

Database Systems

SQL: Data Manipulation (DML)
SQL SELECT Queries

Topics

- ◆ Using SQL to retrieve data from databases:
 - Use SELECT statement
 - Use compound WHERE conditions
 - Sort query results using ORDER BY
 - Join tables together
 - Use aggregate functions
 - Group data using GROUP BY and HAVING
 - **Use subqueries**
 - Perform set operations (UNION, INTERSECT, EXCEPT / MINUS)

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Objectives of SQL

- ◆ SQL is a transform-oriented language with 2 major components:
 - A DDL for defining database structure
 - A DML for retrieving and updating data
- ◆ Until SQL3, SQL did not contain flow of control commands; need to use a programming or job-control language
- ◆ SQL is easy to learn but harder to master:
 - it is non-procedural - you specify what information you require, rather than how to get it
 - **Learn to Think in SQL**
- ◆ Essentially free-format but coding guidelines

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SELECT Statement

```
◆ SELECT [DISTINCT | ALL]
  { * | [columnExpression [AS newName]]
    [, ...] }
FROM tableName [alias] [, ...]
[WHERE condition]
[GROUP BY columnList]
[HAVING condition]
[ORDER BY columnList]
```

◆ **Syntax order** of the clauses cannot be changed

◆ Only SELECT and FROM are mandatory

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SELECT Statement

Logical / Interpretation Order:

1. FROM Specifies table(s) to be used
2. WHERE Filters rows by some conditions
3. GROUP BY Forms groups of rows with same column value
4. HAVING Filters groups subject to some conditions
5. SELECT Specifies which columns are to appear in output
6. ORDER BY Specifies the order of the output

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Books Database Schema

authors (au_id, au_fname, au_lname, phone, address, city, state, zip)

title_authors (title_id, au_id, au_order, royalty_share)

publishers (pub_id, pub_name, city, state, country)

royalties (title_id, advance, royalty_rate)

titles (title_id, title_name, type, pub_id, pages, price, sales, pubdate, contract)

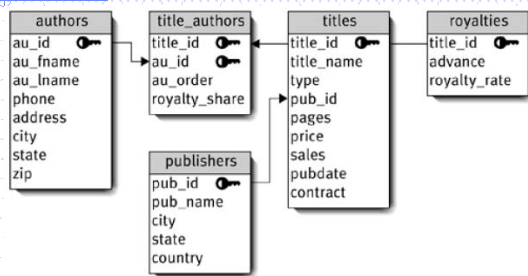
<http://www.fehily.com/books/SQL-Visual-QuickStart-Guide-3rd.html>

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Books Database Schema



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Specific Columns, All Rows

```

Listing
SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city, state
FROM authors;
  
```

au_fname	au_lname	city	state
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Christian	Kells	New York	NY
	Kellsey	Palo Alto	CA
Paddy	O'Furniture	Sarasota	FL

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All Columns, All Rows

```

Listing
SELECT *
FROM authors;
  
```

au_id	au_fname	au_lname	phone	address	city	state	zip
A01	Sarah	Buchman	718-496-7223	75 West 205 St	Bronx	NY	10468
A02	Wendy	Heydemark	303-986-7020	2922 Baseline Rd	Boulder	CO	80303
A03	Hallie	Hull	415-549-4278	3800 Waldo Ave, #14F	San Francisco	CA	94123
A04	Klee	Hull	415-549-4278	3800 Waldo Ave, #14F	San Francisco	CA	94123
A05	Christian	Kells	212-771-4680	114 Horatio St	New York	NY	10014
A06		Kellsey	650-836-7128	390 Serra Mall	Palo Alto	CA	94305
A07	Paddy	O'Furniture	941-925-0752	1442 Main St	Sarasota	FL	34236

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Column Aliases with AS

```
SELECT au_fname AS "First name",  
       au_lname AS "Last name",  
       city AS "City",  
       state,  
       zip AS "Postal code"
```

```
FROM authors;
```

First name	Last name	City	state	Postal code
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY	10468
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO	80303
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA	94123
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA	94123
Christian	Kells	New York	NY	10014
	Kellsey	Palo Alto	CA	94305
Paddy	O'Furniture	Sarasota	FL	34236

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Use of DISTINCT

◆ DISTINCT to eliminate duplicate rows:

◆ Use ONLY if required

◆ SELECT DISTINCT state

```
FROM authors;
```

state	state
----	----
NY	NY
CO	CO
CA	CA
CA	CA
NY	FL
CA	
FL	

DISTINCT

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Single Column Ordering

```
SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city, state
```

```
FROM authors
```

```
ORDER BY au_lname ASC;
```

au_fname	au_lname	city	state
-----	-----	-----	-----
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Christian	Kells	New York	NY
	Kellsey	Palo Alto	CA
Paddy	O'Furniture	Sarasota	FL

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Single Column Ordering

```
SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city, state
FROM authors
ORDER BY au_fname DESC;
```

au_fname	au_lname	city	state
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY
Paddy	O'Furniture	Sarasota	FL
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Christian	Kells	New York	NY
	Kellsey	Palo Alto	CA

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Multiple Column Ordering

```
SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city, state
FROM authors
ORDER BY state ASC,
        city DESC;
```

au_fname	au_lname	city	state
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA
	Kellsey	Palo Alto	CA
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO
Paddy	O'Furniture	Sarasota	FL
Christian	Kells	New York	NY
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY

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ORDER BY

- ◆ Can order by column position, starting with 1 – but not recommended
- ◆ Can use ALIAS name
- ◆ NULL – treated differently by different vendors
 - Oracle – treats NULL as highest possible value
 - SQL Server – treats as lowest possible value

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Comparison Condition: WHERE

CONDITION	SQL OPERATORS
Comparison	=, <>, <, <=, >, >=
Pattern matching	LIKE
Range filtering	BETWEEN
List filtering	IN
Null testing	IS NULL

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Comparison Condition: WHERE

```
SELECT au_id, au_fname, au_lname
FROM authors
WHERE au_lname <> 'Hull';
```

au_id	au_fname	au_lname
A01	Sarah	Buchman
A02	Wendy	Heydemark
A05	Christian	Kells
A06		Kellsey
A07	Paddy	O'Furniture

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Compound Condition: WHERE

```
SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city, state
FROM authors
WHERE (state = 'NY')
OR (state = 'CO')
OR (city = 'San Francisco');
```

au_fname	au_lname	city	state
Sarah	Buchman	Bronx	NY
Wendy	Heydemark	Boulder	CO
Hallie	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Klee	Hull	San Francisco	CA
Christian	Kells	New York	NY

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[NOT] IN and [NOT] BETWEEN

◆ LIST OF VALUES:

```
◆ SELECT au_fname, au_lname, city,
state
FROM authors
WHERE state IN ('NY', 'CO')
OR city = 'San Francisco';
```

◆ RANGE:

```
◆ ...
WHERE price
NOT BETWEEN 200 AND 300;
```

```
◆ ...
WHERE PROVINCE
BETWEEN 'BC' AND 'ON';
```

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Beware of NULLs

AND	True	False	Unknown
True	True	False	Unknown
False	False	False	False
Unknown	Unknown	False	Unknown

OR	True	False	Unknown
True	True	True	True
False	True	False	Unknown
Unknown	True	Unknown	Unknown

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Pattern Match: [NOT] LIKE

```
SELECT au_fname, au_lname
FROM authors
WHERE au_lname LIKE '__ll%';
```

```
au_fname  au_lname
-----
Hallie    Hull
Klee      Hull
Christian Kells
          Kellsey
```

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Pattern Match : [NOT] LIKE

- ◆ SQL has two special pattern matching symbols:

% : zero or more characters

_ (underscore): any single character

- ◆ **LIKE** ' __11%' means ?
(2 underscores)

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Pattern Match: Escape Char.

- ◆

```
SELECT title_id, title_name, price
FROM titles
WHERE title_name LIKE '%#%'
      ESCAPE '#';
```

- ◆ Useful when doing a wild card match involving one of the wild card characters

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NULL Search: IS [NOT] NULL

pub_id	city	state	country
P01	New York	NY	USA
P02	San Francisco	CA	USA
P03	Hamburg	NULL	Germany
P04	Berkeley	CA	USA

```
SELECT pub_id, city, state, country
FROM publishers
WHERE state <> 'CA'
      OR state IS NULL;
```

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