

## **Basic SELECT statements**

### Display a table's structure

use sakila;

desc film;

describe film;

# Retrieving data from a table using the SELECT Statement

- SELECT \* FROM actor;
- SELECT first\_name, last\_name FROM actor;
- SELECT payment\_id, customer\_id, amount+1 FROM payment;
- SELECT payment\_id, customer\_id, round(amount) FROM payment;

# Retrieving data from a table using the SELECT Statement

- SELECT payment\_id, customer\_id, round(amount) rounding FROM payment;
- SELECT payment\_id, customer\_id, round(amount) AS 'rounding amount' FROM payment;

SYMBOL	MEANING
=	Equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<> or !=	Not equal to
BETWEEN	Used to check if an attribute is within a range.
IN	Used to check if an attribute value matches any value within a list.
LIKE	Used to check if an attribute value matches a given string pattern.
IS NULL / IS NOT NULL	Used to check if an attribute is NULL / is not NULL.

- SELECT payment\_id, customer\_id, amount FROM payment WHERE amount > 1.99;
- Modify the query to display total amount of the payments with amount more than 10.99.

- SELECT film\_id, title, release\_year FROM film WHERE title < 'B';</li>
- SELECT \* FROM film WHERE title BETWEEN 'B' AND 'C';
- Write a query which displays the payment\_id, payment\_date, amount where the payment is not equal to 0.99.

- **SELECT \* FROM** film **WHERE** rating **IN** ('R', 'NC-17');
- SELECT \* FROM film WHERE title LIKE 'B%';
- SELECT \* FROM address WHERE address2 IS NULL;
- Write a query which displays all attributes in address where the address2 is not null.

#### **Logical Operators**

- SELECT \* FROM city WHERE city LIKE 'a%' AND city LIKE '%a';
- SELECT \* FROM city WHERE city LIKE 'a%' OR city LIKE '%a';
- SELECT \* FROM city WHERE NOT city LIKE 'a%';
- Display title and length of film having length less than 60 or more than 100.

#### **Sorting Data**

- SELECT \* FROM film ORDER BY rating;
- **SELECT \* FROM** film **ORDER BY** rating, title;
- SELECT \* FROM film ORDER BY rating, title DESC;

## **Aggregate Functions**

Function	Output
COUNT	The <b>number of rows</b> containing <b>non-null values</b>
MIN	The <b>minimum</b> attribute value encountered in a given column
MAX	The <b>maximum</b> attribute value encountered in a given column
SUM	The <b>sum of all values</b> for a given column
AVG	The <b>arithmetric mean</b> (average) for a specified column

### **Aggregate Functions**

- SELECT DISTINCT(rating) FROM film;
- SELECT COUNT(\*) FROM address;
- SELECT COUNT(address2) FROM address;
- **SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT(**rating)) **FROM** film;

#### **Aggregate Functions**

- SELECT MIN(amount), MAX(amount) FROM payment;
- SELECT AVG(amount), SUM(amount) FROM payment;
- SELECT staff\_id, AVG(amount) FROM payment GROUP BY staff\_id;
- SELECT staff\_id, AVG(amount) FROM payment GROUP BY staff\_id HAVING AVG(amount) >= 4.2;

### **Date and Time stamp**

- SELECT rental\_id, rental\_date FROM rental WHERE rental\_date > '2005-05-25';
- SELECT rental\_id, rental\_date FROM rental
  WHERE rental\_date BETWEEN '2005-05-25' and '2005-05-26';
- SELECT rental\_id, rental\_date FROM rental WHERE rental\_date = '2005-05-25';

#### **Date and Time stamp**

- Display rental\_id and return\_date in rental table with return date is in June 2005.
- Show rental\_id, rental\_date, and staff\_id in rental table that recorded from 10 pm of May 26,2005 to Midnight by staff\_id 2.

#### Homework

- Write a query to display all unique rental\_duration that exist in the film table.
- Display the maximum, minimum, and average number of length of all film having length between 60 and 100
- Show the city that start with G or contain Z in the city table.
- Write a query to show the total amount of each customer from payment table.
- Display all information from the film table in descending order of the rental price.