

# AT82.02

DATA MODELING AND MANAGEMENT

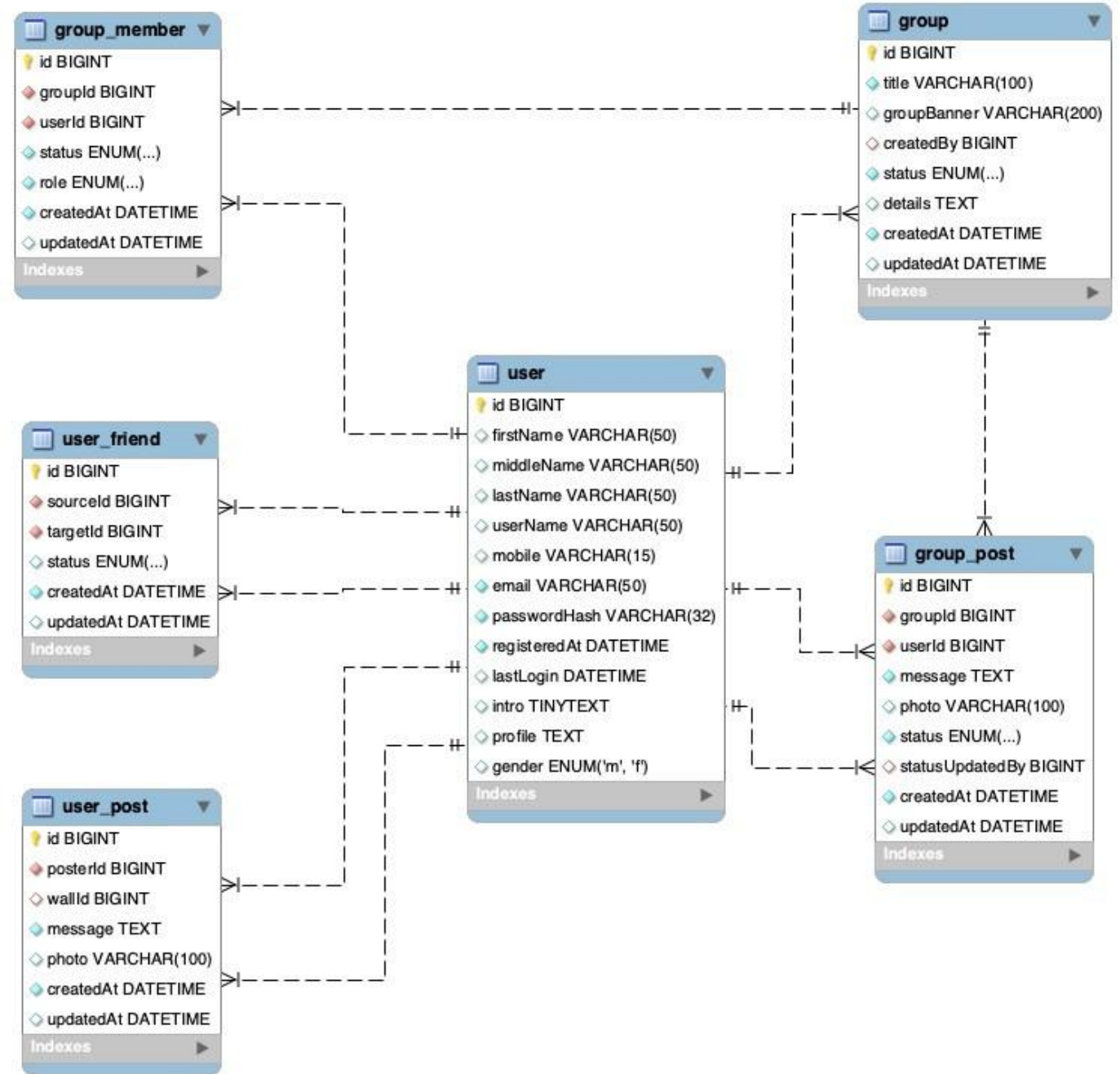
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LAB03: SQL (PART II)



# Case Study: Social Network System

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# Lab03: Basic SQL Query

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## Retrieval

- **SELECT (DISTINCT)**

## Filtering Data

- **WHERE** clause

## Sorting Data

- **ORDER BY**

## Aggregation

- **SUM, COUNT, MIN, MAX, AVG ...**
- **HAVING**
- **GROUP BY**

## Grouping/Limiting Output

- **LIMIT**

# SELECT Syntax

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**SELECT** expressions

**FROM** tables

[**WHERE** conditions]

[**GROUP BY**

expressions] [**HAVING**

conditions]

[**ORDER BY** expression [ **ASC** | **DESC**

] [**LIMIT** number\_rows ];

# Simple form

---

**SELECT** expressions

**FROM** tables;

# Retrieving Table Info: \*

```
SELECT * FROM sns.user;
```

	id	firstName	middleName	lastName	userName	mobile	email	passwordHash
▶	1	Kenn	NULL	Naris	knaris0	3186702786	knaris0@skype.com	HcWSiohU72sb
	2	Jennifer	NULL	Leehane	jleehane1	6687207855	jleehane1@walmart.com	UzqSWZD5CW6q
	3	Merilee	NULL	Cornely	mcornely2	6199838880	mcornely2@cam.ac.uk	96TEt8LdKP
	4	Sophronia	Drance	Milton	NULL	5527579377	smilton3@ft.com	wDXJ1EPx
	5	Quill	Rendell	Beadell	qbeadell4	6032360300	qbeadell4@salon.com	G2aEss3TrK
	6	Silvie	NULL	Vernazza	svernazza5	9787648018	svernazza5@army.mil	kmOGPCum
	7	Berton	NULL	Cabell	bcabell6	5197110612	bcabell6@shareasale.com	JsoNM0k
	8	Bernete	NULL	Beebe	bbeebe7	4963716518	bbeebe7@bbc.co.uk	YNVVxb
	9	Josefa	NULL	Lauxmann	jlauxmann8	8337729135	jlauxmann8@youtu.be	bS69K26nmlKB
	10	Lacey	NULL	Bosence	lbosence9	6485032621	lbosence9@seesaa.net	thC0mM0tMTI
	11	Ardelia	NULL	Madner	amadnera	1178858385	amadnera@adobe.com	bDPZsyL0

# Projection Column list

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender FROM  
sns.user;
```

	id	firstName	lastName	gender
	61	Kristofor	Knath	m
	62	Nikolas	Ragsdall	NULL
	63	Anthony	Croutear	m
	64	Harold	Trevain	m
	65	Beverly	Agott	f
	66	Corrinne	O'Dea	NULL
	67	Bobbie	Habbert	m
	68	Gregoor	Blueman	m
	69	Nichol	Broome	f
	70	Nero	Branno	NULL
	71	Livy	McCullagh	f

# Retrieving Distinct

---

```
SELECT DISTINCT gender  
FROM sns.user;
```

	gender
	HULL
▶	
	f
	m



# SQL Operators

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- Logical Operators

- AND OR NOT
- IS (NOT)

- RANGE Operators

- BETWEEN ... AND
- (NOT) IN

- Arithmetic Operators

- +, -, \*, /

- Comparison Operators

- <, <=, >, >=, =, <> or !=

- **LIKE** and Wildcard

- % any characters
- \_ one character

# Filtering Data: Single Criteria

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender
FROM sns.user
WHERE gender = 'f';
```

id	firstName	lastName	gender
2	Jennifer	Leehane	f
9	Josefa	Lauxmann	f
11	Ardelia	Madner	f
19	Evangelia	Macklin	f
25	Codie	Gillespey	f
27	Amil	Stuchbury	f
30	Marena	Metzing	f
36	Moreen	Schoolcroft	f
38	Eirena	Goodwins	f
39	Fredelia	McTrustrie	f
41	Persis	Currao	f
47	Vivyan	Russi	f
48	Ferdina...	Pitkaithly	f
56	Anni	Ather	f
60	Eran	Olle	f
65	Beverly	Agott	f
69	Nichol	Broome	f

# Filtering Data: Single Criteria

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender  
FROM sns.user  
WHERE gender IS NULL;
```

	id	firstName	lastName	gender
▶	1	Kenn	Naris	NULL
	3	Merilee	Cornely	NULL
	4	Sophronia	Milton	NULL
	5	Quill	Beadell	NULL
	6	Silvie	Vernazza	NULL
	7	Berton	Cabell	NULL
	8	Bernete	Beebe	NULL
	10	Lacey	Bosence	NULL
	12	Tiffany	Schwandner	NULL

# Filtering Data: Single Criteria

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender FROM  
sns.user
```

```
WHERE gender IS NOT NULL
```

	id	firstName	lastName	gender
▶	2	Jennifer	Leehane	f
	9	Josefa	Lauxmann	f
	11	Ardelia	Madner	f
	16	Samuel	Cutill	m
	18	Erwin	Kitchen	m
	19	Evangelia	Macklin	f
	25	Codie	Gillespey	f
	26	Pryce	Southward	m
	27	Amil	Stuchbury	f
	30	Marena	Metzing	f
	31	Ragnar	MacNockater	m

# Filtering Data: Range Criteria

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender
FROM sns.user
WHERE gender = 'm'
      AND id BETWEEN 10 AND 20;
```

	id	firstName	lastName	gender
▶	16	Samuel	Cutill	m
	18	Erwin	Kitchen	m
*	<small>NULL</small>	<small>NULL</small>	<small>NULL</small>	<small>NULL</small>



# Filtering Data: IN operators

---

```
SELECT id, firstName, lastName, gender
FROM sns.user
WHERE firstName IN
('Jennifer', 'Ardelia', 'Chase');
```

	id	firstName	lastName	gender
▶	2	Jennifer	Leehane	f
	11	Ardelia	Madner	f
	32	Chase	Anyon	m

# In-class exercise (1)

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- Select all female users and their contact information.
- Select all users who have not provided their gender and their telephone number.
- Select all users who have registered with in last 7 days. (Using the methods just discussed)

# Filtering Data: LIKE and Wildcard

---

```
SELECT id, firstName
```

```
FROM sns.user
```

```
WHERE firstName LIKE '%en';
```

	id	firstName
▶	36	Moreen
	117	Cathyleen
	127	Eleen
	148	Yasmeen
	170	Gayleen
	209	Marten
	243	Brennen
	279	Joleen
	<small>NULL</small>	<small>NULL</small>

```
SELECT id, firstName
```

```
FROM sns.user
```

```
WHERE firstName LIKE 'Jen%';
```

	id	firstName
▶	2	Jennifer
	78	Jenica
	187	Jenna

# Filtering Data: LIKE and Wildcard

---

```
SELECT id, firstName
```

```
FROM sns.user
```

```
WHERE firstName LIKE '_er%';
```

	id	firstName
▶	3	Merilee
	7	Berton
	8	Bernete
	41	Persis
	45	Vergil
	48	Ferdinande
	70	Nero
	86	Bernetta
	99	Werner
	164	Fernande
	184	Jeralee

```
SELECT id, firstName
```

```
FROM sns.user
```

```
WHERE firstName LIKE '%os_';
```

	id	firstName
▶	163	Moss

# Sorting Data

---

**SELECT** expressions

**FROM** tables

[WHERE conditions]

[GROUP BY

expressions] [HAVING

conditions]

**[ORDER BY expression [ ASC | DESC ]]**

[LIMIT number\_rows ]



# Sorting Data

---

**ORDER BY** sort the output rows

- Sorting the output rows make it easier to read the results
- ORDER BY
  - **DESC**: high to low ; decreasing order
  - **ASC**: low to high ; increasing order <- default
- ORDER BY can be used with more than 1 column name
  - Only when the value in the first column is equal, the second column will be used.

# Sorting Data

---

```
SELECT firstName, middleName, lastName FROM sns.user ORDER BY
```

firstName	middleName	lastName
Abel	Knoles	Janiak
Adam	Daveridge	Corkan
Addie	Portugal	Eixenberger
Adelind	NULL	Towse
Agathe	NULL	Morehall
Agnola	NULL	Batisse

```
SELECT firstName, middleName, lastName FROM sns.user ORDER BY firstName
```

firstName	middleName	lastName
Zondra	Canacott	McNysche
Zane	NULL	Sends
Zach	NULL	Keford
Yasmeen	NULL	Tomblett
Winston	Parmley	Autie
Win	NULL	Buncher
Wes	NULL	Renyard

# In-class exercise (2)

---

- Select users whose name begin with 'Jo'. Show the output in the descending order using a '**lastName**' column.
- Select female users of any first names OR those who haven't provided their gender with contain '*bel*' in their first name.

# Aggregation

---

SQL provides several AGGREGATE functions that summarize the data rows into a single value. The common aggregate functions are:

- **COUNT**: Counting satisfied rows
- **SUM**: Sum value
- **AVG**: Average value
- **MIN**: Minimum value
- **MAX**: Maximum value

# Aggregation

---

```
SELECT COUNT(*) AS NoOfPost FROM  
user_post;
```

	NoOfPost
▶	1000

```
SELECT postId, COUNT(*) AS  
NoOfPost  
FROM user_post  
  
GROUP BY postId;
```

	postId	NoOfPost
▶	1	3
	2	2
	3	2
	4	6
	5	5
	6	2



# Aggregation

---

--Show the average subscription duration of all users

```
SELECT AVG(TIMESTAMPDIFF(DAY, registeredAt, now()))  
        AS AVGDuration
```

```
FROM sns.user;
```

AVGDuration
▶ 29.7400

-- **TIMESTAMPDIFF()** returns a different of 2 values of time in the specific measure (DAY, MONTH, YEAR, ...), *ONLY in 'MySQL'*

# In-class exercise (3)

---

1. Which gender has more average **membership duration**? Male or female? Show your SQL command that helps you answer.

# Limiting output

---

To limit your output rows, you can use **LIMIT** keyword to specify the number of rows to be desired output.

**-- Select only first 3 rows of users**

**SELECT \* FROM sns.user LIMIT 3;**

id	firstName	middleName	lastName	userName	mobile	email	passwordHash	registeredAt	lastLogin	intro
1	Kenn	NULL	Naris	knaris0	3186702786	knaris0@skype.com	HcWSiohU72sb	2021-07-09 00:16:09	NULL	Inform
2	Jennifer	NULL	Leehane	jleehane1	6687207855	jleehane1@walmart.com	UzqSWZD5CW6q	2021-08-10 14:29:03	NULL	Progr
3	Merilee	NULL	Cornely	mcornely2	6199838880	mcornely2@cam.ac.uk	96TEt8LdKP	2021-07-11 09:43:31	2021-07-05 03:11:10	Editor
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

# Limiting output

---

-- Select only first 3 users, starting the second row

```
SELECT * FROM sns.user LIMIT 1,3;
```

id	firstName	middleName	lastName	userName	mobile	email	passwordHash	registeredAt	lastLogin	intro
▶ 2	Jennifer	NULL	Leehane	jleehane1	6687207855	jleehane1@walmart.com	UzqSWZD5CW6q	2021-08-10 14:29:03	NULL	Programr
3	Merilee	NULL	Cornely	mcornely2	6199838880	mcornely2@cam.ac.uk	96TEt8LdKP	2021-07-11 09:43:31	2021-07-05 03:11:10	Editor
4	Sophronia	Drance	Milton	NULL	5527579377	smilton3@ft.com	wDXJ1EPx	2021-08-06 21:07:22	2021-07-12 13:06:18	Desktop S
NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL

# Limiting output

---

-- Select top 3 of users who posted the most.

```
SELECT posterId, COUNT(*) AS NoOfPost
```

```
FROM sns.user_post
```

```
GROUP BY posterId
```

```
ORDER BY NoOfPost DESC
```

```
LIMIT 3;
```

	posterId	NoOfPost
▶	87	10
	257	8
	281	8



# In-class exercise (4)

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1. What are the last 4 groups on the basis of group members? List those 4 groups.
2. Show 3 male and 3 female users who have the longest membership duration. Show your separated SQL commands.

# Almost at the end

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## Some Additional Info...

# Attribute Reference

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For non-duplicated column name, there is no need to reference table name before attribute name

For duplicated column names, the table name must be referenced before attribute name, e.g.,

*/\* list student names who are in the course 'DMM101'\*/*

**SELECT** firstname, lastname, name */\* no need for s.firstname \*/*

**FROM** students s, courses c

**WHERE** s.course\_id =

c.course\_id

**AND** s.course\_id = 'DMM101' */\* s.course\_id or c.course\_id is required\*/*

# SQL Syntax

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- **Keyword:** SQL has many keywords that have special meanings such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and DROP. These keywords are the reserved words.
- **Identifiers:** Identifiers refer to specific objects in the database such as tables, columns, indexes, etc. SQL is case-insensitive with respect to keywords and identifiers.
  - Select \* From employees;
  - SELECT \* FROM EMPLOYEES;

• **Comments:** When writing SQL statements, you can use comments to explain the code.

```
SELECT
    employee_id, salary
FROM
    employees
WHERE
    salary < 3000
```

```
-- employees with low salary
```

```
/* increase 5% for employees whose salary is less than 3,000 */
```

```
UPDATE employees
SET
    salary = salary * 1.05
WHERE
    salary < 3000;
```

# References

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- SQL Tutorial : <https://www.sqltutorial.org/>
- SQL in W3School:  
<https://www.w3schools.com/sql/>



Thank you.

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