SQL Queries and SELECT Statement Summary

1. Basic SELECT Statement

 SELECT <at< li=""> </at<>	tribute list>	FROM .		WHERE	<condition>:</condition>	
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- Use * to select all columns.
- Use column aliases for clarity.
- SQL tables allow duplicate rows (multi-set).
- Use DISTINCT to eliminate duplicates.

2. Arithmetic Operations

Example:

SELECT last_name, salary, 12*(salary+100) FROM emps;

- Can use +, -, *, / with parentheses.

3. Using Column Aliases

Example:

SELECT last_name AS "Name", salary*12 AS "Annual Salary" FROM emps;

4. Simple SQL Queries

- SELECT: retrieves rows (selection).
- PROJECT: retrieves specific columns.
- JOIN: combines rows from multiple tables.

Example:

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SELECT BDATE, ADDRESS FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE FNAME='John' AND LNAME='Smith';

5. Joins with Two or More Tables

Example with two tables:

SELECT FNAME, LNAME, ADDRESS FROM EMPLOYEE, DEPARTMENT

WHERE DNAME='Research' AND DNUMBER=DNO;

Example with three tables:

SELECT PNUMBER, DNUM, LNAME, BDATE, ADDRESS

FROM PROJECT, DEPARTMENT, EMPLOYEE

WHERE DNUM=DNUMBER AND MGRSSN=SSN AND PLOCATION='Stafford';

6. Aliasing Tables

Example:

SELECT E.FNAME, E.LNAME, S.FNAME, S.LNAME

FROM EMPLOYEE E, EMPLOYEE S

WHERE E.SUPERSSN = S.SSN;

- Aliases (E, S) are used for clarity or when referencing the same table multiple times.

7. Empty WHERE-Clause and * Usage

- No WHERE clause = all rows are selected.
- Example: SELECT SSN FROM EMPLOYEE;
- * selects all attributes: SELECT * FROM EMPLOYEE WHERE DNO=5;

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8. Using DISTINCT

- Removes duplicate rows.

Example:

SELECT DISTINCT SALARY FROM EMPLOYEE;

9. Practice Activities

- 1. Display last name, weekly salary, and department number with alias "Weekly Salary".
- 2. Find employees supervised by 'Franklin Wong'.
- 3. Find female employees with a dependent of the same first name.
- 4. For each department, get manager's last name, start date, and dependent names.
- 5. For each employee, get name, department, project, and hours worked.