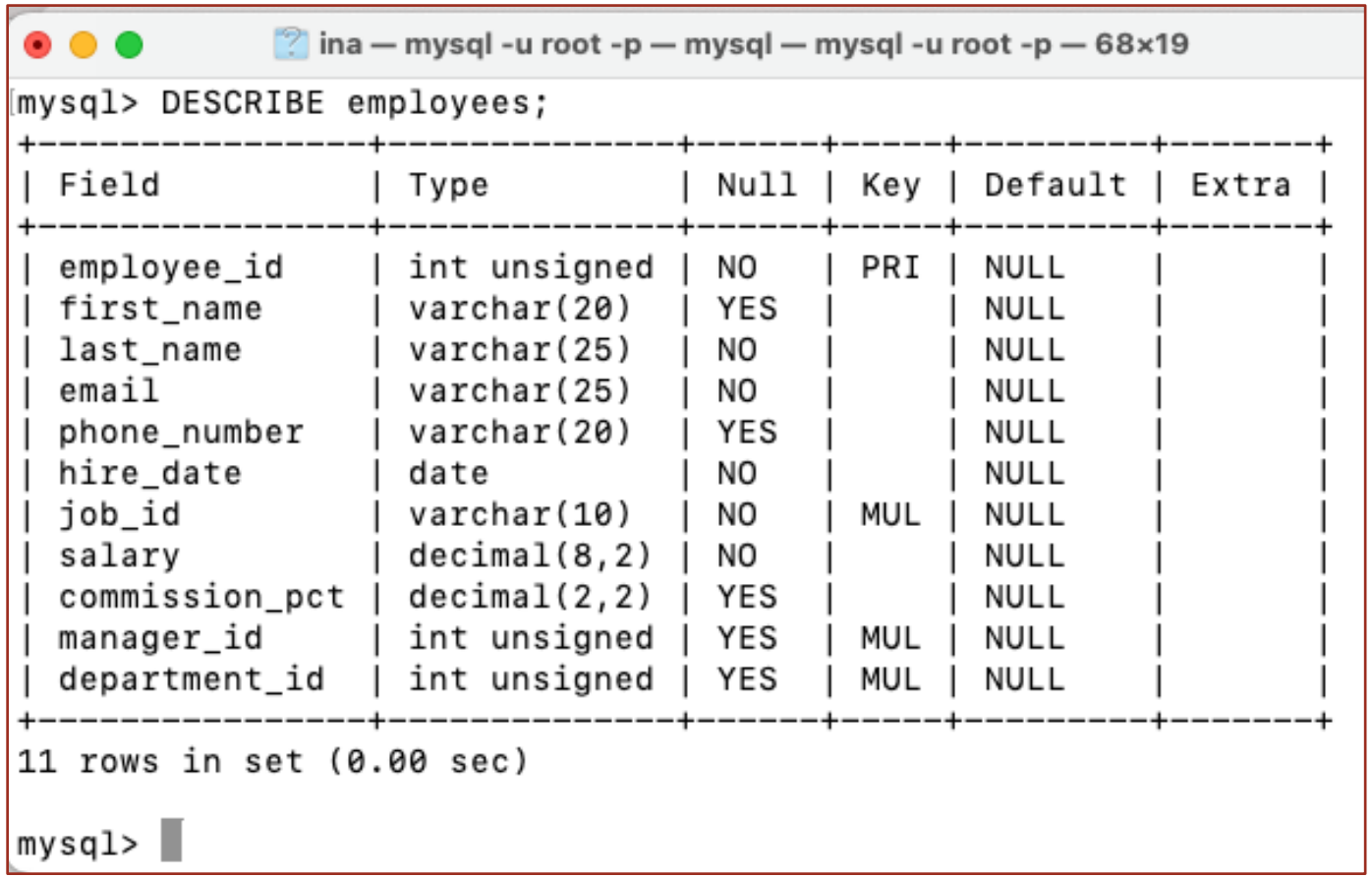
- Multiply columns can be specified after the DISTINCT qualifier
- This affects all the selected columns, and the result is every distinct combination of the columns

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



DESCRIBE

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



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.

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