WHERE Clause

WHERE Clause Review

- Use WHERE to identify a subset of data which meets a certain condition (filtering condition)
 - DBMS goes through each row and applies SQL action on the rows that meet the WHERE condition.

```
SELECT * FROM <table_name>
WHERE <filtering condition>
```

WHERE Clause Review

- Filtering condition can include:
 - Original columns
 - Computed columns

```
SELECT * FROM Registration WHERE Actual Tuition * 1.1 > 500
```

WHERE Clause: Comparison

• Compare equations

=

<>

1 =

>

>=

<

<=



Logical Operator

AND/OR/NOT

- Tuition > 500 AND Sales < 200: Both conditions must be met
- Tuition > 500 OR Sales < 200: Any one of the conditions is met
- NOT 100 > 200

```
SELECT * FROM Registration
WHERE Actual_Tuition * 1.1 > 500
AND Student_Name = 'Luke Skywalker'
```



AND vs OR

Common English vs Logical Operation

I want to find students in Data Science department <u>and</u> Computer Science department.

```
Student_Department = 'Data Science'
OR
Student_Department = 'Computer Science'
```

WHERE Clause: IN

• Syntax:

```
WHERE <column computation> IN (<value list>)
```

• Example:

```
WHERE Instructor_Name IN ('Yoda', 'Obi-wan Kenobi')
```

Each string should be enclosed by single quote, not the whole list:

```
('Yoda, Obi-wan Kenobi')
```

WHERE Clause: BETWEEN...AND

BETWEEN ... AND

```
WHERE <column_computation>
BETWEEN <lower value> AND <upper value>
```

- Inclusive of lower bound and upper bound
- Lower bound must be lower than upper bound

```
SELECT * FROM Registration
WHERE Actual Tuition BETWEEN 200 AND 400
```

WHERE Clause: String

String Comparison

- String comparison is character by character:
 - Compare first character first
 - Compare next character if previous one equals.

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I	n	t	r	0	đ	u	С	t	0	r	у

• Character comparison is based on ASCII

String Comparison

• Character comparison is based on ASCII

("ASCII", Wikipedia)

<

<

USASCII code chart

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String Comparison

• Can use logical operator and BETWEEN...AND too

```
WHERE Student_Name BETWEEN 'A' AND 'F'
```

-- This will include:

```
'A', 'Bxxx', 'Ezzzzzzzzzz', 'F'
```

-- But not including 'F1'

String vs Number

• Some DBMS (such as PostgreSQL) can do implicit type conversion. It can interpret the following as a numeric comparison:

```
Actual_Tuition > '650'
```

- Don't trust it!
- DBMS can't properly interpret it if you can't properly write it.
 - Is '090' greater than '10'?

String Pattern Matching

- Looking for patterns:
 - Someone's name starting with Luke: 'Luke' + an unknown number of characters
 - Any SQL course: Starting with an unknown number of characters (can be 0), followed by the word 'SQL', followed by an unknown number of characters (can be 0).

WHERE Clause: LIKE

- LIKE: String pattern contains wildcard matching
 - % for multiple character wildcard
 - _ for single character wildcard

```
WHERE <column_or_computation>
LIKE <String Pattern>
```

WHERE Clause: LIKE with %

Starting with S	\S%'
Ending with t	' %t'
Starting with S and ending with t	\ S%t '
Contains the pattern SQL	' %SQL%'
Contains the word SQL, regardless of case	UPPER(Course_Name) LIKE '%SQL%'

WHERE Clause: LIKE with _

Starting with one any character but continues with tatement	'_tatement'
Last char unknown but starting with SQ	'SQ_'
Last four chars unknown but starting with State	`State'

WHERE Clause: LIKE

- Difference between ` ' and `%'
 - o ' means there MUST be a character there. Can not be empty.
 - "State___': 'State SQL', 'Statement',
 'State XYZ'
 - o '%' means there may be nothing, or one, or many chars.
 - 'State%%%%': 'State', 'States', 'State ', 'Statement'

PostgreSQL Behavior

- For PostgreSQL installed on Windows with default locale, the ">", ">=",
 "<", "<=" and "BETWEEN...AND" comparisons for VARCHAR is case insensitive.
 - 'L' > 'h' will return TRUE
- All other comparisons are case sensitive
- All comparisons on PostgreSQL installed on Linux is case sensitive.

PostgreSQL Behavior

It is a PostgreSQL behavior, not SQL standard.

It can be changed, but usually is done by administrator, not data scientists.

Use C locale or C collation to enable standard SQL behavior.

WHERE Clause: Subquery

Subquery

- How to use the result of a query in another query's IN clause?
 - Run one query, write down the output, and type in another query
 - Put the first query in parenthesis and place it in the second query

```
WHERE Instructor_Name IN (
SELECT Instructor_Name FROM Instructor
WHERE Instructor_Affiliation = 'Jedi')
```

Result of Subquery

- The result of Subqueries:
 - Vector (list), or
 - Single value using aggregation functions (SUM, AVG, e.g.) or
 - Single value using ANY/ALL prefix
- All three can be used in IN clause
- Single valued subquery can be used in normal WHERE clause, such as comparison

Using Aggregation in Subquery

Single value using aggregation functions (SUM, AVG, e.g.)

```
WHERE Actual_Tuition > (
    SELECT AVG(Actual_Tuition) FROM Registration
    WHERE Course_Name = 'Introduction to the Force')

WHERE Actual_Tuition = (
    SELECT MAX(Actual_Tuition) FROM Registration
    WHERE Course Name LIKE '%SQL%')
```

Using ALL/ANY Prefix in Subquery

Single value using ALL/ANY prefix

```
WHERE Actual_Tuition > ALL (
    SELECT Actual_Tuition FROM Registration
    WHERE Course_Name = 'Introduction to the Force')

WHERE Actual_Tuition < ANY (
    SELECT Actual_Tuition FROM Registration
    WHERE Course Name LIKE '%SQL%')</pre>
```

Aggregation vs ALL/ANY

> MAX is equivalent to > ALL

```
WHERE Actual_Tuition > (
    SELECT MAX(Actual_Tuition) FROM Registration
    WHERE Course_Name = 'Introduction to the Force')

WHERE Actual_Tuition > ALL (
    SELECT Actual_Tuition FROM Registration
    WHERE Course Name = 'Introduction to the Force')
```

Aggregation vs ALL/ANY

• Similarly:

- > ALL is equivalent to > MAX()
- > ANY is equivalent to > MIN()
- < ALL is equivalent to < MIN()
- < ANY is equivalent to < MAX()

SQL:

Intermediate vs Basic

Basic vs Intermediate

- So far, we have learned the data access of relations -- Basic SQL.
- We will start learning the manipulation of dataset(s) -- Intermediate SQL
 - Join between relations
 - Aggregate relations
 - Filter based on relations
 - Treat everything as relation

Dataset Operation

Data Blending

- Vertical Blending
 - Set operations



- Horizontal Blending
 - Join



UNION

- UNION: Link two SELECT statements with UNION key word
 - Data in either of the datasets, e.g., students registered in 2018 or students registered in 2019

```
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_1>
UNION
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_2>
```

Column lists must be the same

UNION ALL

- UNION will only provide unique results.
- To show all occurrences, use UNION ALL, which will keep repeating rows

```
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_1>
UNION ALL
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_2>
```

Column lists must match each other

INTERSECT

INTERSECT

Data in both of the datasets, e.g., students registered in both 2018
 and 2019

```
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_1>
INTERSECT
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_2>
```

Column lists must be the same

EXCEPT

EXCEPT

Data in one dataset but not the other, e.g., students registered in
 2019 but not Student registered in 2018

```
SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_1>
EXCEPT

SELECT <column_list> FROM <table_2>
```

- Column lists must be the same
- EXCEPT is called MINUS in some other DBMS

Set Operations

Putting two datasets with same structures together

