



#### YESTERDAY...

How do we specify the order of query results?

What's the syntax for only returning the first 8 records?

What is an aggregate function?

How do you get records into summary rows?

How do you use IN or NOT IN during the where clause?

# amazon

ELEVATE A YOURSELF

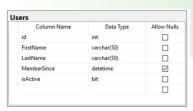
## Tables (maybe)

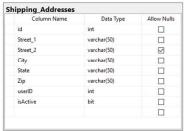
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
FirstName	varchar(50)	
LastName	varchar(50)	
MemberSince	datetime	$ \mathbf{\nabla}$
isActive	bit	

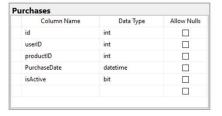
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
userID	int	
productID	int	
PurchaseDate	datetime	
isActive	bit	

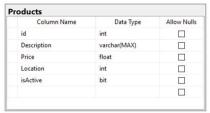
Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
Street_1	varchar(50)	
Street_2	varchar(50)	
City	varchar(50)	
State	varchar(50)	
Zip	varchar(50)	
userID	int	
isActive	bit	

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
Description	varchar(MAX)	
Price	float	
Location	int	
isActive	bit	









select \* from Shipping\_Addresses where userID in (select id from Users where FirstName='Henry' and LastName='Edwards')

select \* from Purchases where userID in (select id from Users where FirstName='Henry' and LastName='Edwards')

select \* from Products where id in (select productID from Purchases where userID in (select id from Users where FirstName='Henry' and LastName='Edwards'))





ELEVATE A YOURSELF

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
FirstName	varchar(50)	
LastName	varchar(50)	
MemberSince	datetime	
isActive	bit	

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
id	int	
Street_1	varchar(50)	
Street_2	varchar(50)	
City	varchar(50)	
State	varchar(50)	
Zip	varchar(50)	
userID	int	
isActive	bit	

#### **KEYS**

**Primary key** columns are columns that hold a value that is unique for every row in that table.

**Foreign key** is a field in one table that uniquely identifies a row of another table



#### CARDINALITY



#### ONE TO MANY



### **CARDINALITY**

id	
Description	
Price	
Location	
isActive	

id	
userID	
productID	
PurchaseDate	
isActive	



#### CARDINALITY

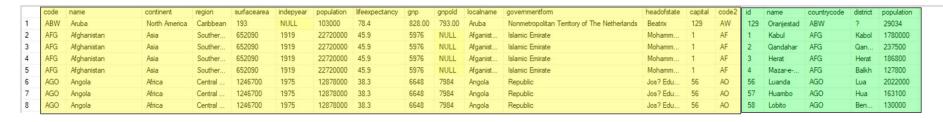


#### MANY TO MANY



#### **JOINS**

SQL JOINs allow us to create queries that produce data from one or more tables.



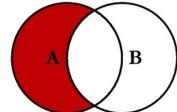
select \* from country order by code

select \* from city order by countrycode



B

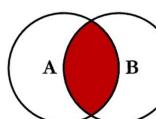
SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key



SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
LEFT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE B.Key IS NULL

SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key

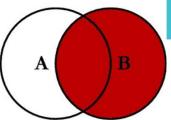
#### **SQL JOINS**



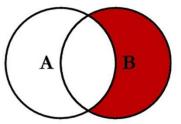
SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
INNER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key



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SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key



SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
RIGHT JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL

B

SELECT <select\_list>
FROM TableA A
FULL OUTER JOIN TableB B
ON A.Key = B.Key
WHERE A.Key IS NULL
OR B.Key IS NULL



#### **UNIONS**

- A SQL UNION combines the results of two or more queries into a single result set.
- The number of columns involved **must match exactly** and data types must be identical.
- Duplicate rows are removed.

#### SYNTAX:

SELECT expression1, expression2, ... expression\_n FROM tables [WHERE conditions] UNION

SELECT expression1, expression2, ... expression\_n FROM tables [WHERE conditions]



## LET'S CODE!





## WHAT QUESTIONS DO YOU HAVE?



