Welcome

INTRODUCTION TO SQL SERVER



John MacKintosh Instructor

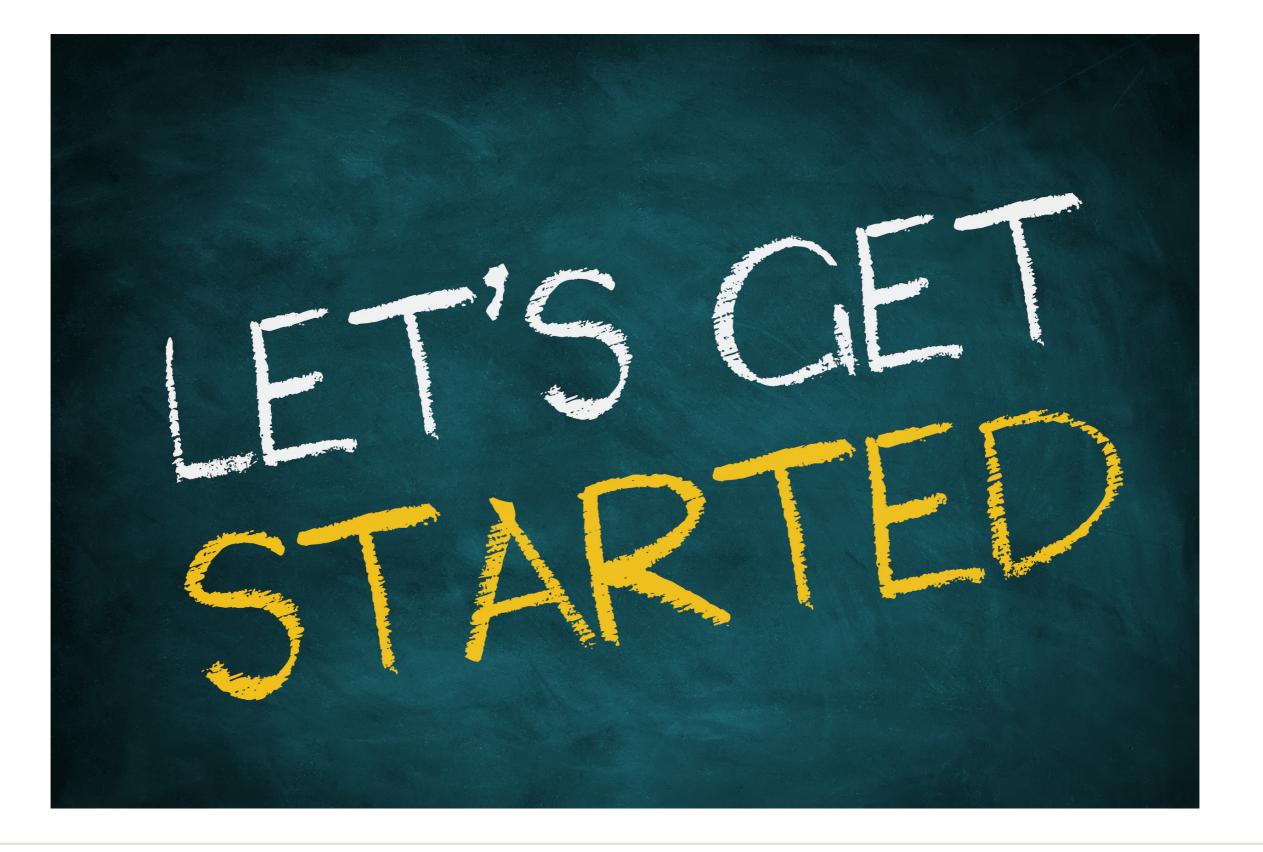






SQL Server & Transact-SQL

- SQL Server relational database system developed by Microsoft
- Transact-SQL (T-SQL) Microsoft's implementation of SQL, with additional functionality
- In this course: Master the fundamentals of T-SQL
- Learn how to write queries



Querying 101

- SQL-Server: the *store* containing databases and tables
- Queries: how we *pick* different items, from different aisles, and load up our cart
- SELECT: key term for retrieving data



SELECT description
FROM grid;

```
description
Severe Weather Thunderstorms
Severe Weather Thunderstorms
Severe Weather Thunderstorms
Fuel Supply Emergency Coal
Physical Attack Vandalism
Physical Attack Vandalism
Physical Attack Vandalism
Severe Weather Thunderstorms
Severe Weather Thunderstorms
Suspected Physical Attack
Physical Attack Vandalism
```

Selecting more than one column

```
SELECT
  artist_id,
  artist_name
FROM
  artist;
```

```
artist_id | artist_name
          AC/DC
          | Accept
          | Aerosmith
          | Alanis Morissette
5
          | Alice In Chains
6
          | Antônio Carlos Jobim
           | Apocalyptica
          | Audioslave
8
           | BackBeat
           | Billy Cobham
10
```

Query formatting

```
SELECT description, event_year, event_date
FROM grid;
```

```
SELECT
  description,
  event_year,
  event_date
FROM
  grid;
```

Select TOP ()

```
-- Return 5 rows

SELECT TOP(5) artist

FROM artists;

-- Return top 5% of rows

SELECT TOP(5) PERCENT artist

FROM artists;
```

```
artist
 AC/DC
 Accept
 Aerosmith
| Alanis Morissette
| Alice in Chains
```

Select DISTINCT

```
-- Return all rows in the table
SELECT nerc_region
FROM grid;
```

```
-- Return unique rows

SELECT DISTINCT nerc_region

FROM grid;
```

```
+-----+
| nerc_region |
|-----|
| RFC |
| RFC |
| MRO |
| MRO |
| .... |
| +-----+
```

```
+-----+
| nerc_region |
|-----|
| NPCC |
| NPCC RFC |
| RFC |
| ERCOT |
| ... |
```

Select *

```
-- Return all rows
SELECT *
FROM grid;
```

NOT suitable for large tables

Aliasing column names with AS

```
SELECT demand_loss_mw AS lost_demand
FROM grid;
```

```
lost_demand
424
217
494
338
3900
3300
```

```
SELECT description AS cause_of_outage
FROM grid;
```

Let's write some T-SQL!

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Ordering and Filtering

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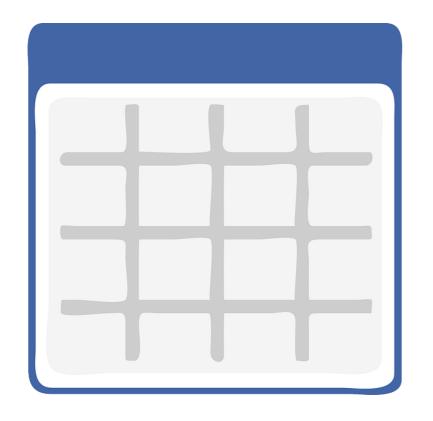


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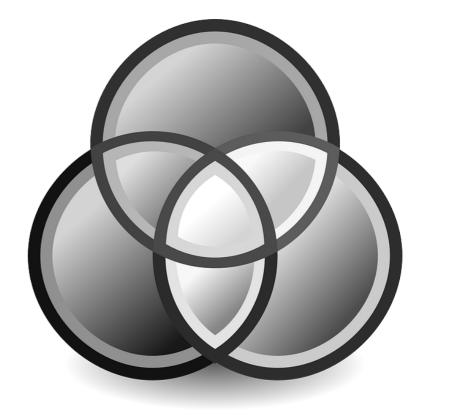


Order! Order!

- Tables comprise of rows and columns
- Queries return sets, or subsets



- Sets have no inherent order
- If order is important, use ORDER BY



```
SELECT TOP (10) prod_id, year_intro
FROM products
-- Order in ascending order
ORDER BY year_intro, product_id;
```

```
product_id | year_intro
36
         1981
37
         1982
38
        | 1983
        1984
39
40
        | 1984
41
        1984
52
        | 1985
        1986
44
         | 1987
54
         1987
```

```
SELECT TOP (10) product_id, year_intro
FROM products
-- Order year_intro in descending order
ORDER BY year_intro DESC, product_id;
```

```
product_id | year_intro
       2015
158
173
    | 2015
    | 2014
170
    | 2014
171
    | 2014
172
     | 2013
144
    | 2013
146
       | 2013
147
148
    2013
149
        2013
```

```
SELECT
  TOP (10) channels,
  year_intro
FROM products
-- Order in different directions
ORDER BY
  year_intro DESC,
  channels;
```

```
SELECT
  TOP (10) channels,
  year_intro
FROM products
-- Both columns in descending order
ORDER BY
  year_intro DESC,
  channels DESC;
```

```
channels
              year_intro
35
              2015
74
              2015
29
              2014
45
              2014
48
              2014
12
              2013
13
              2013
14
              2013
22
              2013
24
              2013
```

```
channels
             year_intro
74
             2015
35
             2015
48
             2014
45
             2014
29
             2014
837
             2013
642
             2013
561
             2013
491
             2013
198
             2013
```



```
SELECT city_id, name_alias
FROM invoice
-- Ordering text (Ascending order)
ORDER BY name_alias;
```

```
SELECT city_id, name_alias
FROM invoice
-- Ordering text (Descending order)
ORDER BY name_alias DESC;
```

```
city_id
          | name_alias
 48
           Amsterdam
           | Bangalore
 59
 36
           | Berlin
 38
          | Berlin
 42
           | Bordeaux
          | Boston
 23
          | Brasília
 13
          Brussels
          | Budapest
 45
           | Buenos Aires
 56
```

```
city_id
          | name_alias
          | Yellowknife
 33
          | Winnipeg
 32
 49
          | Warsaw
          | Vienne
 15
          | Vancouver
          | Tucson
 29
          | Toronto
          | Stuttgart
 51
          Stockholm
          Sydney
 55
```

What if we only wanted to return rows that met certain criteria?

```
SELECT customer_id, total
FROM invoice
WHERE total > 15;
```

First 3 customers with invoice value > 15

```
-- Rows with points greater than 10
WHERE points > 10
-- Rows with points less than 10
WHERE points < 10</pre>
-- Rows with points greater than or equal to 10
WHERE points >= 10
-- Rows with points less than or equal to 20
WHERE points <= 20</pre>
-- Character data type
WHERE country = 'Spain'
-- Date data type
WHERE event_date = '2012-01-02'
```

```
SELECT customer_id, total
FROM invoice
-- Testing for non-equality
WHERE total <> 10;
```

```
customerid | total |
    | 1.98 |
   3.96
   5.94
   8.91
14
  | 13.86
23
      0.99
```

Between

```
SELECT customer_id, total
FROM invoice
WHERE total BETWEEN 20 AND 30;
```

```
SELECT customer_id, total
FROM invoice
WHERE total NOT BETWEEN 20 AND 30;
```

What is NULL?

- NULL indicates there is no value for that record
- NULLs help highlight gaps in our data

```
SELECT
  TOP (6) total,
  billing_state
FROM invoice
WHERE billing_state IS NULL;
```

```
SELECT
  TOP (6) total,
  billing_state
FROM invoice
WHERE billing_state IS NOT NULL;
```

```
total | billing_state |
  ----+-----
1.98 | NULL
3.96 | NULL
5.94 | NULL
0.99
    NULL
1.98
    NULL
1.98 | NULL
```

```
total | billing_state
 8.91 | AB
13.96 | MA
 5.94 | Dublin
 0.99 | CA
 1.98 | WA
 1.98 | CA
```

Let's sort it!

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WHERE the wild things are

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```
SELECT song, artist
FROM songlist
WHERE
artist = 'AC/DC';
```

```
artist
song
 Back In Black | AC/DC
Big Gun AC/DC
| CAN'T STOP ROCK'N'ROLL | AC/DC
| Girls Got Rhythm | AC/DC
| Hard As A Rock | AC/DC
| Have a Drink On Me | AC/DC
| Hells Bells | AC/DC
```

```
SELECT song, artist
FROM songlist
WHERE
  artist = 'AC/DC'
  AND release_year < 1980;</pre>
```

```
| artist |
sonq
Dirty Deeds Done Dirt Cheap | AC/DC
Highway To Hell | AC/DC
It's A Long Way To The Top | AC/DC |
Let There Be Rock | AC/DC
Night Prowler | AC/DC
T.N.T.
             | AC/DC
Touch Too Much | AC/DC
Whole Lotta Rosie | AC/DC |
```

AND again

• Returns 3 rows:

```
SELECT *
FROM songlist
WHERE
  release_year = 1994
AND artist = 'Green Day';
```

Returns 1 row:

```
SELECT *
FROM songlist
WHERE
  release_year = 1994
AND artist = 'Green Day'
AND song = 'Basket Case';
```

```
SELECT
  song,
  artist,
  release_year
FROM songlist
WHERE release_year = 1994;
```

```
SELECT
  song,
  artist,
  release_year
FROM songlist
WHERE
  release_year = 1994
  OR release_year > 2000;
```

song	artist	release_year
•		'
Doom And Gloom	Rolling Stones	2012
Remedy	Seether	2005
45	Shinedown	2003
Black Hole Sun	Soundgarden	1994
Fell On Black Days	Soundgarden	1994
Spoonman	Soundgarden	1994
It's Been Awhile	Staind	2001
Big Empty	Stone Temple Pilots	1994
Interstate Love Song	Stone Temple Pilots	1994
Vasoline	Stone Temple Pilots	1994



```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE
   artist = 'Green Day'
AND release_year = 1994;
```

```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE
  artist = 'Green Day'
  AND release_year > 2000;
```

```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE
   artist = 'Green Day'
AND release_year = 1994
OR release_year > 2000;
```

```
song
Doom And Gloom
Remedy
45
| It's Been Awhile
| Goodbye Daughters of the Revolution
| Gold On The Ceiling
Lonely Boy
| Seven Nation Army
| Get Together
| Vertigo
| When I'm Gone
```

What went wrong?

```
SELECT *
FROM songlist
WHERE
   artist = 'Green Day'
AND release_year = 1994
OR release_year > 2000;
```

```
SELECT *
FROM songlist
WHERE
   artist = 'Green Day'
AND release_year = 1994;
```

OR

```
SELECT *
FROM songlist
WHERE
  release_year > 2000;
```

```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE
  artist = 'Green Day'
AND (
   release_year = 1994
   OR release_year > 2000
);
```

Another way of writing the query:

```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE
  (
    artist = 'Green Day'
    AND release_year = 1994
)
OR (
    artist = 'Green Day'
    AND release_year > 2000
);
```

```
SELECT song, artist
FROM songlist
WHERE
  artist IN ('Van Halen', 'ZZ Top')
ORDER BY song;
```

```
artist
sonq
(Oh) Pretty Woman
                    | Van Halen |
1984/jump
                             | Van Halen_|
A Fool for Your Stockings
                        | ZZ Top
Ain't Talkin' 'bout Love | Van Halen |
And the Cradle Will Rock... | Van Halen |
Arrested For Driving While Blind | ZZ Top
Atomic Punk
                              | Van Halen |
```

```
SELECT song, release_year
FROM songlist
WHERE
  release_year IN (1985, 1991, 1992);
```

```
| release_year |
sonq
Addicted to Love | 1985
Don't You | 1985
Come As You Are | 1991
Money for Nothing | 1985
Walk of Life | 1985
Man On the Moon | 1992
Breaking the Girl | 1992
You Belong to the City | 1985
Enter Sandman | 1991
In Bloom
                  1 1991
```

```
SELECT song
FROM songlist
WHERE song LIKE 'a%';
```

```
SELECT artist
FROM songlist
WHERE artist LIKE 'f%';
```

Let's practice!

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