Restricting and Sorting Data

Objectives

After completing this lesson, you should be able to do the following:

- Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Sort the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at run time

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Limiting Rows by Using a Selection

EMPLOYEES

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	King	AD_PRES	90
2	101	Kochhar	AD_VP	90
3	102	De Haan	AD_VP	90
4	103	Hunold	IT_PROG	60
5	104	Ernst	IT_PROG	60
6	107	Lorentz	IT_PROG	60

...

"retrieve all employees in department 90"

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	King	AD_PRES	90
2	101	Kochhar	AD_VP	90
3	102	De Haan	AD_VP	90

3

Limiting Rows That Are Selected

- Restrict the rows that are returned by using the WHERE clause:

```
SELECT  *|{[DISTINCT] column [alias],...}
FROM    table
[WHERE logical expression(s)];
```

- The WHERE clause follows the FROM clause.

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Using the WHERE Clause

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 90 ;
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	100	King	AD_PRES	90
2	101	Kochhar	AD_VP	90
3	102	De Haan	AD_VP	90

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Character Strings and Dates

- Character strings and date values are enclosed within single quotation marks.
- Character values are case-sensitive and date values are format-sensitive.
- The default date display format is `DD-MON-RR`.

```
SELECT last_name, job_id, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name = 'Whalen' ;
```

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	Whalen	AD_ASST	10

```
SELECT last_name
FROM   employees
WHERE  hire_date = '17-OCT-03' ;
```

	LAST_NAME
1	Rajs

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Comparison Operators

Operator	Meaning
=	Equal to
>	Greater than
>=	Greater than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to
<>	Not equal to
BETWEEN ...AND...	Between two values (inclusive)
IN(set)	Match any of a list of values
LIKE	Match a character pattern
IS NULL	Is a null value

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Using Comparison Operators

```
SELECT last_name, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  salary <= 3000 ;
```

	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	Matos	2600
2	Vargas	2500

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Range Conditions Using the BETWEEN Operator

Use the BETWEEN operator to display rows based on a range of values:

```
SELECT last_name, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  salary BETWEEN 2500 AND 3500 ;
```

Lower limit Upper limit

	LAST_NAME	SALARY
1	Rajs	3500
2	Davies	3100
3	Matos	2600
4	Vargas	2500

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Using the IN Operator

Use the IN operator to test for values in a list:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, manager_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  manager_id IN (100, 101, 201) ;
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	MANAGER_ID
1	101	Kochhar	17000	100
2	102	De Haan	17000	100
3	124	Mourgos	5800	100
4	149	Zlotkey	10500	100
5	201	Hartstein	13000	100
6	200	Whalen	4400	101
7	205	Higgins	12008	101
8	202	Fay	6000	201

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Pattern Matching Using the LIKE Operator

- Use the LIKE operator to perform wildcard searches of valid search string values.
- Search conditions can contain either literal characters or numbers:
  - % denotes zero or more characters.
  - _ denotes one character.

```
SELECT   first_name
FROM     employees
WHERE    first_name LIKE 'S%' ;
```

	FIRST_NAME
1	Shelley
2	Steven

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Combining Wildcard Characters

- You can combine the two wildcard characters (%, _) with literal characters for pattern matching:

```
SELECT last_name
FROM   employees
WHERE  last_name LIKE '_o%' ;
```

	LAST_NAME
1	Kochhar
2	Lorentz
3	Mourgos

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Using NULL Conditions

Test for nulls with the IS NULL operator.

```
SELECT last_name, manager_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  manager_id IS NULL ;
```

	LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID
1	King	(null)

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Defining Conditions Using Logical Operators

Operator	Meaning
AND	Returns TRUE if *both* component conditions are true
OR	Returns TRUE if *either* component condition is true
NOT	Returns TRUE if the condition is false

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Using the AND Operator

AND requires both the component conditions to be true:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  salary >= 10000
AND    job_id LIKE '%MAN%' ;
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
1	149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	10500
2	201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	13000

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Using the OR Operator

OR requires either component condition to be true:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  salary >= 10000
OR     job_id LIKE '%MAN%' ;
```

	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	SALARY
1	100	King	AD_PRES	24000
2	101	Kochhar	AD_VP	17000
3	102	De Haan	AD_VP	17000
4	124	Mourgos	ST_MAN	5800
5	149	Zlotkey	SA_MAN	10500
6	174	Abel	SA_REP	11000
7	201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	13000
8	205	Higgins	AC_MGR	12008

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Using the NOT Operator

```
SELECT last_name, job_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id
       NOT IN ('IT_PROG', 'ST_CLERK', 'SA_REP') ;
```

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID
1	De Haan	AD_VP
2	Fay	MK_REP
3	Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT
4	Hartstein	MK_MAN
5	Higgins	AC_MGR
6	King	AD_PRES
7	Kochhar	AD_VP
8	Mourgos	ST_MAN
9	Whalen	AD_ASST
10	Zlotkey	SA_MAN

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Rules of Precedence

Operator	Meaning
1	Arithmetic operators
2	Concatenation operator
3	Comparison conditions
4	IS [NOT] NULL, LIKE, [NOT] IN
5	[NOT] BETWEEN
6	Not equal to
7	NOT logical operator
8	AND logical operator
9	OR logical operator

You can use parentheses to override rules of precedence.

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Rules of Precedence

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  department_id = 60
OR     department_id = 80
AND    salary > 10000;
```

1

	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
1	Hunold	60	9000
2	Ernst	60	6000
3	Lorentz	60	4200
4	Zlotkey	80	10500
5	Abel	80	11000

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary
FROM   employees
WHERE  (department_id = 60
OR     department_id = 80)
AND    salary > 10000;
```

2

	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY
1	Zlotkey	80	10500
2	Abel	80	11000

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Using the ORDER BY Clause

Sort the retrieved rows with the ORDER BY clause:

- ASC: Ascending order, default
- DESC: Descending order

```
SELECT   last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date
FROM     employees
ORDER BY hire_date ;
```

	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID	HIRE_DATE
1	De Haan	AD_VP	90	13-JAN-01
2	Gietz	AC_ACCOUNT	110	07-JUN-02
3	Higgins	AC_MGR	110	07-JUN-02
4	King	AD_PRES	90	17-JUN-03
5	Whalen	AD_ASST	10	17-SEP-03
6	Rajs	ST_CLERK	50	17-OCT-03

...

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Sorting

- Sorting in descending order:

```
SELECT   last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date
FROM     employees
ORDER BY department_id DESC ;
```

1

- Sorting by column alias:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary*12 annsal
FROM   employees
ORDER BY annsal ;
```

2

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Sorting

- Sorting by using the column's numeric position:

```
SELECT   last_name, job_id, department_id, hire_date
FROM     employees
ORDER BY 3;
```

3

- Sorting by multiple columns:

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary
FROM   employees
ORDER BY department_id, salary DESC;
```

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SQL Row Limiting Clause: Example

```
SELECT employee_id, first_name
FROM employees
ORDER BY employee_id
FETCH FIRST 5 ROWS ONLY;
```

Script Output | Query Result

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 5

	EMPLOYEE_ID	FIRST_NAME
1	100	Steven
2	101	Neena
3	102	Lex
4	103	Alexander
5	104	Bruce

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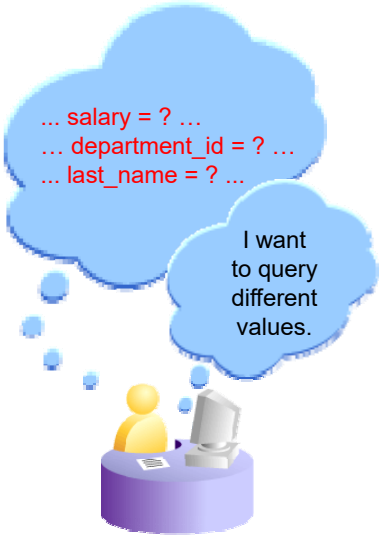
Substitution Variables



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Substitution Variables

- Use substitution variables to:
  - Temporarily store values with single-ampersand (&) and double-ampersand (&&) substitution
- Use substitution variables to supplement the following:
  - WHERE conditions
  - ORDER BY clauses
  - Column expressions
  - Table names
  - Entire SELECT statements

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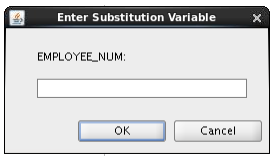
Using the Single-Ampersand Substitution Variable

Use a variable prefixed with an ampersand (&) to prompt the user for a value:

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  employee_id = &employee_num ;
```



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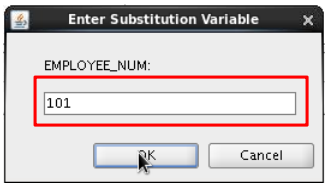
Using the Single-Ampersand Substitution Variable



	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	SALARY	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	101	Kochhar	17000	90

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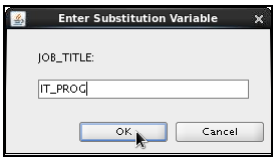
Character and Date Values with Substitution Variables

Use single quotation marks for date and character values:

```
SELECT last_name, department_id, salary*12
FROM   employees
WHERE  job_id = '&job_title' ;
```



	LAST_NAME	DEPARTMENT_ID	SALARY*12
1	Hunold	60	108000
2	Ernst	60	72000
3	Lorentz	60	50400

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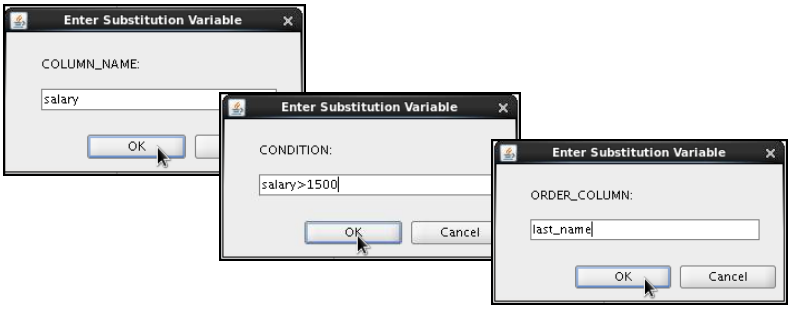
Specifying Column Names, Expressions, and Text

```
SELECT employee_id, last_name, job_id,&column_name
FROM   employees
WHERE  &condition
ORDER BY &order_column ;
```



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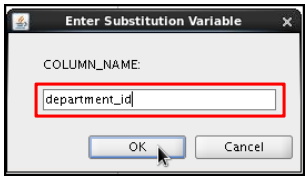
Using the Double-Ampersand Substitution Variable

Use double ampersand (&&) if you want to reuse the variable value without prompting the user each time:

```
SELECT   employee_id, last_name, job_id, &&column_name
FROM     employees
ORDER BY &column_name ;
```



	EMPLOYEE_ID	LAST_NAME	JOB_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
1	200	Whalen	AD_ASST	10
2	201	Hartstein	MK_MAN	20
3	202	Fay	MK_REP	20

...

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Using the Ampersand Substitution Variable in SQL*Plus

```
oracle@EDRSR19P1:~/Desktop
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
SQL> SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  employee_id = &employee_num ;   2    3
Enter value for employee_num: 101
```

```
oracle@EDRSR19P1:~/Desktop
File  Edit  View  Search  Terminal  Help
SQL> SELECT employee_id, last_name, salary, department_id
FROM   employees
WHERE  employee_id = &employee_num ;   2    3
Enter value for employee_num: 101
old   3: WHERE  employee_id = &employee_num
new   3: WHERE  employee_id = 101

EMPLOYEE_ID LAST_NAME                     SALARY DEPARTMENT_ID
----------- ------------------------- --------- -------------
        101 Kochhar                       17000            90

SQL>
```

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Summary

In this lesson, you should have learned how to:

- Limit the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Sort the rows that are retrieved by a query
- Use ampersand substitution to restrict and sort output at run time

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