

SQL Basics

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Database Systems I. Lab

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Insert

- INSERT INTO tablename [(attr1[,attr3[,attrx]])]
 VALUES (val1[,val2[,valx]]);
- INSERT INTO worker (name, age, tasks) VALUES ('Joe', 40, 'Manager');
 INSERT INTO worker VALUES ('Steve', 32, 'Administrator');
- For DATE attributes use the to_date() function!
 CREATE TABLE temp_date(
 a DATE
);
- INSERT INTO temp_date (a) VALUES(to date('1962-05-20', 'yyyy-mm-dd')



Insert

patient_id	p_name	sex	admission_dat e	alzheimer_dia gnosis	age
P1500	Irvin Brody	male	24-10-2004	mild	46
P9700	Clifton Norman	male	02-08-2010	severe	85
P9500	Arden Rodger	female	04-09-2010	moderate	72
P4000	Harland Wilbur	male	17-06-2008	moderate	69
P8000	Henry Kip	male	28-07-2009	severe	73

Treatment_id	Patient_id	Drug	DCost	Adm_time	consultant
T001	P1500	Donepezil	57	24-10-2004 21:18:27	Dr. Green
T002	P9700	Memantine	128	02-08-2010	Dr. Green
T003	P1500	Donepezil	55	31-10-2004 09:12:43	Dr. Green

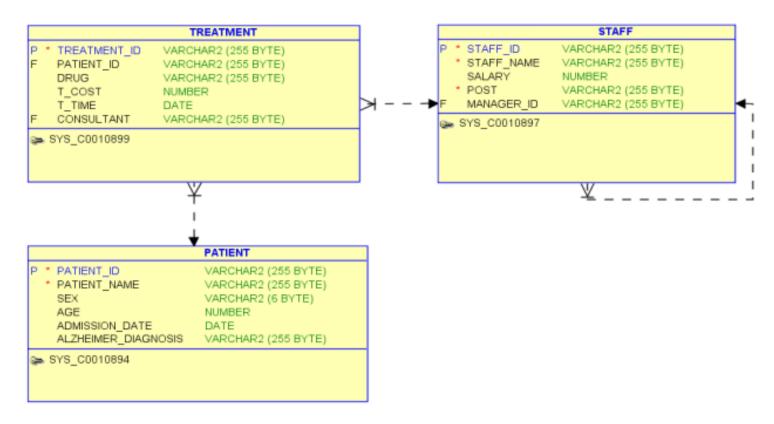


Select

- SELECT attribute_names (or * for all attributes)
 FROM table_names
 [WHERE conditions];
- Rel. Alg. Selection and Projection together
- SELECT * FROM worker;



Select



- SELECT * FROM STP.patient;
- List the current age of patients, note that he age is the age at the addmission date. Current date: SYSDATE
- List the patients who has an admission date later than 2005.01.01 ordered by their age .



Where clause – Patter matching

- String data, pattern matching with %
- SELECT *
 FROM STP.patient
 WHERE patient _name LIKE 'A%';
- Get the patients who has "ar" in their name
- What is the ID of the patient whos name starts with "Henry"?



Where clause - NULL

- IS NULL, IS NOT NULL
- SELECT *
 FROM STP.patient
 WHERE patient _name IS NULL;
- Get the lines from treatment where the cost is not "empty".
- Select all lines from treatment but substitute null values with 0; use the nvl()
- Try
 SELECT *
 FROM STP.treatment
 WHERE cost<60 OR cost >=60;